

PARLIAMENT: Following up on our commitments to the people.

# Insession



Vol. 17 ISSUE 1 2017



*Some Constitution drafters together again at State of the Nation Address*



**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Mace of National Assembly

## Vision

An activist and responsive people's Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in our society.

## Mission

Parliament aims to provide a service to the people of South Africa by providing the following:

- A vibrant people's Assembly that intervenes and transforms society and addresses the development challenges of our people;
- Effective oversight over the Executive by strengthening its scrutiny of actions against the needs of South Africans;
- Participation of South Africans in the decision-making processes that affect their lives;
- A healthy relationship between the three arms of the State, that promotes efficient co-operative governance between the spheres of government, and ensures appropriate links with our region and the world; and
- An innovative, transformative, effective and efficient parliamentary service and administration that enables Members of Parliament to fulfil their constitutional responsibilities.

## Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthening oversight and accountability
2. Enhancing public involvement
3. Deepening engagement in international fora
4. Strengthening co-operative government
5. Strengthening legislative capacity



Black Rod of National Council of Provinces



# contents

- 5 BILL TRACKER**  
**7 PARLIAMENT CELEBRATES 20 YEARS OF CONSTITUTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NCOP**

- 8 STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS**  
**10 DEBATE ON THE STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS**  
**14 PRESIDENT'S REPLY**  
PUSHING FOR NEW AGENDA OF RADICAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION  
**16 NATIONAL BUDGET**  
**18 WHERE TO FOR THE YOUTH? NA DEBATE**

- 20 NCOP REVIEW AND PLANNING**  
**22 CITIZENS CALL FOR BILL BINDING**  
ALL TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP  
**24 ROLE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**  
IN MEETING DEVELOPMENTAL GOALS  
**26 AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES IN KWAZULU-NATAL** SET BALL ROLLING FOR RADICAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION  
**28 SPEED NEEDED TO ERADICATE TITLE DEEDS BACKLOG**  
**30 TIKHUNGO LETISEKELA INTSANDVO YELINYENTI**  
IKHOMISHINI YASENGIZIMU AFRIKA YEMALUNGELO ELUNTFU

5



8



22



26



**COVER:** Special guests at the State of the Nation Address on 9 February 2017 were (from left) Prof Wally Serote, Ms Mavivi Myakayaka-Manzini and Mr Roelf Meyer. They were invited as this year marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the adopting of the Constitution and the formation of the NCOP. They had been among the negotiating team that drafted the Constitution.

**Presiding Officers**

Ms Baleka Mbete, Ms Thandi Modise,  
Mr Lechesa Tsenoli and Mr Raseriti Tau

**Secretary to Parliament**

Mr Gengezi Mgidlana

**Editor-in-Chief**

Moloto Mothapo

**Editor**

Móira Levy

**Production editor:** Mava Lukani

**Design and layout:** Kim Davids/Bright Ideas

**Copy editors:** Jane Henshall and  
Vusumzi Nobadula

**Writers:** Mava Lukani, Sibongile Maputi,  
Sakhile Mokoena, Justice Molafo, Malatswa  
Molepo, Abel Mputing

**Photography:** Mlandeli Puzi

**Distribution & subscriptions:** Jacqueline Zils

**Archivist:** Zwelethemba Kostile

**siSwati translator:** JJ Ncongwane

**Publisher:** Parliament of the Republic  
of South Africa

**Printer:** Capitul Printers

**Copyright**

INSESSION is a monthly publication, which is published by the Information and Content Development Unit of the Parliamentary Communication Services of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. All material published is copyrighted and cannot be reproduced without the written permission of the publisher.

**EDITORIAL ENQUIRIES**

**Telephone** 021 403 8738 **Fax** 021 403 8096

**E-mail** [insession@parliament.gov.za](mailto:insession@parliament.gov.za)

**Subscriptions** [zjils@parliament.gov.za](mailto:zjils@parliament.gov.za)

**Post** PO Box 15, Cape Town, 8000

**OUR IDEALS**

**VISION** An activist and responsive people's Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in our society.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES**

Strengthening oversight and accountability; enhancing public involvement; deepening engagement in international fora; strengthening cooperative government; strengthening legislative capacity.

**VISIT US ON**

[www.parliament.gov.za](http://www.parliament.gov.za)



[www.facebook.com/parliamentofrsa](https://www.facebook.com/parliamentofrsa)



[twitter.com/ParliamentofRSA](https://twitter.com/ParliamentofRSA)



[youtube.com/ParliamentofRSA](https://www.youtube.com/ParliamentofRSA)



ParliamentofRSA

**BOOK A TOUR**

To tour Parliament

**Tel** 021 403 2266

**Fax** 021 403 3817

**Email** [tours@parliament.gov.za](mailto:tours@parliament.gov.za)

**ISSN 2227-1325 (Print)**

**ISSN 2227-3778 (Online)**

# Read about what's happening in your Parliament

## Get your free copies of Parliament's publications.

To subscribe, email [insession@parliament.gov.za](mailto:insession@parliament.gov.za)

For print copies, include your postal address.



[www.parliament.gov.za](http://www.parliament.gov.za)



# bill tracker

## Bills tabled in Parliament recently

### Road Accident Fund Amendment Bill

Introduced by the Minister of Transport, this Bill seeks to amend the Road Accident Fund Act, to create a scheme that facilitates effective financial management and enables the timely, efficient and cost-effective delivery of compensation.

