



ANC TODAY

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A Cadre Of Public Representatives that represents all South Africans

We are confident that these lists fairly demonstrate the strength and character of leadership that will together grow South Africa.

The African National Congress submitted its lists of candidates, for national and provincial elections to be held on 8 May 2019, to the Independent Electoral Commission on 13 March 2019.

The lists consist of national and province to national candidates for the seats in the National Assembly. For the nine provincial legislatures, candidates are nominated, based on the seats available per province. The cadre of ANC leaders have accepted nominations and declared themselves ready to serve, and work tirelessly in the remaining 53 days to ensure a decisive victory for the African National

Congress. Candidates for national and provincial government, led by President Cyril Ramaphosa, are eager to serve the people and the country as public representatives. They are eager to implement the ANC's Elections Manifesto, to grow South Africa and as we enter the next phase of transformation, to decisively tackle poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The ANC went through a democratic, rigorous, thorough and fair process, involving branches, provinces, and Alliance partners, unparalleled by any other political party in this country.

As per its Constitution and List guidelines, all ANC members participated and the process guaranteed the right of all members

to make themselves available.

Unity in Diversity

The ANC's national and provincial lists represent the diversity of our young nation, in terms of race, gender, geographic spread, age, identity and class. Our lists also take into consideration the track record of the candidates, including their commitment to the cause of social transformation as enshrined in the country's Constitution, the Freedom Charter and relevant policy positions of the movement.

South Africa has been above the global average percentage of women in parliament, mainly because of the African National Congress, which since 1994 consistently had at least 50 percent of *continues on page 4*

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Editorial

ANC MANIFESTO BRIEFING: Peace And Stability

The African National Congress (ANC) Manifesto is informed by the 54th National Conference as well as consultations with Alliance partners and wider society. The manifesto also encompasses the ideals of the Freedom Charter, the latter which find expression in Vision 2030 of the National Development Plan (NDP). The 2019 elections take place at a significant time in the history of South Africa. During the past years, the ANC-led government has brought about major changes in people's lives, for the better. The Peace and Stability subcommittee affirmed previous resolutions on fighting crime and



corruption and acknowledged the ANC 's 2019 Manifesto on building safer communities, with an emphasis on the following themes:

- i. Gender based violence
- ii. Preventing crime
- iii. Fighting corruption and promote integrity.

We acknowledged the important relationship between security and economic development. The manifesto slogan "Let's Grow South Africa Together" will not be achieved if the security of the country is not strengthened. The protection of the sovereignty of the country and the safety and security of the people in South Africa is critical for investor confidence and economic development. In this regard, we remain cognizant of the notion that insecurity by local and foreign investors leads to losses in the economy. The ANC is resolute in ensuring the integrity of country's Ports of Entry (POEs) The priority is to confront the phenomenon of illegal migration, which is placing a heavy burden on the fiscus.

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DIGITAL DIVIDE



114 countries
have provisions in place covering sexual harassment in employment.

(Based on a study of 173 countries)



55 per cent
of women in the European Union have experienced sexual harassment at least once since the age of 15. Of these, 32 per cent experienced it in a place of work.

Editorial

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ANC MANIFESTO BRIEFING: Peace And Stability

Achievements during the past 25 years

Since 1994, we have made progress in terms of achieving our foundational aspiration to build a united and democratic South Africa.

- Our constitution is embraced by all South Africans and advances the individual and collective rights of our people. Our robust Chapter Nine institutions, the judiciary and parliament are critical safeguards to protect these rights.
- We have improved the representation and empowerment of women in the public and private sectors through our constitutional commitment to non-sexism and gender equality.
- Our democracy unleashed the creative energies of all people in sports, arts, music, literature, film and dance, as well as science, technology and innovation.

Achievements in the Criminal Justice System

Fighting Corruption

- Decisive measures have been taken to strengthen the National Prosecuting Authority, South African Police Service (SAPS) and the State Security Agency in an effort to restore public confidence in their ability to ensure justice and the safety of all citizens.
- Through the establishment commissions of inquiry into State Capture, SARS and the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) as well as the Mokgoro Commission, we confronted some of the key challenges to good governance and the rule of law.
- Since the beginning of 2014, thirty-one (31) proclamations have been signed which empower the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) to investigate serious administrative malpractice and corruption in the running of state institutions.

Justice

- Government has since 2009 sought to establish a transformed, integrated, modernised, properly-resourced and well-managed criminal justice system.
- In 2015 alone, government announced that the South African Police Service (SAPS) Family Violence, Child Protection and



Sexual Offences Investigation Units secured 659 life sentences against perpetrators of crimes against women and children.

- To ensure access to justice, government continues to build, on average, two new courts per annum in order to address the huge infrastructure backlog, especially in disadvantaged urban black townships and rural villages.

Fighting crime

- Currently, there are 1 147 police stations in the country and 1 140 of these (99.3%) have functional Community Policing Forums (CPFs). The Public Order Police has increased its units to four (4) national reserve units, thirty-eight (38) provincial and local units throughout the country, this in order to ensure easy access to identified hot spots.
- In 2018, the ANC led government launched a revised Programme of Action on Violence against Women and Children 2019-2023 during the annual 16 days of Activism on Violence against women and children. Government continued to rollout designated victim-friendly facilities to ensure that victims of interpersonal violence (such as sexual offences, domestic violence) and others are handled with due sensitivity.
- The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) continued to be involved in the government

The Peace and Stability subcommittee affirmed previous resolutions on fighting crime and corruption and acknowledged the ANC 's 2019 Manifesto on building safer communities

national security strategy and the imperative for security, as well as, the fight against crime and corruption.

Challenges

- The momentum of service delivery in the Criminal Justice System was sustained during past years, though we could have moved faster and the quality delivered much better. The manifesto addresses these challenges and puts in place measures to eliminate them.

Our commitment for the next five years

On Gender based violence and

crime prevention the Manifesto commits amongst others to:

- Ensure police are better trained to investigate and conclude cases
- Increase the numbers and visibility of police men and women in communities.
- Implement a national plan of action that addresses the causes of gender-based violence.
- Equip police and courts to support survivors of gender-based violence
- Target drugs syndicates through the new anti-gang unit

On fighting corruption and promoting integrity the manifesto commits to:

- NPA Take decisive action against state capture and corruption (in general) in public institutions and state-owned enterprises
- Conduct life style audit of public officials and prevent public servants from doing business with the state Target drugs syndicates through the new anti-gang unit
- Make tender systems more transparent, efficient and credible
- Strengthen law enforcement agencies like HAWKS, SIU and NPA

The security cluster of government has already begun to address some of the elements of the manifesto. The following 5 main priority focus areas are:

- Crimes against Women and Children (Murder, Gender Based Violence and Sexual Offences, etc.)
- Trio Crimes (Carjacking, House Robbery and Business Robbery) & Cash in Transit (CIT)
- Murder (Inclusive of Taxi Violence)
- Proliferation of Firearms, Liquor, Drugs & Gangsterism; Illegal Immigration; Illicit Economy & Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metal Theft
- Corruption

Conclusion

The Peace and Stability subcommittee acknowledges that the achievements of these goals require a multi sectoral approach in which a partnership is forged between government, business, traditional leadership, faith-based organisations and civil society groups, in coordinated fight against crime and corruption.

Conversations with the **PRESIDENT**

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A Cadre Of Public Representatives that represents all South Africans

women on its lists of candidates. For the 2019 lists, we have done even better, with 53 percent of our list of women. Out of a total list for national to national of three hundred candidates, we have 160 women (53 percent) and 140 men (47 percent).

The ANC lists also a cadre of young capable leaders, who will play a critical role in the renewal and innovation of our legislatures and government. The youngest candidate on our lists is 20 years old. The ANC also ensured inclusion in its lists people living with disabilities.

Ethical leadership
The ANC took note of the concerns in society, which echoes the concerns of its 54th National

Conference, around public ethics, and the need for renewal. It has therefore submitted all 800 members who were nominated to an internal vetting process, above and beyond the constitutional and legal requirements of the country.

The National List committee, as per its mandate, removed all candidates who had criminal records for which a sentence of 12 months without the option of a fine was conferred.

Beyond and above this, in order to ensure ethical leadership as a cornerstone of renewal, officials had difficult conversations with a number of candidates, who have heeded advice, followed the dictates of their conscience and voluntarily stepped aside in the best interests of the organisation.

The lists consist of national to national and province to national candidates for the seats in the National Assembly.

There are concerns raised in the media about some of the candidates on our lists. Like all political parties, our members are subjected to the law of the land, and enjoy rights and duties as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic. The mere public mention of wrong-doing and corruption by an individual does not make that person guilty, unless due process is followed. The same considerations apply internally. All candidates were