It will also provide the Fund with the power to determine and amend the form; and regulate the manner in which a final court order against the Fund must be satisfied; to provide for the Minister to prescribe a list of injuries that are deemed serious; to authorise the Fund to offer a cost contribution with the offer of compensation; to provide for the Fund to pay compensation for accommodation, treatment and the rendering or supplying of a service on a no-fault basis for an initial period; to provide for the Minister to prescribe a single tariff; to provide for the Fund to pay only specified funeral expenses on a no-fault basis, limited to a maximum proven amount; to harmonise the prescription regime for claims; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

### Criminal Procedure Amendment Act

The aim of this Bill is to amend the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, so as to provide the courts with a wider range of options in respect of orders to be issued in cases of findings that accused persons are not capable of understanding criminal proceedings so as to make a proper defence; or that accused persons are by reason of mental illness or mental defect or for any other reason not criminally responsible for the offences they are charged with; to clarify the composition of the panels provided for in section

79 to conduct enquiries into the mental condition of accused persons; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

This Amendment Bill, among others, emanates from the judgment of the Constitutional Court in the case of *De Vos N.O. and Others v Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development and Others* [2015]. On 26 June 2015, the Constitutional Court declared section 77(6) (a)(i) and (ii) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) to be inconsistent with the Constitution and invalid to the extent that it provides for the compulsory imprisonment of an adult accused person and the compulsory hospitalisation or imprisonment of accused children.

### Traditional Courts Bill

The aim of the Traditional Courts Bill is to replace the current legislative framework in terms of which disputes are resolved in terms of customary law, in line with constitutional imperatives and values.

The objects of the Bill are, among others, to:

- (a) Affirm the values of evolving customary law and customs in the resolution of disputes, based on restorative justice and reconciliation and to align them with the Constitution;
- (b) Affirm the role of traditional courts in terms of customary law; and affirm, among other things, the right to freely and voluntarily elect to abide by the various applicable practices and customs;
- (d) Create a uniform legislative framework regulating the structure and functioning of traditional courts in the resolution of disputes, in accordance with constitutional imperatives and values;
- (e) Enhance the effectiveness,

efficiency and integrity of traditional courts in the resolution of disputes; and (f) Facilitate the full, voluntary and meaningful participation of all members in a traditional community in a traditional court.

### Performers' Protection Amendment Bill

This Bill seeks to amend the Performers' Protection Act, No. 11 of 1967. It addresses issues relating to the payment of royalties to performers; safeguarding the rights of contracting parties; promotes performers' moral and economic rights for performances in audio-visual fixations. Thus, the proposed provisions in the Bill are strategically aligned with the priorities outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), with the aim of ensuring effective governance, social protection, employment creation, recreation and leisure.

The Bill outlines the policy proposals that intend to review the structure of the Tribunal in order to broaden access to justice, which is hampered by the delays in allocating the dates for hearing and making findings. The Bill's proposals are premised partly on the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) treaties, such as the Beijing Treaty for the Protection of Audio Visual Performances, the Performers and Phonograms Treaty and the WIPO Copyright Treaty.

The Bill seeks to address the challenges facing the creative industry from non-payment of royalties; lack of formalisation of the creative industry which exposes it to abuse; piracy; and rights of performers by making provision for: The protection of performers' moral and economic rights; written agreements where rights of performers are involved; the protection



**LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES:** The Traditional Courts Bill is currently making its way through Parliament. These women were in Parliament to attend the opening of the House of Traditional Leaders.

of rights of producers of phonograms; and the prohibition of conduct in respect of technological protection measures and copyright management information.

### **Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Repeal Bill**

This Bill aims to repeal the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

The Republic of South Africa, which is a founder member of the African Union, plays an important role in resolving conflicts on the African continent and encourages the peaceful resolution of conflicts wherever they occur.

The Republic of South Africa, in exercising its international relations with heads of state of foreign countries, particularly heads of state of foreign countries in which serious conflicts occur or have occurred, is hindered by the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002, which together with the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court compel South Africa to arrest heads of state of foreign countries wanted by the International Criminal Court for the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes and to surrender those persons to the International Criminal

Court, even under circumstances where the Republic of South Africa is actively involved in promoting peace, stability and dialogue in those countries.

The Republic of South Africa wishes to give effect to the rule of international customary law which recognises the diplomatic immunity of heads of state in order to effectively promote dialogue and the peaceful resolution of conflicts wherever they may occur, but particularly on the African continent.

South Africa has adopted the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001, which provides for the immunities and privileges of diplomatic missions and consular posts and their members, heads of state, special envoys and certain representatives, the United Nations, and its specialised agencies, and other international organisations and certain other persons.

It also makes provision for immunities and privileges pertaining to international conferences and meetings; and enacted into law the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, 1946, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies, 1947, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

The Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal

Court Act, 2002, was adopted shortly after the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001, and in effect negates the immunities and privileges required to manage diplomatic relations. As such, the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002, is in conflict with and inconsonant with the provisions of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001.

In order to continue to provide immunity to heads of state of foreign countries in which conflicts take place, the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002, will be repealed.

In order to give effect to Article 127 of the Rome Statute, clause 2 of the Bill provides for a transitional clause to deal with cooperation with the International Criminal Court, established by Article 1 of the Rome Statute, in connection with criminal investigations and proceedings in relation to which the Republic had a duty to cooperate and which commenced prior to the date on which the withdrawal became effective. In terms of the clause such proceedings must be dealt with and concluded in terms of the provision of the Implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court Act, 2002, as if the said Act has not been repealed. 🗳️

# Parliament celebrates 20 years of Constitution & NCOP

**Parliament** *has launched a year-long commemoration of the 20th Anniversary of the Constitution and the establishment of the National Council of Provinces. At the event to mark the occasion, many of the people involved in drafting the Constitution were on hand to talk about their experiences in creating these remarkable symbols of democracy, writes Abel Mputing.*

Among the guests invited to share their experiences were Mr Valli Moosa, Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mr Mac Maharaj, Mr Roelf Meyer, Ms Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi, Ms Sheila Camerer, Ms Brigitte Mabandla and Rev Kenneth Meshoe. Their work helped to create the Constitution and the formation of the NCOP.

The reconciliatory mood was enhanced by the African National Congress (ANC) and Democratic Alliance (DA) Chief Whips, Mr Jackson Mthembu and Mr John Steenhuisen, who for the first time sat together on the same bench.