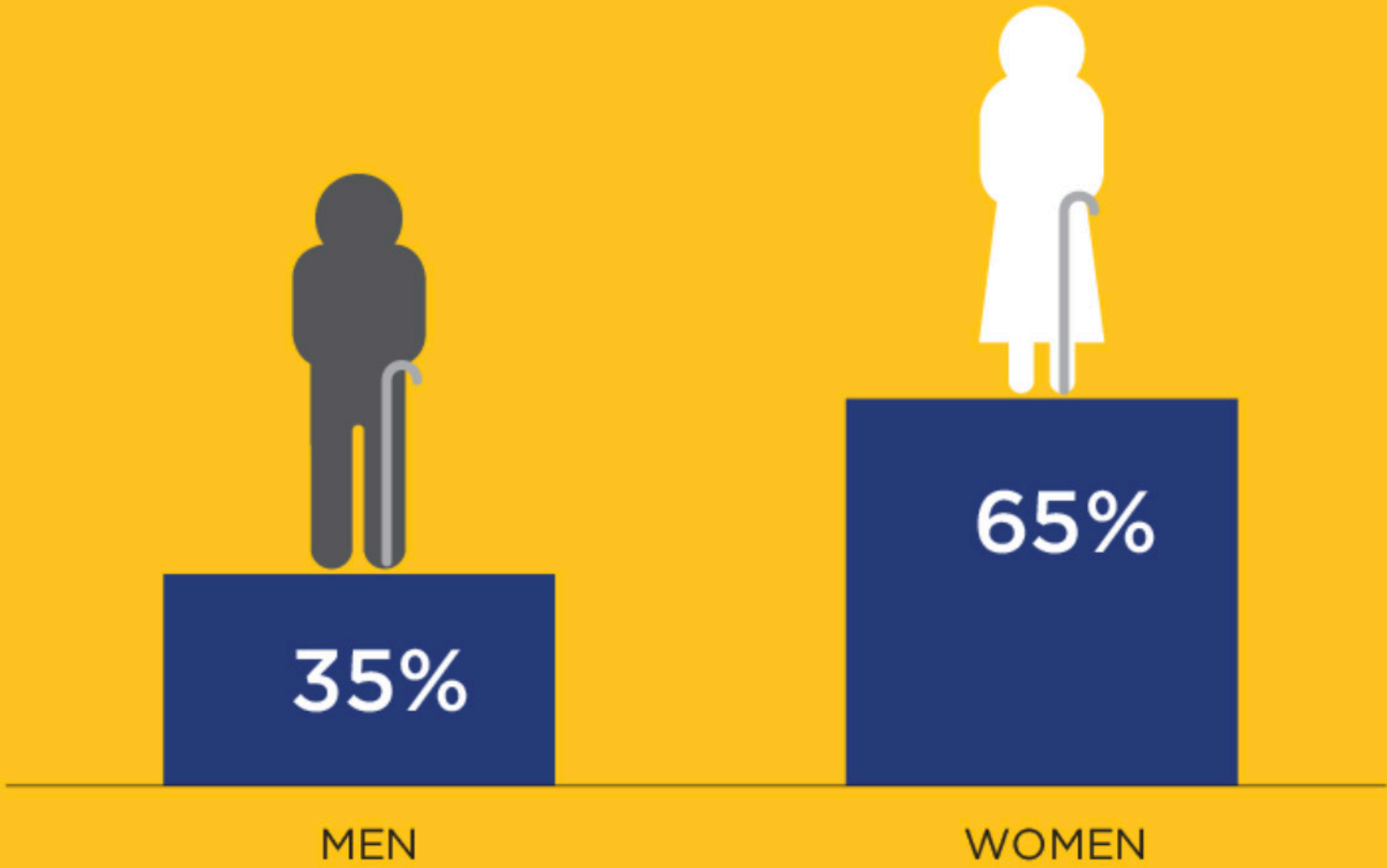
subjected to a democratic process by branches. Any arbitrary removal of a candidate without due process can be challenged in a court of law. Furthermore, in addition to the vetting process, the ANC also has its Integrity structures who have the teeth to act to protect the values and integrity of the movement.

Being on the lists does not entitle any candidate to an executive (ministerial) position. All ministers' terms of office will come to an end this term, and it is the prerogative of the President to appoint ministers for the next term.

We are confident that these lists fairly demonstrate the strength and character of leadership that will grow and take South Africa forward.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

OLDER WOMEN ARE MUCH LESS LIKELY TO HAVE A PENSION



Editorial

ANC Members and the IEC Electoral Code Of Conduct

lections are a bit like soccer games. While the referee and the rules are very important (the IEC in this case), the fairness of a game depends on the behaviour of the players and the acceptance by the fans that their side was not cheated.

The South African Electoral Act is one of the best in the world in terms of guaranteeing free and fair elections. It has seen slight amendments every 5-10 years to modernise it and to include new checks and balances. The Act served as a model for the Electoral Legislation of many of our neighbours and many other emerging democracies.

In 2019 we will face our sixth national and provincial election and we hope to continue our proud record of having free and fair elections where all parties accept the result and where there are no major objections to the outcome. The legitimacy of our democracy and our democratically elected government depends on this.

The Electoral Act includes an Electoral Code of Conduct for political parties as well as a list of

offences under the Act. Political parties that break the Code of Conduct can be fined, stopped from working in an area, or have their votes in an area cancelled. The individuals involved can be fined or jailed. Offences under the act apply to all people and can involve acts like intimidation, preventing people from voting, buying votes, etc.

In terms of minor complaints and election day issues, The IEC tries to deal with them immediately and through administrative action or mediation. Examples are a Presiding Officer turning away voters in ANC T-shirts: the ANC party agent will complain to the PO or to the ANC representatives on the IEC Party Liaison Committee. The Municipal Electoral Officer will call the PO and correct their action or replace them if the refuse to cooperate.

Where there is conflict between parties around issues like booking the same venue, competing activities in the same area, intimidation or damage to posters, the parties are compelled by legislation to work with the IEC and the SAPS to resolve conflict peacefully and thorough mediation.

Where these measures fail, the

SAPS is expected to take action against offenders. The NPA and the SAPS will prioritise election crimes and speedily prosecute offenders..

Many other parties find it hard to accept the overwhelming support the ANC enjoys and complain to the IEC, the court and the media about every minor problem they experience. It is vital that we protect the ANC, the neutrality of the IEC and the credibility of the result by behaving in an exemplary manner at all times.

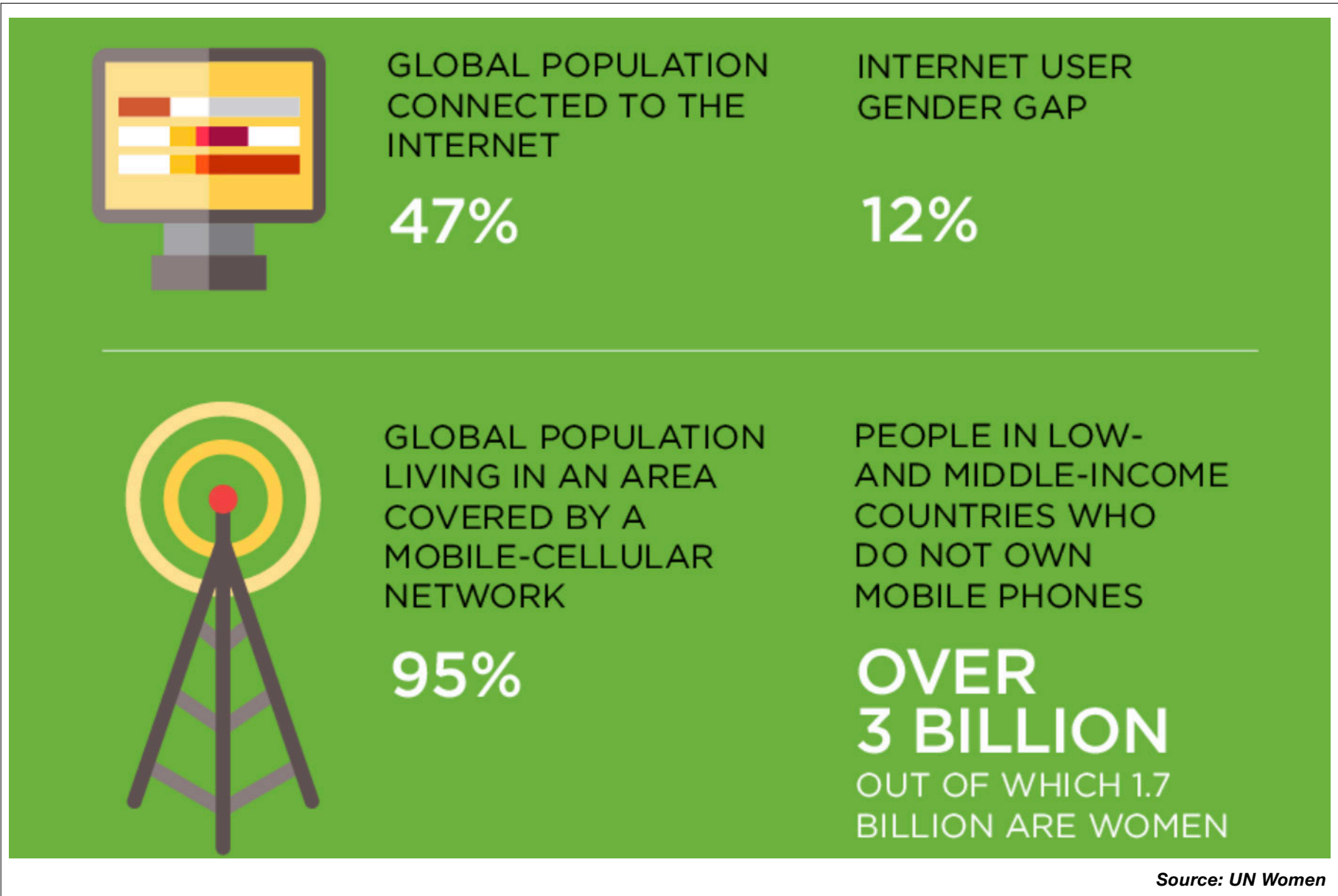
In the ANC we expect all our candidates, members and supporters to stick to the Code of Conduct. We will not provide legal support to any offenders. In serious cases the ANC Disciplinary Committee will also take action against members who break the Code or any other part of the Electoral Act

Here are the main things you should do and not do in the Code of Conduct:

- Do not:**
- use any kind of violence or threats against anyone who supports another party,
 - remove or destroy any other party's property, posters or

- pamphlets,
- disrupt another party's public meeting,
- stop other parties from door-to-door work or campaigning in your area,
- threaten or stop people who want to attend meetings of other parties,
- force people to join the ANC, attend meetings or donate money,
- spread false rumours or lies about another party or candidate,
- use violent language or urge people to use violence against any party or person.

- Do:**
- encourage all ANC members and supporters to be tolerant of other parties,
 - condemn political violence, support the right of all parties to campaign freely,
 - inform the proper authorities of all planned ANC marches and rallies,
 - actively work with all IEC structures,
 - cooperate with the police in their investigation of election crime and violence.