Present also were judges, leaders of Chapter 9 Institutions, religious leaders and university students who came to observe and pay tribute at this august event and moment in history that paved the way for our constitutional democracy.

In her opening remarks, one of the House Chairpersons of the National Assembly (NA), Ms Thoko Didiza, stated that Parliament had decided to mark the 20-year anniversary of the Constitution with an opportunity to reflect on it. Ms Didiza said what makes the Constitution unique is that it was a result of a participatory process.

“As beneficiaries, we are here to listen to the pioneers and have a conversation with them to gain an understanding of where we are today.”

The Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, gave a broad overview of the making of the Constitution and the milestones that marked its adoption, which she referred

to as the “finest moment of our country”.

“The ultimate adoption of our Constitution should be understood within the context of an imminent disaster. The struggle was escalating on all fronts. The situation was degenerating into a civil war and the apartheid regime realised that it could not rely on the strength of its military to stay in power. These are stark realities that led to the negotiations to form our new Constitution and ultimately its adoption,” she said.

Ms Mbete elaborated on the role of Mr Oliver Tambo and his foresight as revealed in his seminal biography *Beyond the Engeli Mountains*. Ms Mbete told of how Mr Tambo was bothered by a recurring nightmare which she related.

“The apartheid regime would one day want to talk and make an agreement to end the system of apartheid. Tambo’s nightmare was that the ANC would not understand such a message because they (the ANC and National Party) don’t speak the same language. And this would lead to a great disaster.

“Tambo always thought ahead and led strategically. This was no more evident than his appointment of a constitutional committee, which led the ANC’s constitutional negotiations and resulting in our current Constitution. Our Constitution came at a great human cost and sacrifice,” she said.

“The negotiations between the warring parties took place in a very volatile and

violent context. We might try to wipe this from our memory, but that is a reality. We decided that we as South Africans had to find a solution to our problems. Hence we were in charge of our own negotiation process. This was to ensure that when an agreement was reached, we were ready to embrace its dynamics and how to address them ourselves.

“Both sides had to make compromises. It had to be done to accommodate others. We had to do that because we had to find each other, implement what was agreed upon and live together. That is why our Constitution is called a ‘peace pact’. It contained all the fault lines and flaws of our society, many of which are still evident to this day.”

She further added: “The fault lines of class differences, of economic inequalities along racial lines still exist. This can be traced back to South Africa’s past which had a deeply divided society with untold injustices and legacy of hatred.

“Today, we are here to pay tribute to the crafters and drafters of our Constitution. What they bequeathed us will underscore our country’s greatest achievement and its finest hour. The youth of this country must appreciate the sacrifices made by those who came before them.”

Addressing the youth attending the event, Ms Mbete said: “Bear in mind you are standing on shoulders of heroes and heroines who made great sacrifices for us to be where we are today. Leave your own mark. The fate of this country is in your hands.” 🇿🇦

# THE STATE OF THE NATION

**President** *Jacob Zuma's 2017 State of the Nation Address outlined the challenges facing South Africa and provided a summary of the government's initiatives to deal with them. The speech focused on the theme of radical economic transformation, the programmes aimed at achieving this and the government's commitment to this goal, writes Sibongile Maputi.*

The President dedicated his speech to the father of the liberation struggle, Mr Oliver Tambo, and made a call for South Africans to unite in driving radical economic transformation.

"Political freedom is incomplete without economic emancipation. The objective of our struggle, as set out in the Freedom Charter, encompasses economic emancipation. It is inconceivable for liberation to have meaning without a return of the wealth of the country to the people as a whole," said the President.

"To allow the existing economic forces to retain their interests intact is to feed the roots of racial supremacy and exploitation, and does not represent even the shadow of liberation. Government will utilise the strategic levers that are available to the state. These include legislation, regulations, licensing, budget and procurement as well as broad-based black economic empowerment charters to influence the behaviour of the private sector and drive transformation.

"It is therefore a fundamental feature of our strategy that victory must embrace more than formal political democracy and our drive towards national emancipation must include economic emancipation," President Zuma said.

Delivered at a time when the economy is growing at a slow pace, the speech defined radical economic transformation as "fundamental change in the structure, system, institutions and patterns of ownership, management and control of the economy".

President Zuma outlined many government programmes aimed at giving meaning to radical economic transformation and expediting the implementation of this vision. A few of these include government's commitment to continue pursuing direct state involvement in mining, the minimum wage, the lowering of mobile communication data costs, developing the ocean economy, a black industrialist programme and a support programme for 450 black smallholder farmers.

"It is for this reason that we decided to focus on a few key areas packaged as the nine-point plan to reignite growth so that the economy can create the much-needed jobs . . . The skewed nature of ownership and leadership patterns need to be corrected. There can be no sustainability in any economy if the majority is excluded in this manner. In my discussions with the business community, they accepted these transformation imperatives," President Zuma said.

The focus areas for the plan include, among other things, industrialisation, mining and beneficiation, energy and growing the ocean economy.

"Work is continuing to ensure energy security. Renewable energy forms an important part of our energy mix, which also includes electricity generation from gas, nuclear, solar, wind, hydro and coal. Government is committed to the overall independent power producer programme and we are expanding the programme to other sources of energy, including coal and gas, in addition to renewable energy," he said.

There was an outline of major government initiatives that relate to the theme and how government will seek to influence greater participation in the economy by all South Africans. President Zuma said the state will play a role in driving economic transformation.

"Government has established InvestSA, an investment one-stop shop nationally







**RADICAL TRANSFORMATION:** President Jacob Zuma used his State of the Nation speech to address the urgent need for social and economic transformation to assist the poor and dispossessed.

and will open provincial centres in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape. The message is clear to the affected government departments: there must be no undue delays and no unnecessary red tape. We should make it easy to do business in South Africa," he said.

The President acknowledged that South Africa had avoided credit rating downgrades that would have had a significant impact on the country's economy. "In the 23rd year of our freedom, our mission remains the quest for a prosperous South Africa. Guided by the National Development Plan (NDP), we are building a South Africa that must be free from poverty, inequality and unemployment."

He said South Africa will utilise its tenure in the role of Chair of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to fast-track the implementation of the SADC Industrial Strategy. "We are accelerating the integration agenda through the

implementation of SADC-Comesa-East African Community free trade area. We will continue to partner with the United States and work together on issues of mutual interest, such as the full renewal of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Agoa)."

President Zuma said South Africa values its relationship with China and supports the "One China" policy.

He also addressed the important issue of tertiary education fees. He revealed that government had prioritised R32bn to support higher education, and said "it was for this reason that when university students expressed genuine concerns about being excluded from universities, our caring government responded".

"The government has provided funds to ensure that no student whose combined family income is up to R600 000 per annum will face fee increase at universities and technical and vocational education and training

(TVET) colleges in 2017," he said. "All students who qualify for the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) and who have been accepted by universities and TVET colleges will be funded. The university debt of NSFAS-qualifying students for 2013, 2014 and 2015 academic years had been addressed," he said.

President Zuma acknowledged the tragedy in which 94 psychiatric patients who died after being transferred from Esidimeni Life Hospital to non-profit organisations. He said the government was committed to the implementation of National Health Insurance, a flagship project aimed at providing South Africans with universal health coverage.

"Families of those who passed away will be provided with support," he said. "Working together as fellow South Africans, we have it within our power to transform this country into a land of plenty for all. The time is now to move beyond words to practical programmes," he said. 🙏

# Debate on the State of the Nation Address

*After the President's State of the Nation Address, political parties had an opportunity to debate the speech during a Joint Sitting of the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). The South African Local Government Association (Salga) is also allowed to participate in the debate, because of its representation in the NCOP. InSession provides a short excerpt of the key points of some MPs' arguments during the debate.*



**Mr Jackson Mthembu, African National Congress (ANC)**

Honourable President, we proudly join all ANC Members of Parliament who have welcomed your State of the Nation Address, in particular your emphasis on fundamentally changing the ownership patterns of the means of production of the South African economy in favour of Africans in particular, and blacks in general. The time is indeed now for our government to use our political authority to advance the radical economic transformation in our country. We have not been negligent in pursuit of this transformative goal, and many who have previously benefited took it as a given that black people will never ascend to the point of economic control and ownership.



**Mr Mmusi Maimane, Democratic Alliance (DA)**

As we reflect on the state of our nation, we need to ask ourselves: How many South Africans enjoy the freedom that Madiba spoke of on that day 27 years ago? While the connected few gorge themselves on caviar and champagne, the young people are yet to taste the fruits of freedom. They are the "born-frees", but are everywhere in chains. They have been forgotten by the ANC, the enemy of the young people. They are our "lost generation". The lost generation is the nearly six million mainly black young South Africans who can't find work. The half a million mainly black children who disappear from our education system each year. The three million South Africans under the age of 25 who are not in education, employment or training.



**Mr Mandla Galo, African Independent Congress (AIC)**

The AIC believes that the punted "radical transformation of the economy" mantra, echoed in President Zuma's State of the Nation Address, is pie in the sky. We believe that the ongoing review of the Mining Charter and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act is not a panacea to addressing problems in the mining sector.

The AIC believes that the mining sector can transform when the state directly mines about 50% of the country's mineral and petroleum resources: mere ownership of mineral and petroleum resources without actively being involved in their extraction and revenue collection is self-defeating.

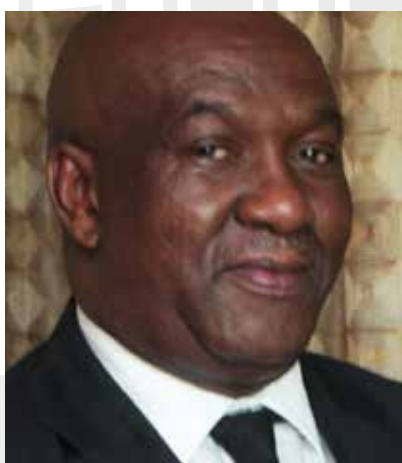


**Mr Petrus Groenewald, Freedom Front Plus (FF+)**

If I refer to your policy of radical socioeconomic transformation, you repeated what the ANC said at its lekgotla – that you want to replace a capitalist economy with a state-run developmental economy.

What does that mean? We have to go and look at your track record because what you are actually saying is that you want a state-run economy ... What have you done to the public enterprises? Government is in control of those public enterprises.

What happened to SAA? What happened to SA Express? What happened to Eskom? I can tell you, Honourable President, if that is to happen, the economy will be bankrupt.



**Mr Luthando Mbinda, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)**

Mr President, when our youth is unemployed and unable to pay university fees you call them the “missing middle” just as the DA is calling them with apartheid terms such as the “lost generation”.

Our people remain poor, unemployed and marginalised from economic activities while white monopoly capital enjoys comfort over our God-given resources. Section 25 of the Constitution is where the stumbling block is and we know that you know, hence we continue to throw into the nearest political bin all this empty political rhetoric of “radical transformation”.

We are challenging you that you will have the support of the PAC and many opposition parties the day you get serious about the future of our people and bring section 25 of the Constitution to this House for amendment.



**Rev Kenneth Meshoe, African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)**

The ACDP believes it is a shame and an indictment against the ANC government that 22 years into our democracy, the majority of black people are still economically disempowered and have not made any gains from liberation.

As a caution, we do not believe that the implementation of affirmative action policies alone is enough for the transformation of the economy. Taking from the haves to give to the have-nots does not grow the economy or increase the size of the economic pie.

The ACDP believes that the people should be given comprehensive training so they can acquire the necessary skills and knowledge to meet the unique demands of a growing economy and global competitiveness.