DOMESTIC

DECLARATION

Meeting of Veterans And Senior Citizens of the African National Congress in GAUTENG



We are gathered today from all corners of Gauteng. We are long serving stalwarts of the ANC, including veterans with more than 40 years of unbroken service.

We are the generation of the 1940's and 1950's who resisted the introduction of racist laws and land dispossession. We joined the ANC and established Umkhonto we Sizwe.

We are the generation of the 1960's who were brutally oppressed, tortured and imprisoned by the apartheid state.

We are the generation of the 1970's, Young Lions who fought against apartheid tyranny, Bantu education and forced removals.

We come from the ranks of the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe, the trade union movement, the South African Communist Party and the mass democratic movement.

Along the road many sacrificed their lives to achieve our democracy.

The elections manifesto of the ANC, the party of renewal

We are proud of the African National Congress led by President Cyril Ramaphosa. We are proud that

the ANC is renewing itself through acknowledgment and admission of the mistakes that have been made, as we head towards elections in our country. We are proud of the actions being taken to

We are the generation of the 1940's and 1950's who resisted the introduction of racist laws and land dispossession. We joined the ANC and established Umkhonto we Sizwe.



correct the mistakes and we particularly support zero tolerance of corruption.

We welcome the setting up of a special tribunal to recover money looted from the state, the appointment of a new head of the NPA who is mandated to act without political interference, the establishment of the state capture

commission, the SARS enquiry and the PIC enquiry. We have no doubt that the truth will come out on all wrongdoing and that there will be consequences.

Gathered here today as older members of the ANC, we are committing ourselves to work for a resounding victory for the ANC in Gauteng and the country on 8 May 2019.

As set out in the aims and objectives of our ANC constitution we are determined to unite all the people

of South Africa for the complete liberation of the country from all forms of inequality. The ANC is the home of all South Africans across class, race, gender and religion. Our election campaign seeks to reach out to and unite all South Africans.

We are confident that implementation of our elections manifesto commitments of more decent jobs, an economy for all, universal quality healthcare, comprehensive social security, safety in our communities, a skills revolution and capable and honest government will lead us to a truly united, nonracial,

non-sexist and democratic society. We will continue to fight for social justice and the elimination of inequality created by apartheid.

We will involve ourselves in

province which best reflects the diverse people of South Africa, the greatest concerns are crime and corruption, jobs, the economy, health and housing.

It is very crucial for the transformation of our country that the ANC wins the Gauteng Province

decisively in the elections on 8 May 2019 and we are confident in the leadership collective in the Gauteng Province led by the Chairperson, comrade David Makhura, to address these greatest concerns

of the people of Gauteng.

Our representatives in the National Assembly and the Gauteng Provincial Legislature

Tomorrow electoral lists for the National Assembly and Provincial Legislatures will be submitted to the

IEC. These are the women and men who we will look up to, the leaders who stand out for their track

records, experience and commitment, who must ensure that we grow our country for the benefit of

all. In accepting their nominations we urge them to carefully introspect. We urge them to step aside if their nomination may be negatively perceived by the electorate and if in any way they are undeserving of the confidence of the electorate.

Revitalisation of the Veterans' League in Gauteng

Finally, we leave this workshop to return to our communities and actively involve ourselves in

induction of young people into the life of the ANC, political education in branches, and in every aspect of organisational work of all structures of the ANC.

Led by the Gauteng Veterans' League PEC, we will, after elections, focus on establishing dynamic and efficiently organised branches of the Veterans' League in preparation for a Provincial Conference later in the year

Our call to action

We call on the people of Gauteng and South Africa, young and old, black and white, women and men, workers and professionals, the religious community and academics, business people and civil ■

every aspect of the ANC elections campaign and will particularly pay attention to the well-being of senior citizens. We will work actively in a strong united ANC and ANC

Veterans' League to improve the lives of all citizens.

We know that in Gauteng, the

DOMESTIC

Jobs and Economic Development – How will the ANC government increase employment and equality?

By Skhumbuzo Thomo

Owing to our history of colonialism and apartheid, South Africa is a highly unequal society characterized by racial and gender inequalities of income, wealth and the control of the South African economy. Our country continues to face the triple challenge of unemployment, poverty inequality. There is insufficient growth, investment and job creation across most key sectors of the economy including mining, manufacturing and services. The ANC is driving a programme of economic growth and transformation, which will lead to inclusive growth for our people. This article provides the broad outline of a strategy to achieve inclusive growth both for South Africa and our contribution to the African Continent that should be implemented taking into account the international context.

When the Global Financial Crisis hit South Africa in 2008, our economy lost 1-million jobs. Many other countries like Greece, Ireland, Spain, Italy and France also lost substantial jobs and have only in the last three to four years recovered in jobs terms. In fact, it is the slow recovery of these economies that created the conditions for a wave of 'populist movements' in the US (election of Donald Trump), the UK (BREXIT referendum) and most recently in France (yellow vest protests).

South Africa was similarly affected but the ANC-led Government implemented two major interventions to cushion the blow. Firstly, Government embarked on a massive infrastructure drive which has seen Government spend R1 billion per day on infrastructure, including roads, new electricity plants, schools, universities, and Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Secondly, Government used the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) to create temporary jobs for unemployed people

General Observations on the South African Economy

As we enter 2019, we do so conscious of the fact that many commentators, analysts and international organisations are warning of downside risks that could constrain the prospects of

global economic growth this year.

Economic transformation is necessary to ensure inclusive growth. The litmus test of growth must be what it does to create jobs, eliminate poverty, narrow the inequality gap and provide universal access to basic services. Economic Growth and inclusion should be complementary and sustainable: economic inclusion agenda should unleash new investments, job creation and innovation, and be mass-based, promoting economic development for the benefit of all. To achieve that, we need to change the structure of the economy, the shape of production and the patterns of asset ownership and income distribution.

Among others, this includes mobilising the private and public capital behind new economic sectors, new technologies and new activities that help build a modern diversified economy. Added to that, there is a need to provide new opportunities for access to markets, infrastructure and assets for workers and the poor. Also, the provision of universal access to basic services such as the internet (data must fall) and financial inclusion, and managing our natural resources to maximise inclusive growth.

On these issues where are the areas for collaboration?

- Managing our mineral resources (the regime is defined by the developed world)
- Technological Innovation
- Resource mobilization (the New BRICS development Bank is the step in the new direction)

Interventions on Infrastructure
By 2016, we had ramped building power-plants, roads, port-expansion, schools, hospitals, dams, new Universities and fibre-optic cables.

- Massive infrastructure build programme. A snapshot of progress:

- Investment - R1 trillion spent on infrastructure in the past 4 years
- Energy generation (new) since 2012 alone equals 6 500 MW of energy.
- Education - 600 new schools built since 2012
- Industrialisation - new black industrialists entered component manufacturing



- Jobs – more than 200 000 workers in projects of the National Infrastructure Plan
- Coordination - Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC).

On the Investment Drive

The Key Question is: what steps should be undertaken to increase investment levels to the target of 30% of GDP in order to create more jobs, especially youth employment? A key aim must be to lift investment from current levels of below 20% of GDP to the NDP's target of 30% of GDP. In doing this, we would have mobilized the Private Sector, through the Presidential Investments Summit, to get a buy-in on lifting investments towards achieving the NDP Target. All efforts to increase investment are specifically to encourage businesses to set-up in ways that will guarantee job creation.

One of the areas where we have already seen the impact of contraction is in the area of overall flows of global Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Last month UNCTAD published its "World Investment Report 2018". This report pointed out that against the background of falling FDI globally, the very same UNCTAD report indicates that FDI into South Africa went up from \$1,3bn in 2017 to \$7,1bn in 2018, an increase of 446%. This is in spite of the factor that Global FDI in 2018 fell 23% to \$1,43 trillion while Greenfield investment fell 14%. Indeed, what we managed to do through the investment drive was to buck the global investment trend.

Given that the stress tested figures from the investment conference record commitments of R290bn (or roughly \$20bn), this means that in a few short months the ANC-led government's investment drive has succeeded in achieving a remarkable turnaround, not just in sentiment, but in actual concrete action by both foreign and domestic investors.

This critical investment intervention, coupled with Government's other interventions assisted South Africa to weather the Financial Crisis. As a result, by Quarter 3 of 2018, 16.3 million people had jobs. This means that between Q3 2010 and Q3 2018, about 2.7 million new jobs were created. In the current Administration (Q3 2014 to Q3 2018), has overseen the creation of 1.2 million jobs.

To achieve these objectives, the ANC's strategy is to mobilise society behind a common vision. The impact of policy interventions must be felt in communities who must be mobilized to understand and actively participate in shaping developments in their surroundings. Organs of civil society must be actively involved in putting forward proposals that will shape economic policy and the prioritization of interventions. We have to ensure that all aspects of economic policy address the current unacceptable situation and transform it in accordance with democratic principles of non-racialism, non-sexism and the equality of all South African citizens.

Skhumbuzo Thomo: ANC Head of International Diplomacy

DOMESTIC

Ramaphoria finally delivering economic dividends

By Yonela Diko

Ramaphosa was sworn in as President of the Republic on 15 February 2018. From his very first speech in Parliament, coincidentally a State of the Nation Address, Ramaphosa fashioned himself as 'an Economy President'.

Ramaphosa understood that all the country's problems, including those of the ANC, were linked to a poorly performing economy. The triple threats of poverty, unemployment and inequality, the ideological battles within the ruling party, business confidence, investments, labor relations, crime, destruction of families and communities, all could be tied to a poorly performing economy that was not giving our people a stake. Ramaphosa was therefore choosing to go at the heart of the problem, putting the entire country on his broad shoulders and that first speech signaled a man that was both ready and capable of turning our Arch into better shores.

Ramaphosa, from a career with an extraordinary range, a unionist, a politician, business man and now President, understood that first and foremost, 'confidence, is the cheapest form of stimulus'. All economic and social Stakeholders needed to regain their confidence in their government and leaders, which had been eroded over the last few years. Ramaphosa equally understood that no government alone, however good that government can be, can singularly solve a nations problem. The best the government can do is to inspire the nation, the various stakeholders, to all rise to the occasion, make commitments and see how they measure up against the hard reality.

Ramaphosa went to work. His challenges were clear: Corruption, political instability, policy uncertainty and a government that could not be trusted. The remedy was clear: Restored trust in our leaders and institutions, Collaboration between business and labour and

clarify policy, close the fiscal gap, stabilize debt and restore state-owned enterprises to health.

After a full year in office, Ramaphosa has delivered and more. At the 100-day mark of Ramaphosa Presidency, The SA Citizens' Survey (Sacs) found that 65% of its respondents approved of how the President was conducting government affairs and restoring people's confidence in their government. Just last week, a poll conducted by the governing party's research unit said Ramaphosa has an approval rating of 73% by South African voters. Ramaphosa seem to have pulled up the approval ratings of his party too which are now at 65% according to internal party poll.

The confidence in Ramaphosa, his party and the country was echoed last week by Vedantas Chairman, the biggest shareholder of Anglo American, when he declared at the opening of a \$400m Vedanta Zinc mine in Northern Cape, that 'Investing in South Africa today makes the most business sense'.

How did Ramaphosa turn things around so quickly after almost an investment boycott that saw South Africa being bypassed by Foreign Direct Investments into emerging markets for years, resulting in our economy struggling to register even a single percentage in growth for years. What were the immediate things that Ramaphosa knew would bring this cheapest form of stimulus, confidence, which he could implement and give a signal to the people that government was now on a new trajectory?

Ramaphosa started with a Cabinet reshuffle, almost taking people back to areas where they had accumulated experience and had been relatively successful. He did this in order to give our government a sense of continuity and institutional capacity. Malusi Gigaba was back at home Affairs where he actually had done great work and Derek Hanekom was back in Tourism where he had made great strides in positioning brand



South Africa as prime destination for business and holiday makers. The President also brought in some new blood, with proven capacity to beef up his new government. This of course was part of the strategy and tactics resolutions of the policy conference, where the conference felt the state, which is the Pillar of Transformation, needed to be recapacitated in order to deal with multiple challenges, particularly growth and transformation.

Ramaphosa brought in a former governor, Tito Mboweni, in whom the country had great confidence into the Finance Ministry, to say little about his extra curricula activities on Twitter. Tito has eased into his new job like a skilled technocrat and politician that he is. One of the key appointments was in the Mining Ministry. Gwede Mantashe, a very capable man by any measure, with a Master's degree in mining, took the job with extreme passion and has delivered great dividends. First among Mantashe's task was to solve the Mining Charter impasse.

From day one, Ramaphosa made decisive interventions at state-owned entities (SOEs) - quickly removing old boards and executives, who had grown fat and complacent and corrupt, forgetting the mission we are on. Then there were changes at the South African Revenue Service, removing that inept, corrupt and arrogant Tom Moyane.

Ramaphosa equally realized workers had been experiencing wage injustice on many occasions because there was no minimum wage. He then went on to champion a new minimum wage which received wide ranging support including from ANC's important

alliance partner and largest union, COSATU.

The inclusive approach of government has seen Ramaphosa hosting a Jobs Summit, an Investment Summit, a BRICS Summit and Gender Equality Summit, opened Special Economic Zones, all to ensure that as many Stakeholders are participating in shaping the future of our country.

Since then, 'Rand Merchant Bank/BER business confidence index (BCI) has jumped by 11-index points from 34 in 2017 (fourth quarter) to 45 in 2018 (first quarter)'. Data from the Institute of International Finance (IIF) on Friday showed that South Africa had a good start to the year, accounting for the largest share of \$31.7billion (R450.7bn) of net capital flows to emerging markets (EM) in January. In particular, large flows into South Africa (\$16.4bn) and India (\$13.3bn) were behind the surge in overall inflows'.

Demand for business travel is high, our tourism is striving, and businesses are investing in new plants and discovering new and lucrative products that will anchor our growth for the coming years. Just early February, 'Total SA said it had opened up a new "world-class" oil and gas province off the coast of South Africa after making a significant gas-condensate discovery'.

A thriving economy is a source of great political stability. Ramaphosa has a potential to become one of the greatest Presidents the ANC and country has ever had.

"It's the Economy stupid!!"

DOMESTIC

Molvi Ismail Cachalia

Deputy Volunteer-in-Chief to President Mandela in the 1952 Defiance Campaign

By Haroon Aziz

Molvi Ismail Cachalia and leaders like Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Ebrahim Asvat organised the Third Great Passive Resistance Campaign of 1946.

On 22, June 1946 – as a direct consequence of the Third Campaign – the Government of India addressed a letter to the Secretary General of United Nations (UN) and placed the mistreatment of Indians in South Africa on the Agenda of the UN General Assembly. This internationalised the struggle against Apartheid.

In 1948 Molvi travelled to India and met the leaders of the Indian National Congress (INC), including Gandhi and Nehru.

On 8 November 1951, the National Action Committee (NAC) was formed in South Africa to defy the fascist laws that were being passed to institutionalise racism as Apartheid. Molvi was one of the activists that helped draft the Report on Non-Violent Campaign of Defiance of Unjust Laws.

On 26 June 1952, the Defiance Campaign of Unjust Laws was launched, with Mandela as the Volunteer-in-Chief and Molvi as his Deputy. About 8000 defiers were jailed.

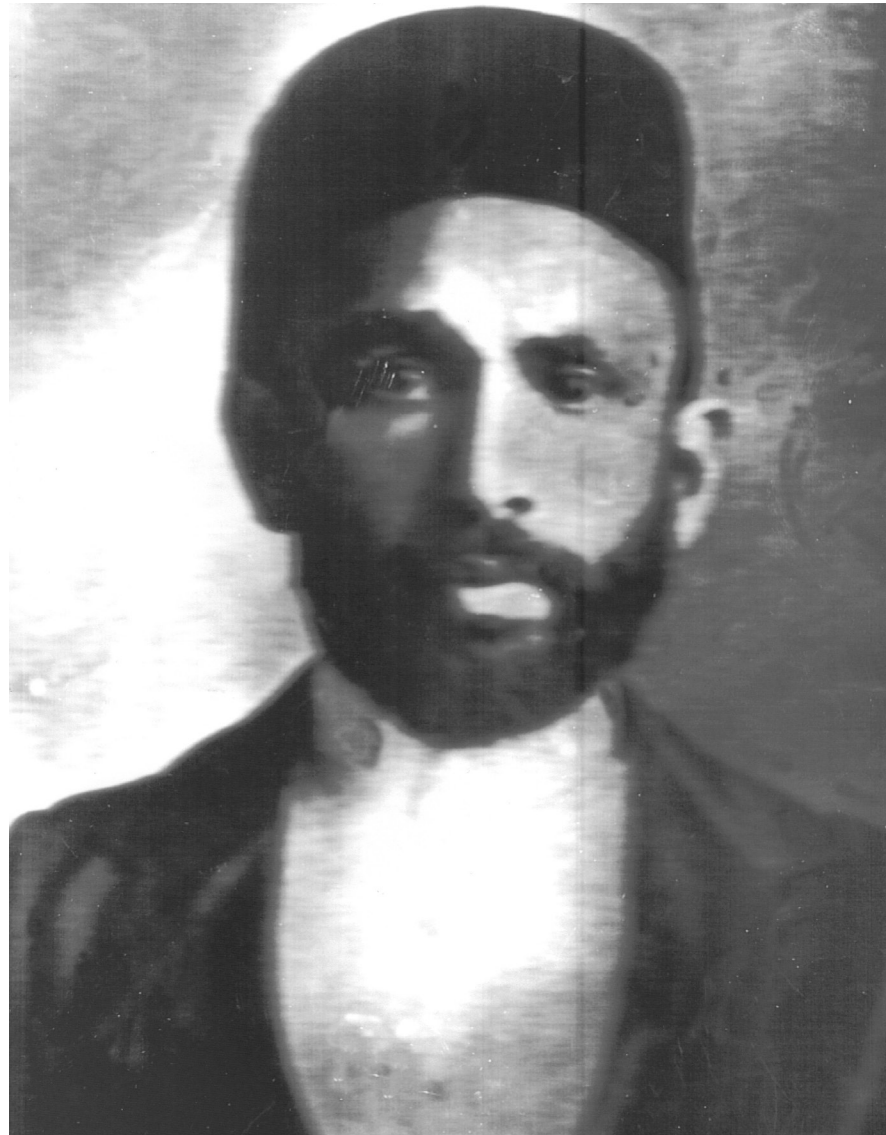
Molvi was sentenced to a suspended 18-month imprisonment for his role in the Defiance Campaign. Apartheid immediately banned him as a ‘communist’. In response to Molvi’s objection to the label of a ‘communist’, Judge Rumpff coined a special term, ‘statutory communist’. However, Molvi continued his underground political activities under disguise.

In 1955 the World Peace Council conferred the World Peace Award on Molvi.

The ANC was invited to attend the historic Bandung Conference in 1955, which was a forerunner to the present day Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) (1961)

The invitation to Bandung was delivered to the ANC, care of Molvi and Dr Yusuf Dadoo, from the INC through the India League, under Krishna Menon and Mulk Raj Anand, based in London.

The ANC deployed Molvi and ANC leader and SACP General Secretary Moses Kotane to the Bandung Conference. Both of them were denied their right



to passports. Molvi, being a lifelong scholar of jurisprudence, discovered a loophole in the law relating to foreign travel. Travel agents were not obliged to issue tickets against passports only but against letters of intent to travel. Molvi got a friendly travel agent to issue the two tickets, which were sponsored by Molvi’s friend.

Molvi and Kotane travelled to London where they met Menon, who issued them with Indian travel documents that enabled them to travel to Egypt, India, Singapore, and Indonesia.