**Ms Deidre Carter, Congress of the People (Cope)**

What we are faced with in South Africa is an incumbent at war with his own country, aided and abetted by a corrupt elite, and his corrupted and captured party; at war with our Constitution; at war with the rule of law; at war with the organs of government; at war with Members of his own Cabinet; at war with Parliament; at war with our Institutions Supporting Constitutional Democracy; at war with our Judiciary; at war with our economy; at war with our business sector; at war with the media and; ultimately at war with us, the people!

The Congress of the People refuses to be complicit in breaking our oaths of office by being part of these serious violations of the Constitution. Cope is not prepared to legitimise the continued occupation of the Office of the President by Mr Zuma, and we will accordingly not respond directly to his address.



**Mr Bantu Holomisa, United Democratic Movement (UDM)**

The most disturbing reality is that we see an increase in the politics of patronage, uncontrollable corruption, the collapse of government institutions, a high unemployment rate, lack of development, failing health and education systems, widening inequality, chronic poverty and ineffective provincial governments.

With regard to provincial governments the question is, do we really need these glorified homelands or should we rather strengthen the local sphere of government and let the national government take control? We believe that no individual party's policy conference could proffer all the sustainable solutions to the challenges we face as a nation. This is even more apparent when the governing alliance lacks policy coherence, thus threatening investor confidence.



**Mr Sibusiso Mncwabe, National Freedom Party (NFP)**

The President's speech attempted to cover many important issues and we welcome the feedback and progress report he included in his report. Despite the positive picture painted by the President during his address, elaborating on how the government has responded to the #FeesMustFall campaign, we already see violence flaring up at the DUT (Durban University of Technology) and Walter Sisulu University campuses.

Our higher education is at risk of upheaval and disruption whilst government seems to be no closer to solving the dilemma than last year. We call on the President today to impress upon the Fees Commission, which has been tasked to research ways to facilitate free tertiary education, the urgent need to speed up its inquiry.



**Mr Themba Godi, African People's Convention (APC)**

In a country with such high levels of inequality we welcome the minimum wage accord as but a small step in the right direction. It is obscene that five billionaires in this country own wealth equal to 26 million South Africans.

It is a mockery to speak of democracy with these levels of poverty and inequality. However, our concern as APC is that ECD (Early Childhood Development) educators, HIV counsellors and home-based carers are not included. And yet they work more than 40 hours a week.

The APC demands their inclusion in the minimum wage category. Economic transformation must not just be radical, it must be revolutionary.



**Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)**

I must thank you, Mr President, for finally explaining what is meant by "radical economic transformation". Unfortunately, while the intention has merit, the approach is flawed.

That vision was not carried through in Gear (the Growth, Employment and Redistribution) plan. It was not carried through in ASGISA (the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa). And it won't be carried through in the new plan of radical economic transformation. Gear didn't fail. It was abandoned by the ANC. ASGISA wasn't flawed, it simply lacked the sustained and strategic leadership needed to implement it.

The same might well be said about the NDP (National Development Plan) in years to come. It didn't fail and it wasn't flawed, it just wasn't carried through.



**Mr Andries Plouamma (Agang SA)**

On 9 February 2017, the nation was abused by a shameless State of the Nation Address. The nation was addressed by a man who is a disciple of greed and patronage, a President who personifies moral degeneration and works without substance or practical action. Under his leadership we are worse than conquered people, we are governed by parasites and vultures. It is this administration's unwritten policy to empower the Guptas and friends and family. To them that is black economic empowerment. To us as Agang SA, we view it as using black economic empowerment to fill the pockets of the ruling elite.

**The Economic Freedom Fighters** did not participate in the debate. They were suspended from Parliament after the State of the Nation Address. 🙄

# Pushing for new agenda of radical economic transformation

**President** *Jacob Zuma's response to the State of the Nation Address debate at the Joint Sitting of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces emphasised that the political gains of 1994 must be accompanied by economic freedom for all South Africans, reports Abel Mputing.*

"The message of the 2017 State of the Nation Address is clear and simple: the political gains of 1994 must be accompanied by the economic freedom of the majority of South Africans. At the heart of that is our new agenda of radical economic transformation. We are not going to be apologetic about that," stated the President.

"Radical socio-economic transformation will help us to grow the economy in an inclusive manner, ensuring true reconciliation and prosperity."

In the same breath, he hastened to dispel negative sentiment against this new economic blueprint. "This serves as a confirmation that some of our compatriots are determined to defend and protect the status quo and ensure that the ownership, control and management of the economy remains skewed in favour of a racial minority.

The founding principle of this programme is to ensure that we all have a sustainable future. The fact that white households earn five times more than black households cannot guarantee a sustainable and prosperous future for all," he said.

The President cited other examples to emphasise the urgency of the new economic agenda stating, among other things, that the racial characteristics of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and the mining sector remains a cause for concern.

"The ownership figures of companies at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange should worry any leader in our country who wants to see a sustainable future. The fact that there is no proliferation of successful black-owned mining companies 23 years into our freedom should unite us all into finding solutions."

He agreed with the views expressed during the debate on the state of the nation that the radical economic transformation programme must be revolutionary in nature. "It will not be only rhetoric. It will find expression in government procurement systems and policies. As Honourable Minister Radebe pointed out, radical socio-economic transformation is not just political rhetoric.

This programme will be implemented by government using the strategic levers that are available to the state. These include legislation, regulations, licensing, budget and procurement as well as broad-based black economic empowerment charters," he said.

The President likened the government's radical economic transformation to Operation Vula, the African National Congress' covert military operation to destabilise the apartheid government during the liberation struggle.

Mr Zuma identified provinces and municipalities as its core drivers and small, micro and medium-sized

enterprises (SMMEs), especially those owned by black entrepreneurs, as auxiliary catalysts of this programme. These will also function as a base to nurture a new cohort of black industrialists.

"Minister Zulu provided more information on the 30% compulsory subcontracting that I announced in the State of the Nation Address. The Department of Small Business Development will work with state-owned companies and enterprises, as well as government departments to ensure that SMMEs benefit from this new development," he said.

The President conceded that the sustainability of this new economic agenda depends on education. To that end, government has revised the funding of higher education and has now reprioritised R32bn to support education. He assured the higher education sector that successive government policies will respond to concerns raised by students.

"Education is an important instrument for socio-economic transformation. Education was used as an instrument of subjugation, and we are using it as an instrument of economic freedom. Over the coming months, government policies will respond directly to the concerns raised by the students, including consideration of raising the National Student Financial Aid Scheme threshold of R122 000," he said.





**PRESIDENT'S REPLY:** President Jacob Zuma responds at a Joint Sitting of Parliament to the debate on his State of the Nation Address, in a session presided over by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete (top left) and the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Ms Thandi Modise (top right).

Defending the values of affirmative action and black economic empowerment (BEE), the President dispelled the notion that they discriminate against white people.

"The Constitution enjoins us to heal the divisions of the past and to establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights. Radical economic transformation, of which affirmative action and BEE form part, is one of the ways we can help heal the divisions of the past," he said.

Making a veiled reference to the recent findings by the Competition Commission on price fixing and currency collusion by banks and other financial

institutions, the President emphasised that government will act against any form of untoward behaviour in the private sector that can have an adverse impact on the economy.

"Recent developments hasten the need for the establishment of a state bank as a means to diversify our financial sector. We are looking forward to working with the financial sector towards diversification and transformation of the sector so that new players can enter the market as part of the radical economic transformation," he said.

The President also referred to the importance of land ownership for radical economic transformation.

"The Land Expropriation Amendment Act, when finalised, will also assist in fast-tracking land reform and economic transformation. This government has the interest of the people at heart, and will do all in its power to ensure that land is returned to the people.

"We have it within our power to complete the transformation of our country. And we will pursue radical socio-economic freedom with vigour, so that we can achieve prosperity, unity and true reconciliation in our country. We shall do this in memory of Oliver Reginald Tambo and all who sacrificed life's comforts for a free, just and equal society," he concluded. 🙏

# ‘We have a shared responsibility to address our challenges’

**Delivering** *his 2017 Budget Speech, the Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, said that the country is facing various financial challenges amid an uncertain and complex global economic environment while, at the same time, dealing with transformation challenges that need to be addressed with great urgency. Abel Mputing reports.*

The Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, tabled a much-anticipated Budget Speech, where he had to tread a tight rope of fiscal discipline amid low economic growth and a budget shortfall.

He said that this was a situation “that impresses upon us the stark realities facing our country’s developmental agenda, which seeks to uproot poverty, unemployment and economic inequality.”

“These commitments impose obligations on government – and have implications for the business sector and all stakeholders. We have a shared responsibility to address the social and economic challenges before us,” he said.

Financially, our country finds itself between a rock and a hard place – and we require more than ever before the wisdom of our elders to help us make the right choices and keep the trust of our citizens. “Tough choices have to be made to achieve the development outcomes we seek amid slow economic growth, high unemployment rate, and a business sector that is under stress,” he said.

“Worst of all, we face these challenges amid an uncertain and complex global economic environment. At the same

time we face immense transformation challenges which need to be addressed with great urgency,” he said. “We must overcome the inequalities and divisions of our society. All South Africans must share in a more prosperous future. We have a plan for a more inclusive, shared economy. Its implementation requires greater urgency and effective collaboration among all social stakeholders.”

The Minister presented the key features that constitute the central thrust of the 2017 Budget. “The key features of the framework for the 2017 Budget include the fact that expenditure is within the projections of last year’s Budget. An additional R28bn will be raised in taxes. The budget deficit for 2017/18 will be 3.1% of the GDP (gross domestic product), in line with our fiscal consolidation commitment. Government debt will stabilise at about 48% of the GDP over the next three years.

“If we are to improve, we must not lose the moral vision and intent that drive our fiscal policy framework. There is a larger purpose, a moral vision and intent behind these plans and programmes. We need to build a new national consensus and commitment to deliver, focused on the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality,” he said.

He further emphasised how intertwined our country’s growth is with its transformation agenda. “Our growth challenge is intertwined with our transformation imperatives. We need to transform in order to grow, we need to grow in order to transform. Without transformation, growth will reinforce inequality; without growth, transformation will be distorted by patronage,” he said.

He outlined the contributory factors to our moderate GDP growth recovery. “Our expectation at this stage is that GDP growth will increase from 0.5% last year to 1.3% in 2017, and will continue to improve moderately over the medium term.”

He then listed sectors and economic activities locally and abroad that supported our country’s economic growth in 2016.

“The services sector was the main contributor to growth in 2016, bringing nearly 120 000 new work opportunities. The manufacturing output was supported by buoyant sales in petrochemicals, food and beverages and motor vehicles. We expect somewhat higher growth in the coming year on the strength of a number of favourable trends in commodity prices and an exchange rate that has recovered from its rapid depreciation

last year, which bodes well for capital flows, inflation, business and consumer confidence,” he said.

“We need to finalise legislation relating to mining development and land redistribution. To implement the transition from analogue to digital television, which will release spectrum for broadband services. To continue our independent power producer programme, both in renewables and non-renewables – and to take advantage of gas investment opportunities. To further strengthen economic regulatory functions and streamline investment approval processes, to ensure a balanced and sustainable recovery, Treasury needs to raise an additional R28bn in tax revenue. It also needs to reduce spending by a total of R26bn over the next two years,” he said.

Treasury has incurred this budgetary deficit because for the first time in many years, tax revenue collections failed to outstrip economic growth.