In London they canvassed political support for the anti-Apartheid struggle, which included the revered Canon Collins of St. Paul’s Cathedral, who later founded the International Defence and Aid Fund (1956), which provided funds for the legal defence of 156 people who were charged for High Treason (1956) and other political trials.

In London, Molvi and Kotane fell under the spying eyes of British Intelligence MI6, because the USA government had labelled Kotane as one of the 500 most dangerous communists in the world and Molvi

had played a leading role in the 1952 Defiance Campaign.

They travelled to Egypt whereupon arrival in Cairo, they were detained and interrogated by the police, apparently, on USA orders. They were later released to meet Ali Sabry who was in charge of political affairs in Premier Nasser’s office. Menon had recommended them to Nasser. They canvassed Nasser’s support for the anti-Apartheid struggle and he made them the guest of his state.

In Cairo they also consolidated bonds of solidarity with political exiles from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia as well as with the head of the Arab League.

They then visited Nehru in India whose support was axiomatic. They left for Singapore where they canvassed support amongst the Chinese, Malay and Indian organisations. They left for Bandung, which yielded benefits for the ANC even before the actual Conference.

Nehru was the prime mover for the presence of the ANC at the Conference, supported by Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon, and

The ANC deployed Molvi and ANC leader and SACP General Secretary, Moses Kotane to the Bandung Conference.

Pakistan.

They presented a 32-page Memorandum against Apartheid to the Conference, which was favourably received.

One Conference Resolution read, ‘The Conference extended its warm sympathy and support for the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination, especially, by the peoples of African, and Indian and Pakistani origin in South Africa.’

It declared support for Palestinians against Zionism, while it also rejected an application by Israel for membership of the Bandung Conference countries.

Of special historical significance was that Indonesia and South Africa shared a common oppressor, that is, Dutch colonialism, and that Islam first reached South Africa in 1668 through the agency of political prisoners from the Indonesia/Malaysia archipelago.

Molvi departed for India and Morocco to consolidate moral and material solidarity. Kotane left for Poland and China where he consolidated further solidarity links for the ANC.

The spirits of Bandung, Molvi, and Kotane, should be carried forward through global South-South trade and dialogue to sustain cultural, educational, and social ties between nations of the South. South Africa can, through BRICS, mutually help Indonesia to consolidate its rightful place in the Maritime Silk Route. ■

DOMESTIC

ANC pause to remember a freedom fighter

Cde Collins Chabane

By Harold Maloka

Today, 15 March 2019, marks exactly four years since South Africa lost one of its finest and most committed political activists and freedom fighter, Comrade Collins Chabane. Even though the fateful day was four years ago, it feels like it was only yesterday. This year we pause to remember him in the year in which South Africans will once again elect their public representatives on the 8th of May.

In this significant year, our country will also be celebrating 25 years of democracy and freedom, which he and fellow freedom fighters were imprisoned and suffered so we could all be free.

On this day, Chabane was involved in a fatal accident together with his protectors, Sergeants Lawrence Lentsoane and Lesiba Sekele, while on their way to Pretoria from Polokwane. May their souls rest in peace.

The government, people and the African National Congress lost a humble giant, a committed comrade and public servant who had passion for the betterment of the lives of those less fortunate. He was a humble leader with amazing ability to connect with people at all levels. His leadership skills saw him being elected as provincial secretary of the ANC in Limpopo six times.

He served the people of South Africa with passion, dedication and distinction. He served in the Limpopo provincial government since 1997 in different capacities. While MEC of Public Works he was credited with the establishment of the province's Roads Agency, the first of its kind in the country. While Minister in the Presidency he led the establishment of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation department.

His commitment to the people and improving the lives of those less fortunate was demonstrated during a visit I had the privilege to accompany him to in Tshikundamalema village in Venda, Limpopo. He had out of concern for the people of that village, in partnership with South African Breweries, to officiate for the delivery of water to that

As we commemorate his passing, we salute him and those that fought for our freedom so we can exercise our vote freely without fear.

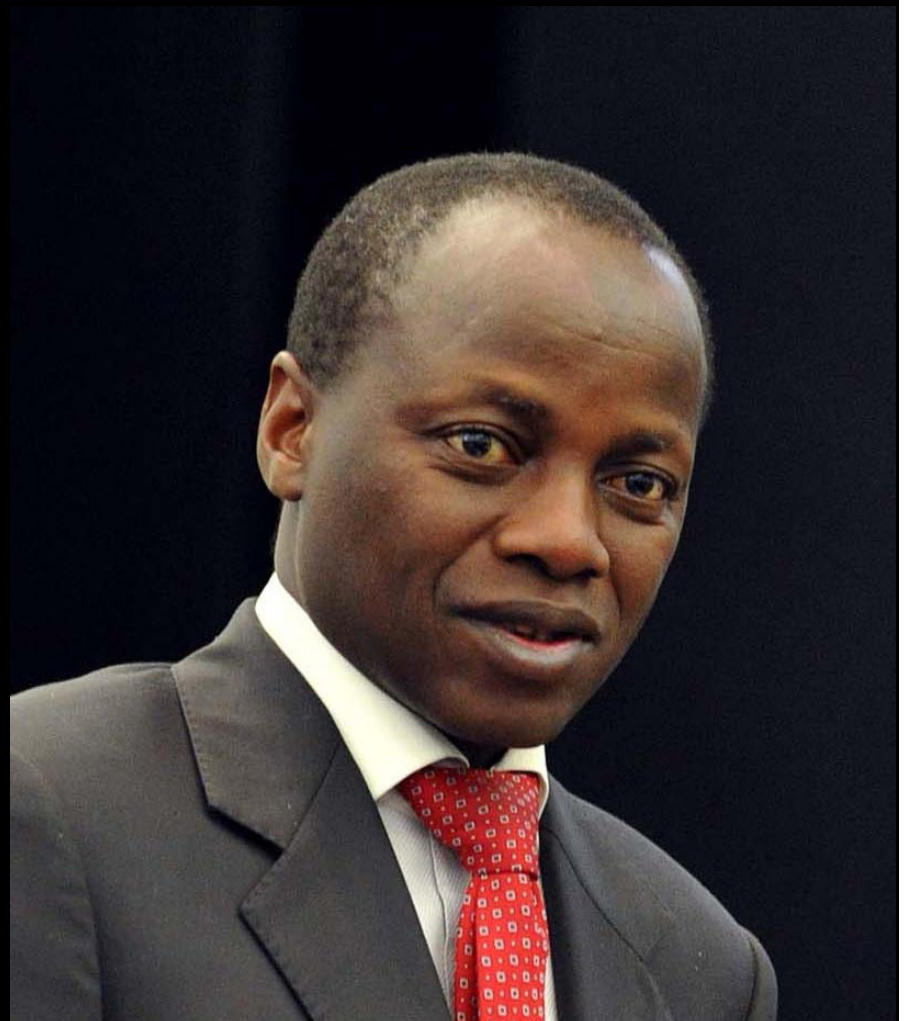
community.

Along the way, I listened attentively as he relayed the story of a poor community that was struggling to access to water. Each household had to contribute a set amount, less than R50 monthly for diesel to pump water; however, if a family does not contribute it does not get water for that month. Clearly touched by their plight, he eloquently and passionately explained how a basic resource we often take for granted, as water, divides a community to that extent simply because they cannot afford.

He always insisted that we should not rest until our people live in better conditions and have access to basics at the very least. This spirit of self-sacrifice that was embodied by Chabane is what drives us as we strive to achieve the target of handing over one million brand new school shoes to poor learners through the One Million School Shoes Campaign.

He was equally passionate about access to education. He helped to raise funds to assist particularly those from his home village of Xikundu who couldn't afford tertiary education.

He founded the Xakani Foundation in 2009, which has been organizing two golf days every year since 2010 to raise funds for the following charities; The Peace of Educational Mind, which supports children between the ages of 12 and 16 with bursaries and books, tutoring, computer skills and entrepreneurship development, Khensani Special School, which is the only school in Phalaborwa for children with disabilities and



special needs among others.

In the past 25 years the ANC government has changed the lives of many, it might not have been able to reach everyone, however we live in a better country that we were before 1994. Having left for exile at the age 17 years, imprisoned on Robben Island like many freedom fighters he has sacrificed so much for us not to take our democracy and freedom for granted.

In 1994, only 6 out of 10 South Africans had access to clean drinking water. Today that figure has increased to nearly 9 out of 10. Over 4,7 million housing opportunities have been delivered, which includes free houses that have been built, benefiting over 14 million people.

The number of individuals on social grants increased from 3 million in 1994 to 17,5 million in 2017, benefiting children, the elderly, people with disability and veterans.

Thousands managed to obtain academic qualifications through NSFAS and have improved the fortunes of their families. Many

have security of tenure, own property and enjoy the fruits of democracy. These are some of the achievements that demonstrate measures undertaken by the ANC to transform the South African society for the better.

The power to vote should be taken very seriously, we must guard, cherish and exercise it responsibly. For the 17 year olds of our time and those who will be voting for the first time, ask yourself what is your course and sacrifice for the betterment of your fellow human beings.

As we commemorate his passing, we salute him and those that fought for our freedom so we can exercise our vote freely without fear. Twenty five (25) years of our freedom is a journey incomplete, it is journey we must undertake in his honour with the sole aim of making South Africa a better country, free from poverty and inequality.

8th of May is not a holiday, but a day to strengthen and consolidate our democracy.

Vote ANC!

DOMESTIC

Government efforts pay off as SA Mining policy and investments attractiveness turns the corner

By Sello Helepi

The recently released Fraser Institute's 2018 annual survey of mining companies – now in its 21st year – is a very strong indication that government's commitment and efforts in the last twelve months to bring about policy certainty and attract much-needed investments in the economy, are beginning to bear early fruit. These are the promising rays of the new dawn, as mining proves to remain a significant economic sector for South Africa.

However, the industry remained dormant due to regulatory and policy uncertainty. The results became evident in the lack of investment in mining. The implications were, as the Fraser Institute opined then, that South Africa was lagging in attractiveness when it could have possibly been placed at an

advantageous spot.

Notably, soon after becoming the President of the Republic of South Africa, President Ramaphosa enjoined all South Africans to inject new vigour to grow the economy.

Among the challenges he noted, was the need for policy certainty, especially in those sectors that would boost economic growth. Economic growth is essential to tackle the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality, ensure economic inclusivity and transformation.

This was the challenging environment into which the new Minister of Mineral Resources, Mr Gwede Mantashe, assumed his role at the beginning of 2018. His immediate priorities, among others, were to create regulatory and policy certainty in the industry. The purpose thereof was to ensure that the regulatory framework

More work still needs to be done in partnership with labour, industry and mining communities to further improve our mining investment attractiveness ranking, become competitive and transform the sector.

governing the sector is clear and uncontested or, at the very least, does not create doubt among the role players.

The Mining Charter, acceptable among all the parties with an interest in the sector, arose in and was concluded with this worldview in mind. Central to such a process being the imperative to build trust and mutual understanding

between all the social partners.

Alongside the Mining Charter was the need to address issues pertaining to the Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill. The challenges at this level were having an adverse impact on the sector while, at the same time, they delayed potential development in the petroleum sector.*continues on page12*

WOMEN IN INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT



SOUTH ASIA
95%



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
89%



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
59%

INFORMAL WORKERS CAN INCLUDE:

- STREET VENDORS
- PETTY GOODS AND SERVICE TRADERS
- SUBSISTENCE FARMERS
- SEASONAL WORKERS
- DOMESTIC WORKERS
- INDUSTRIAL OUTWORKERS



INTERNATIONAL

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Government efforts pay off as SA Mining policy and investments attractiveness turns the corner

Hence the focus on formulating the legislative framework to separate petroleum from mining. The aim was to unlock the untapped potential of the petroleum sector for the economy and enable it to thrive. These developments, on their own and taken together, elicited support from all stakeholders – including some opposition parties.

These efforts account for our improved standing and outlook in the latest ratings by the Fraser Institute. In terms of perceptions on mining policy attractiveness, South Africa now ranks 56 out of 83 mining jurisdictions compared to 81 out of 91 in 2017. This is an improvement of 25 spots.

The motivation that underlies the multi-pronged policy intervention strategy is the intention to ensure that competitiveness in the mining sector is improved. In addition, it is to enable the sector to contribute to the growth stimulus. In 2017, mining contributed 8% to South Africa's GDP and roughly 60% to the country's foreign earnings. Recent GDP growth projections indicate that mining is weighing heavy on the positive indicators. This almost nullifies the fact that the sector showed an improvement in employment figures in the last quarter. Therefore, if the sector demonstrated overall stability, at policy and operational level, the prospects of growth are far greater.

South Africa continues to adopt a policy path that is propitious to long-term investment. This is despite the challenges that both Government and all the stakeholders in mining are yet to overcome. The past 12 months have seen a return to some of the best practices in mining policy. This is borne testimony to in the improved rankings. The intention is to consolidate these improvements, as we progress.

On investment attractiveness perceptions, South Africa improved its ranking by 5 spots from 48 out of 91 in 2017 to 43 out of 83 in 2018. The higher attractiveness of the mining industry will always have a positive impact on the economy. It has the potential to increase the GDP contribution of mining to, at least, 10%.

The mining industry's own projections suggest that this type of improvement in policy and investment attractiveness, if



it is sustained and continuously improved, has the potential to attract an additional R122-billion worth of investments over the next 5 years. Some of the mining companies, for example; De Beers, are showing their support for what they see as an attractive environment for investment. The company has since revived its exploration and prospecting projects, which they had withheld over the years because they considered the conditions not favourable.

The attractiveness of the country for investment reflects the positive mood and developments that prevailed over the past year, even as the country seeks to grapple with the hard choices it must make to return to a solid path. Therefore, the buoyance in the national context coupled with the specific interventions at Government level, give cause to investment prospects. Buoyed by these developments, the French energy giant, TOTAL – which had abandoned drilling in 2014 – had the confidence to investment in a new and stable drill rig to explore offshore oil and gas off the Western Cape Coast.

Total has since announced a significant find of a 57meters well of gas condensate at 3,633 meters depth which could yield up to 1 billion barrels of gas. According to most optimistic estimates, this discovery could yield about US\$1-trillion for TOTAL and its partners, at the same time as it brings revenue to the fiscus. In this regard, it would further bolster the economy through strengthening our normally volatile currency;

boost businesses and create jobs.

The social partners in mining have also lunched on; and continue to contribute towards greater attractiveness of South Africa – particularly mining, as an investment destination. During the 2019 Mining Indaba, the Mining Leadership Forum comprising government, labour and industry signed the Mining Leadership Compact. The compact is a demonstration of the Forum's determination to pursue a vision of building a competitively growing mining industry defined by ethics, decency and integrity.

The Department, itself, has sought to take advantage of these developments by consolidating the improvements it has made and, also, explore new ways of lifting the industry. There are attempts to develop mechanisms to support new entrants into the industry. Particular attention is being paid to juniors and mid-tier players. This is critical for the sustainability of the industry and economic activity of small operators, beyond the big mining companies. The small operators can take up mining activities that are usually unattractive to big operations; and those that big companies leave behind when they shut down operations. Added to greater interest in small operators, there is a concerted effort to realise a stronger participation of women, youth and people with disabilities.

South Africa continues to be a country motivated a language of binaries, hence an ambivalence to ratings and rating agencies. Some use the ratings to talk the

country down, while others reject them outright. Ratings are a mirror to us. They are a means by which we can assess areas we need to improve in and where it is we should consolidate our efforts. The Fraser's Institute ranking is an important, external report card for the mining sector. It evaluates the extent to which Government policy decisions attract or repel investment. Progress made by the Department in the past twelve months, evident in the latest ratings, has begun to unlock the potential of the mining industry.

More work still needs to be done in partnership with labour, industry and mining communities to further improve our mining investment attractiveness ranking, become competitive and transform the sector. Among the key factors that should be part of this partnership is the ability to communicate a common, positive message. During the 2018 State of the Nation Address, under the theme "Accelerating Growth by Building Partnerships", the President emphasized the need for partnership to achieve a social compact that will address South Africa's economic challenges. He set government an audacious target of raising over R1-trillion in investment into the economy in 5 years.

Once unleashed, the mining industry can contribute to the President's audacious goal. The improvement in our country's rankings is a clear signal that the South African mining industry has turned a corner. It must maintain this course and be competitive and transformative. ■

LIFESTYLE

Film a source of nation building and social cohesion.

Two weeks ago, our country was invited by the Burkinabe's as the country of honour and special focus to attend and celebrate the 50th anniversary of FESPACO under the Theme:

"Confronting our memory and shaping the future of a Pan-African cinema in its essence, economy and diversity".

FESPACO, is the Festival Panafricain du Cinéma de Ouagadougou, or FESPACO. It is the premier gathering of all luminary filmmakers in Africa. The biennial FESPACO festival is among the largest and oldest of film festivals on the African continent.

Lapse into the past.

The rise of the African film industry can be traced back to the decolonization period of the continent. Despite the prior existence of such an industry under foreign rule, the African film industry did not reflect an accurate portrayal of the cultures it was intending to represent.

The vast majority of films made before the decolonization process were explicitly racist, depicting Africans as savages that needed to be civilized. This was consistent with the view of the colonial masters.

The colonialists came to regard film as a unique means to instill European values and beliefs in the hearts and minds of colonized Africans while enchanting them with the wonders of film technology. Film became a tool for indoctrination of Africans in both British and French colonies. But colonial strategies for film in the colonies, and African's experiences of those films, were more complex and varied than a simple indoctrination model can account for.

Colonial languages were at the foundation of cultural colonization, and the political implications and consequences of the language a filmmaker chose to use in his or her work led it to be one of the most pivotal issues in African literature and film.

African directors who gained prominence post-independence, such as Ousmane Sembene and Oumarou Ganda, used the art of



Nathi Mthethwa, Minister of Arts and Culture, Member of the ANC's NEC, NWC and Chairperson of the Political Education Sub-committee of the NEC.

filmmaking as a political instrument in order to restore the true African image which had been wrongly depicted by colonialism. Owing to this, African cinema came to strongly feature social and political themes and the neocolonial condition. It also came to use film to practice their craft and to beat the drum of freedom.

The fundamental concern of African filmmakers is to examine their reality with their own eyes and to describe it the way they

see it not from the view of non-Africans.

African cinema should be an expression of our cultural identity. African cinema plays a social and economic role. It has an impact for the domestic sphere of society (in terms of education, culture and economic development/investment). Also, African cinema possesses a high artistic film-specific originality, which can bring a fresh jive into world cinema. A point which is well articulated by Frantz Fanon in his seminal work titled: "The Wretched of the Earth" says the following:

"Let us decide not to imitate Europe; let us combine our muscles and our brains in a new direction. Let us try to create the whole man, whom Europe has been incapable of bringing to triumphant birth."

"Two centuries ago, a former European colony decided to catch up with Europe. It succeeded so well that the United States of America became a monster, in which the taints, the sickness and the inhumanity of Europe have grown to appalling dimensions".

The African cinema industry acknowledges undeniably the need to develop its own way of making films, support their local

initiatives, and invest in cinematic cultures such as films festivals. Although the African film industry does not currently attract the same levels of popularity claimed by the well-developed European and American industries, it has shown significant growth and progress in the beginning of the 21st century, a fact reflected in part by the creation of a Journal of African Cinema and African TV channels.

Development of FESPACO.

It is observed that modern societies have become information dependent and information driven. One of the challenges we face in this context is to avoid being overwhelmed by the powerful cultural imperialism that seeks to penetrate our societies through films, television, the Internet and other mass media. As part of our response to this challenge, we have to cultivate our value systems through the production and sharing of literature, films, the products of creative art that portray African societies correctly and differently from the dominant cultures conveyed by today's mass media.