“For many years we have enjoyed the benefit of tax revenue collections outstripping economic growth. This year, revenue has lagged behind the economy, leading to a R30bn shortfall by comparison with the Budget estimate a year ago. It is hoped that this year’s tax proposals will raise an additional R28bn,” he said.

The Minister delivered the 2017 Budget Speech against the funding crisis that engulfed universities and technical colleges last year. He promised to inject more funds this year to help students in this financial year.

“Government recognises the needs articulated by students in universities and TVET (technical and vocational education and training) colleges. In addition to the increases of R32bn we made in the higher education allocations in last year’s Budget and the 2016 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), we have added a further R5bn in the outer year of the MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure

Framework). All poor students who applied and qualified for NSFAS awards, and who have been accepted by a university or a TVET college, will be supported.”

However, to achieve sustained higher growth, there are also radical economic transformation measures that are needed to bring about a morally justifiable and sustainable society. These relate, in particular, to the equitable distribution of economic power, he said.

“The relationships between labour and capital, rich and poor, black and white, still reflect the entrenched legacy of colonialism and apartheid. Wealth is produced and allocated along lines that remain fundamentally unjust. The ownership of assets and the distribution of income is captured by a minority of the population – a situation that is morally wrong and economically unsustainable,” he said. 🇿🇦



**FINANCIAL MATTERS:** The Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, arrives in Parliament to present the budget for 2017. He was accompanied by his Deputy Minister, Mr Mcebisi Jonas (far left) and the Director-General Mr Lungisa Fuzile (far right).



# Is there any hope for poor black South African youth?

**The** *National Assembly (NA) recently held a debate on the government's failure to improve the lives of young South Africans with regard to employment, education and training, where opposition parties blamed the government for failing the youth and the majority party Members of Parliament (MPs) defended the government's policies on youth empowerment, reports Sakhile Mokoena.*

Democratic Alliance (DA) Member of the NA, Mr Yusuf Cassim, who proposed the topic, opened the debate with the question: "Is there any hope for a better future for poor black South Africans?"

"This is the question that should have preoccupied every administration seeking to build a just society in the more than two decades since we attained liberation, yet today, as I address you, a black child in South Africa is still 100 times more likely to grow up in poverty than a white child," said Mr Cassim.

He attributed this to "the direct consequence of subsequent administrations caring more about setting up political patronage networks than caring about what hope they can give to a poor black child. This is why we have an entire generation that has given up any hope of finding work," he added.

"The reality is that if you had the misfortune of being a poor black child growing up in South Africa, you would most likely be one of the 50% of Grade 1 pupils who never write a matric examination. Most certainly you would be one of the 80% of children who would receive an education that is considered among the very worst in the world – an education that will consign you to a lifetime of poverty," he said.

Mr Cassim said it was no coincidence that young black South Africans face unemployment levels of more than 60% or that there are more than three million South Africans are not in education, employment or training.

"It is certainly no coincidence that more than nine million South Africans are unemployed. These are the 'lost generation'. The children who have long been forsaken and forgotten, without hope of succeeding in an unjust society. The youth of this country who have been set up to fail and never make it out of poverty," he said.

The African National Congress's (ANC's) Ms Thandi Mahambehlala did not take kindly to the use of the phrase "lost generation" by Mr Cassim to describe the youth who are not in education, employment or training.

"The concept of a lost generation is a Western one. It was a phrase coined by [the writer] Gertrude Stein who, after the First World War, referred to expatriates who returned after the war as being 'a desperate, directionless, unemployable mass of youth who see no future for themselves'. This generation was lost in the sense that its inherited values were no longer relevant in the post-war world.

"I would urge DA members to take heed of this because I find it mind-boggling that their party, that is aiding the rich by gentrifying Woodstock and

Sea Point, can accuse our organisation of creating a lost generation.

"Perhaps, in an alternative universe, where you strip and dehumanise the lived experience of other humans, their offspring do not suffer. In this nation, however, that, in itself, is the creation of a 'lost generation'. The ANC has always placed the youth right at the centre of this country's trajectory. At the heart of this nation's reconfiguration and development is the youth, our future," she said.

Mr Nazier Paulsen of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) said his party did not "expect the lost ANC to recognise the lost generation".

"South Africa is at a crossroads. South African youth, black youth, who should be the bedrock of our socio-economic life, are trapped in a system that seeks their destruction. At school, they have to face the daily dehumanisation of having to study under trees in the Eastern Cape, or having to study without textbooks in Limpopo, or of having unqualified teachers teaching them in KwaZulu-Natal," said Mr Paulsen.

He argued that South African youth were the most vulnerable to unemployment, to diseases and to crime because the government has not presented and implemented any vision for ensuring full participation of young people in the economy.

**OUR FUTURE:** Member of Parliament for the Democratic Alliance, Mr Yusuf Cassim, proposed the debate on the future of South Africa's young people.

"As things stand, young people are loitering about because they are unemployed and mostly unemployable. Most are in jail because the economic system would not have them anywhere else. In this very wicked system, it is okay for the Department of Correctional Services to use R9.8bn a year to keep mostly young black prisoners behind bars instead of investing in comprehensive development of our young people to ensure that they do not resort to crime.

"We need the state to provide free quality, decolonised education which will break the cycle of an intergenerational colonial curse condemning black people to a lifetime of glorified slavery.

"Young black people, with full access to quality education, will have no incentive to resort to crime and will contribute immensely to the development of our country. We need to reopen teaching and nursing colleges which were foolishly closed down by this corrupt ANC. This will ensure that from this basic level, our education system is of good enough quality. This will also ensure that young rural people have access to good quality health care, provided by properly trained nurses."

Making an input from the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Mr Mkhuleko Hlengwa said all the plans for development have not alleviated the plight of young people.