The founders of FESPACO considered *continues on page 14*

LIFESTYLE

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Film a source of nation building and social cohesion.

reaching the African audience, a primary goal because they advocated the view that film must be used to elevate pan-African consciousness and the decolonization of African culture.

The Festival is geared at facilitating and promoting the screening of African film, and creating an enabling platform for networking and exchanges among the continent and Diaspora’s key professionals. The objective is the expansion and development of African cinema as a means of expression, education and awareness-raising.

FESPACO filmmakers were committed to making films that reinvented African culture to redress the cultural destruction wrought by the colonials.

The festival became the hub of a profoundly indigenous discourse on African cinema.

FESPACO provided a destination for the best African films, the

festival began to bring international attention to African filmmakers.

Among recent exciting developments in the sector is the creation of the African Audiovisual and Cinema Commission (AACC), the continental body responsible for promoting the African audiovisual and cinema industry through several means. This includes strengthening of cooperation between African states in the field of audiovisual and cinema; and promoting the use of audiovisual and cinematic expressions as factors for job creation, integration, solidarity, respect for values and shared understanding for promoting peace, a positive image of Africa and conflict prevention. The engagement on the work of the AACC and mobilizing around the goals of the statute will thus be a big focus during FESPACO.

Such mediums act as awareness raising mechanisms and promote the diffusion of films, allowing

the African film industry to attract genuine interest from the international community. The media and entertainment industries are registering above average growth in many African countries and are expected to grow at 5% GDP per capita up until 2015. Many countries such as Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa offer the great opportunities for content producers and distribution platforms for film, television, digital media, mobile and other forms of entertainment.

Local, national and regional bodies should create movie collections and equip videoshops and libraries with local, national, regional, and continental content being relevant to their respective clientel and their film industries.

African consumers need physical spaces and places where to get access to local, national, regional and continental film material.

South African Context.

The recent South African Film

summit was held on 4 to 5 of February 2019. One of the main purpose of the Summit was for filmmakers to discuss the impact of the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) in the Film and Television value chain within a Pan African context. The lack of Co-Production between African countries was an issue which was raised very strongly.

The Festival presents the bureaucracy with tools that aid in crafting developmental policies and strategies for the sector, It also helps in creating networks and understanding of the cinematic traditions of African nations who are of priority to South Africa in terms of the developmental spirit as encapsulated in the African Union Agenda 2063.

South Africa has steadfastly maintained a presence at FESPACO and engaged the African and Diaspora practitioners on transforming the Film industry within the Continent.

MIGRANT WORKERS

ONE OF THE MOST VULNERABLE MIGRANT WORKER GROUPS ARE DOMESTIC WORKERS, WHO ARE OVERWHELMINGLY WOMEN



MIGRANT WORKERS
44.3% WOMEN



DOMESTIC WORKERS
80.1% WOMEN



MIGRANT DOMESTIC WORKERS
73.4% WOMEN



57 PER CENT
OF DOMESTIC
WORKERS HAVE
NO LIMITATIONS ON
THEIR WORKING
HOURS.

INTERNATIONAL

South African High Commissioner to Jamaica, and permanent representative to the International Seabed Authority elected as the president of the 25th session of the council of the International Seabed Authority



Her Excellency, Lumka Yengeni in the President's seat at Council.

In February 2019, High Commissioner Lumka Yengeni, who is South Africa's High Commissioner to Jamaica, and South Africa's Permanent Representative (PR) to the International Seabed Authority (ISA) was elected by the Council of ISA to lead the first and second parts of the 25th Session of Council. The Council of ISA is made of 167 member states, as well as the European Union (EU). Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Non-government Organizations (NGO) enjoy observer status in the Council.

The coordinator of the African Group of States (AG), Mr Mehdi Ramoun from Algeria, nominated High Commissioner Yengeni from the floor following consultations within the AG that PR Yengeni should be the Group's nominated candidate for President. The Council approved the nomination by acclamation.

Her tenure as President will last until 2020. PR Yengeni is only the second woman to serve as the President of Council. She is the first black, and first African woman to serve as President in the ISA's 25-year history.

In her opening address to Council, President Yengeni stated, "The biggest challenge for ISA is balancing the conflicting obligations

From 13-17 May 2019, PR Yengeni in her capacity as President of Council will open two ISA workshops in South Africa on the development of "Standards and Guidelines for deep sea-bed mining in the Area."

which are (i) the exploitation activities of mineral resources for the benefit of mankind as a whole and (ii) effective protection of marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from such activities. These obligations emanate from the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. For instance, Article 140 states that "activities in the Area shall be carried out for the benefit of mankind as a whole" whilst Article 145 states that "Necessary measures shall be taken in accordance with this Convention with respect to activities in the Area to ensure effective protection

for the marine environment from harmful effects which may arise from such activities.

By the way, the draft exploitation regulations must make it clear that the exploitation activities in the Area are carried out in terms of the principle of the Common Heritage of Mankind (CHM) because the Area and its resources are the CHM (Art 136). Another challenge is specifying in the draft exploitation regulations how the ISA is going to give effect to the principle of the CHM in terms of the Convention and the 1994 Agreement, more particularly, how fair and equitable benefit sharing will be realized. There is also a need for Economic Model and a payment mechanism that balance commercial interests with a fair and equitable return to the CHM. This is an obligation in the Convention and it reads,

"The Authority shall provide for the equitable sharing of financial and other economic benefits derived from activities in the Area through any appropriate mechanism, on a non-discriminatory basis", in accordance with Articles 140(2) and 160, paragraph 2(f)(i). The last biggest challenge is specifying in the draft exploitation regulations how the ISA is going to protect the developing countries from adverse effects on their economies or on

their export earnings resulting from a reduction in the price of an affected mineral, or in the volume of exports of that mineral, to the extent that such reduction is caused by activities in the Area, as provided in articles 150 (h) and 151."

The development of draft regulations for deep sea-bed mining in the "Area" must be seen for its importance within the context of the Blue Economy Lab of Operation Phakisa, and its potential to positively contribute to growing the South African economy.

From 13-17 May 2019, PR Yengeni in her capacity as President of Council will open two ISA workshops in South Africa on the development of "Standards and Guidelines for deep sea-bed mining in the Area." This workshop will bring together global experts from ISA Council Member States who deal with matters relating to deep sea-bed mining.

A sensitization workshop will run concurrently with the standards and guidelines workshop. This workshop seeks to draw the attention of all Southern African Development Community (SADC) Member States (in particular South African industry experts) to ISA processes and its importance for developing countries.

OPINION

Positioning the ANC for a Future amongst Young People of South Africa

By Sihlangule Mmiselo Siwisa

I have always maintained that there are three types of pool players; Amateurs, Good Players and Masters. Amateurs generally lack the capacity to read the terrain, so every shot selection is not based on any form of analysis or strategy. It's just hit and hope. Hence when they sink a ball, it's a cause for delight and surprise to both the player and the audience. They sink based on pure luck and they are the most likely to end the game by sinking the black ball prematurely.

Good Players are blessed with the capacity to be able to analyse the terrain and their shot selection is based on an understanding of where each target ball lies relative to the white ball and the other coloured balls. Good Players are even able to decide between stripes and solids depending on the position of the targeted coloured balls.

Good Players at times even take pride in that they do not just sink 'obvious' balls (obviously based on being so close to the mouth of the pocket that even an Amateur could sink it), each shot is based on a predetermined strategy.

Masters, are players who are able to analyse the 'lay of the land' and recognise the patterns of placement of not only the chosen stripes or solids, but also the solids relative to the stripes as well as the stripes relative to the solids and the white ball. Like Good Players, their ability to sink balls is based on skill rather than luck and they definitely do not rush to sink obvious balls.

What graduates a player from being a Good Player to being a Master is shot selection. Amateurs base shot selection on luck, Good Players base shot selection on alignment of shot. However, Masters choose a shot that enables them to "reposition" the white ball, so as to align the next shot.

The reason behind this lengthy metaphor is because I have spent the past five years studying the level of skill and positioning of the ANC and the EFF with respect to Youth Leadership, using the Pool Player Strategy as a Basis of Analysis. I

If we can take our young people through the OR Tambo School of Leadership and let the most capable among them rise to leadership of the ANC Youth League...

left out the DA deliberately from my analysis simply because I think they relegated their best player - Lindiwe Mazibuko, the Master.

The ANC historically has been led by Masters. From as far back as the establishment of the ANC Youth League by Anton Lembede, Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu et al. Over time, the applause of the audience began to distract the Players from constantly thinking about repositioning and as a result, after liberation, the ANC Youth League had lost its futures orientation.

The EFF was established by the last leaders of the ANC Youth League that had some sort of capacity and direction. They were Good Players, but they had the habit of overlooking the youth mandate and veering into areas that were outside the province of their influence. Like the time Julius took it upon himself to evaluate and lambast the sitting President of Botswana, His Excellency Ian Khama.

Having said that, in forming the EFF, Julius and his leadership had time to reflect and they began to address areas of their game where they were found lacking in the



past. They took a deliberate effort to prioritize education and they currently have the most educated Top Six amongst all parties.

The EFF also went back to the Freedom Charter and drew up a Manifesto that referred back to the original intentions of our National Democratic Revolution that predate our democracy.

As a result, I have come to the conclusion that the EFF is better positioned than the ANC to take over in the Future? They control the SRC Committees of Historically White and Historically Black Universities in South Africa who are the Future Middle Class of SA, and in Sizwe Mpofu-Walsch, they have a Youth Leader who can be groomed to be a Future Head of State.

Ever since Julius Malema, Floyd Shivambu, Dr Mbuyiseni Ndlozi and others were cast out of the ANC Youth League and the ANC, there has been a vacuum in Youth Leadership within the ANC.

If one was pressed to name a Future Top 6 of the ANC based on the current scenario, one could confidently count; Bhuti Manamela, David Makhura, Zizi Kodwa, Khusela Diko, Fikile Mbalula and Panyaza Lesufi. Possibly Malusi Gigaba and Mayihlome Tshwethe as additional members.

But, are we as the ANC positioned to Build a Future National Executive Committee based on Thought Leadership, or are we doomed to continue along the lines of populism, factionalism and sloganeering that undermine intelligent debate and pursue 'unity' while sacrificing truth, just leadership and good governance?

As the ANC, our only hope for the Future is to go back to the drawing board and introspect, I believe that this is what President Cyril Ramaphosa was challenging the current leadership of the ANC Youth League to do ahead of the Launch of the ANC Election Manifesto in Durban in January 2019.

If we can take our young people through the OR Tambo School of Leadership and let the most capable among them rise to leadership of the ANC Youth League and eventually the ANC, we would be taking a step towards repositioning the ANC for the future.

We need a Cohort of Cadres that think Plurally but Act with Unity of Command.

Then, and only then will the ANC sink the black ball.■

Views contained in this article are personal views of the author and do not represent official positions or policy of the ANC.

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

11–15 MARCH



9 March 1947: The signing of the 'Three Doctors Pact' between president of the African National Congress, Dr. AB Xuma, Natal Indian Congress president, Dr GM Naicker and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo of the Transvaal Indian Congress, taking forward unity of all oppressed and non-racialism.



10 March 1922: white mineworkers strike turns violent, with workers occupying police stations, railway stations and mines in the Witwatersrand, attacking a power station and main post office. The strike which started in December 1921, became known as the Rand Revolt, also leading to certain positions in mines being reserved for whites, called Job Reservation.



11 March 1998: Legend jazz musician and saxophonist, Basil 'Manenberg' Coetzee passed on this day. Born in District Six, Cape Town Coetzee started playing the penny whistle, went on to drums and flute and eventually saxophone. His family were forcefully removed from District Six to Manenberg. As a factory worker during the 1960s and 70s, he continued his music part-time, and with others of his generation forged the unique sound of South Africa jazz. He played at the launch of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Rocklands, Mitchell's Plain in 1983, and recorded two albums, Sabenza and Monwabisi under

Mountain Records label.

12 March 1868: the British annexed



Basotholand (now Kingdom of Lesotho) as a protectorate on request from Moshoeshoe, credited as the founder of the Basotho Kingdom. According to sahistory.online, this happened after invasions by the Boers from the Orange Free State in 1867 and 1868. "He appealed to the British for protection, and on 12 March 1868 his country became a British protectorate, and the current borders of Lesotho were established. Most of their previous territory was lost, specifically fertile farming area west of the Caledon River, which was ceded to the Boers." Lesotho only regained its independence from Britain, over 100 years later, in 1966.

12 March 1968: the African



island state of Mauritius gains independence from Britain. The island was first colonized by the French in 1767. "Mauritius is a melting pot of different nationalities - descendants of African, Chinese, Indian, and European immigrants and slaves."



13 March 1980: Lillian Ngoyi, one of the four leaders of the 1956 Women's March passed

away on this day. Born in 1911 in Pretoria, working as a textile worker she joined the Garment Workers Union, became active in the Defiance campaign and a founder of the ANC Women's League in 1944. Throughout her life, she remained active in the liberation struggle and an icon of the women's movement.

13 March 1888: De Beers



Consolidated Mines formed, establishing the hitherto monopoly over the South African diamond trade. Registered in Kimberley and with Barney Bernato at the helm, Cecil John Rhodes in 1871 bought shares into De Beers, and in 1929 Ernest Oppenheimer became De Beers board chair. Anglo America became the largest shareholder in De Beers in 2011 when it bought into the Oppenheimer family stake of 40%. At some point, De Beers controlled between 80-90% of the rough diamonds trade in the world, but with new entrants, this is now 30-40%, and is still regarded as the world's 'leading diamond company.'



14 March 1984: Koeberg nuclear power station became operational, located on the West Coast. It provides Western Cape with electricity, contributing at some point 6.5% of South Africa's electricity supply (in 2018 down to 4%). According to Eskom (owner), it is the only nuclear power station in Africa, with the largest turbine generators in the Southern Hemisphere, and the most southerly-situated nuclear power station in the world. The power station is surrounded by a 3 000 ha nature reserve owned by Eskom, with over 150 different species of birds. The power plant's original lifespan was until

2024, but recent upgrade puts it in commission until 2040.



15 March 1961: South African withdraws from the Commonwealth (an association of British colonies, now former colonies). The Union of South Africa of 1910 was still a British colony, but in October 1960 a referendum amongst whites were held on whether the country should become a republic, distancing itself from the British monarchy. 52% voted yes, and then Prime Minister Verwoerd informed the British, but still wanted to remain a member of the Commonwealth. African member states, as well as India and Canada objected because of the apartheid policy. Verwoerd on this day announced that South Africa will therefore leave the Commonwealth. South Africa was invited to rejoin the Commonwealth with effect from January 1994.

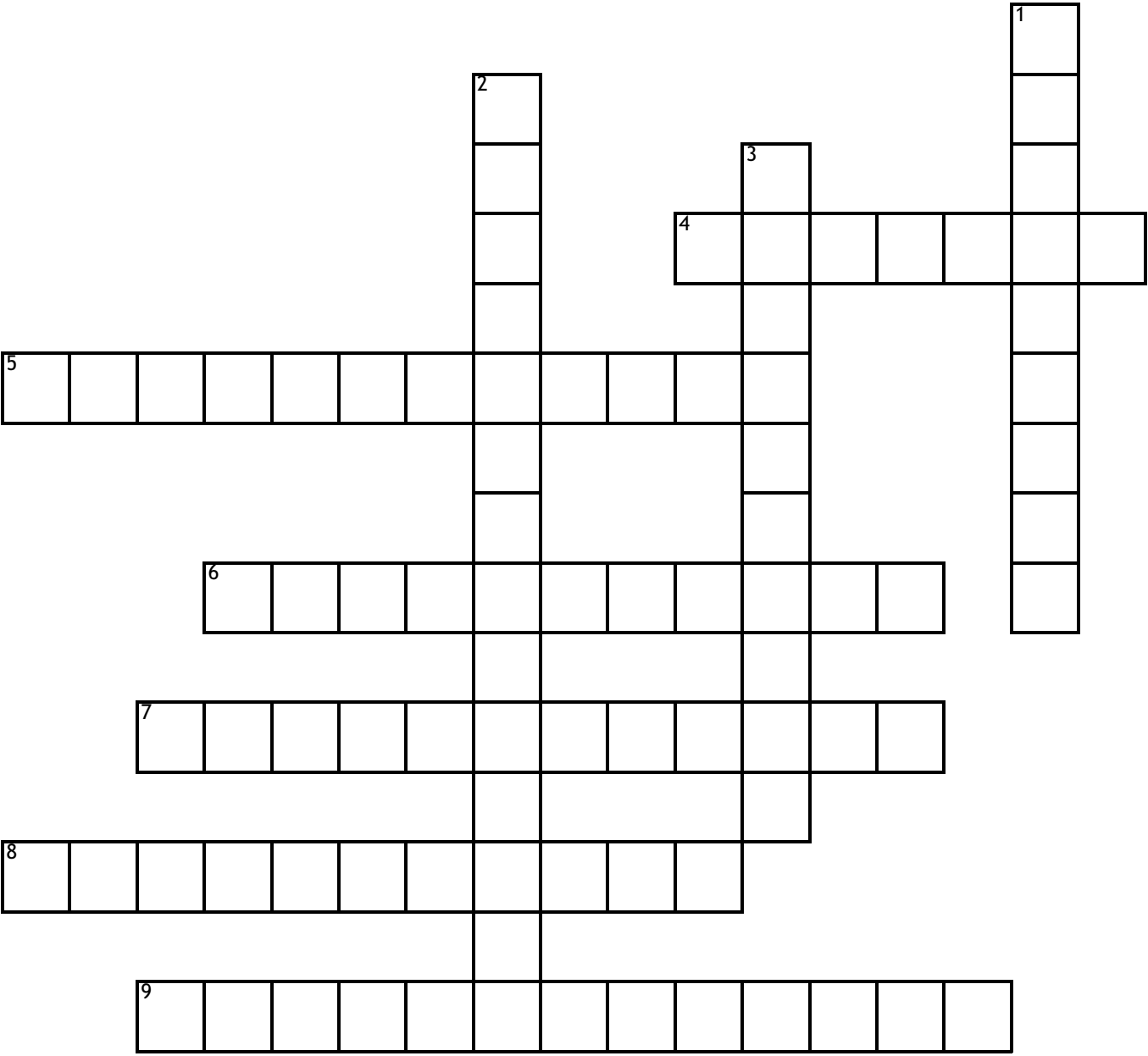
15 March 2015: member of the National Executive Committee,



and Minister in the Presidency for Monitoring and Evaluation, Collins Chabane died in a car accident on this day.

SOURCE: www.sahistory.org.za

CROSSWORD



Across

- 4. The largest nuclear power plant in Africa
- 5. An international association of former British colonies
- 6. Jazz musician was born in this area later cleared by the Group Areas Act
- 7. One of the four leaders of the Women's march, passed on in 1980
- 8. Family that owned shares in De Beers mining, sold to Anglo American in 2011
- 9. ANC NEC member and Minister in the Presidency who passed away driving from Polokwane

Down

- 1. African island state that gained independence in 1968, first colonised by France and then Britain
- 2. Apartheid policy which reserved certain jobs for whites only
- 3. The Basotho kingdom was founded by this monarch.

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Maximum contributions of 600 words, in accesible language, in any South African language, adequately properly referenced. We reserve the right to edit.

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Despite major achievements made to provide adequate social security coverage since 1994, there are those who are not covered by existing programmes affecting those who work and those unable to work. Over the next five years the ANC will make comprehensive social security coverage a major priority.



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