"Unemployment remains high at 27.2%, to an extent it is at 35%. So, in the final analysis jobs continue to be lost and young people continue to be jobless. Young people are given no opportunities. Yes, strides may have been made, but ultimately when you have young people who are not gainfully employed, where there is a mismatch in terms of what we are producing in our technical and vocational education and training



colleges, and not what the market needs, that tells us that something is fundamentally wrong," he said.

Prof Nhlanhla Khubisa of the National Freedom Party (NFP) said: "The fact that our young people are now more educated than the previous generations does not automatically mean that the government has succeeded in improving the lives of our young people through education. Our education is grappling with the problems of poorly qualified educators who have to teach under a crumbling infrastructure and lack of resources.

"Our students are performing poorly in mathematics, science and reading. Our education system has an unacceptably high dropout rate, which severely undermines skills building and employability."

Mr Nqabayomzi Kwankwa of the United Democratic Movement (UDM) said: "The challenges facing South Africa at the moment such as youth unemployment, poor education and training and alcohol and drug abuse are not just problems for government alone.

"All stakeholders, including the private

sector, have an important role to play in helping to find solutions to these problems. However, we should pose a more fundamental question. Does our education system provide the youth with educational experiences and skills that equip them with the necessary tools they need to understand and impact on what is happening in the world around them, and more importantly, on the African continent?

"We should use our education system as a tool to search not only for our road, but also for our direction. In other words, we should develop an overarching national narrative, not only on education, but on all matters of national importance. For instance, as the biggest and most sophisticated economy in Africa, we should be producing graduates that contribute to Africa's development."

Adv Anton Alberts of the Freedom Front Plus (FF+) said: "While developed countries are struggling with an ageing population and have to deal with the complex problems of immigration to ensure the continuity of a younger work force, South Africa is blessed with what is called a 'demographic dividend'." 🌍



## NCOP calls for improved coordination of oversight

**The** NCOP held a review and planning session at Parliament recently with the nine provincial legislatures and the South African Local Government Association (Salga). The theme was Celebrating 20 Years of Democracy and 20 years since the establishment of the NCOP to find ways to synchronise the work of these institutions to avoid oversight duplication, write **Abel Mputing and Sakhile Mokoena**.

The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Ms Thandi Modise, wants to see more coordination between national Parliament, provincial legislatures and municipalities for effective oversight that will impact on service delivery.

Ms Modise said the coordination of programmes will result in more effective oversight and save the legislative sector millions of rands.

“The recent Taking Parliament to the People, which was hosted jointly with the province’s Taking Legislature to the

People programme in the Eastern Cape, was a good experiment and has saved us millions,” she said. The planning session also marked 20 years since the establishment of the NCOP.

“It was on this day, 20 years ago, when the NCOP came into being,” said Ms Modise. “We need to look back and ask ourselves if we are on the right track. Are there lessons which we should have learnt? We need to look at our relationship with the provinces and the municipalities and evaluate the way in which we do business with the national executive,” said the Chairperson.

“What is the reach of Parliament? Can we bring a municipal head to account before a Committee? What do we mean when we say provincial interest is the business of the NCOP? There is a need for synergy of the work of the NCOP and the provinces,” Ms Modise said.

Secretary to the NCOP, Adv Modibedi Phindela, told the session that coordinated oversight by the legislative sector should have a positive effect on the lives of the people. “The legislative sector must ensure that the executive implements the National Development Plan, the Sustainable Development





**COORDINATION IS KEY** : The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Ms Thandi Modise, and the Secretary to the NCOP, Adv Modibedi Phindela, preside over the planning and review session.

because of low population numbers,” said Mr Ngangelizwe.

The improvement of the relationship and the establishment of synergies in the law-making and other administrative responsibilities between the NCOP and other role-players was also considered during the session.

One of the issues that came under consideration was the Constitutional Court’s judgement on 28 July 2016 about the unconstitutionality of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act. The judgement arose from a complaint brought before the Constitutional Court by the Land Access Movement of South Africa (Lamosa). In its application, Lamosa claimed that in passing this Act, the NCOP did not pay due diligence to public participation, as required by the Constitution. A unanimous judgement by the Constitutional Court upheld Lamosa’s challenge.

The Constitutional Court stipulated that it would not be prescriptive about how the NCOP conducts public participation in the passing of laws, but the NCOP must find ways of improving it because that is its constitutional prerogative. To remedy this, the NCOP has since proposed practice notes for provincial legislatures to consider.

The proposals state that: “All Bills received by the NCOP must be widely advertised either in print or on electronic or social media or on all those platforms. Bills’ summaries must be compiled in at least three languages that are spoken in a particular province. The NCOP must determine whether a Bill requires public hearings. If yes, the advertisement must indicate that public hearings will take place in the provinces.” 🗣️

Goals (SDGs) and the Agenda 2063 Master Plan. The Taking Parliament to the People Programme should be conducted by taking the legislature to the people so that we do not go to different places at different times or, even worse, to the same place at different times,” said Adv Phindela.

House Chairperson for Committees and Oversight in the National Assembly, Mr Cedric Frolick, also participated in the discussion. He commended the improving working relations between the National Assembly and the NCOP. “We have cut out the unnecessary duplication that occurred in the past,” he said.

Limpopo Legislature Speaker, Ms Polly Boshielo, echoed the call for better coordination of oversight by the legislative sector. “Let us not do oversight just to comply with the Constitution, but to hold the executive accountable and oversight should have an impact on the lives of the people,” she said.

Mr Uhuru Moilola, the Deputy Speaker of Gauteng Legislature,

said: “Our programmes are not coordinated properly, yet we have all the mechanisms. As the NCOP, we take oversight for granted. We do not follow up on findings to make sure the executive implements our recommendations. The Committees of Parliament and provincial legislatures must meet and identify the priorities of the country and come up with a coordinated oversight plan. Our problem is coordination,” Mr Moilola said.

Salga Deputy President Mr Sebenzile Ngangelizwe proposed full participation of Salga members in NCOP Committees. Currently they only participate in debates of the House. “We propose that our members should participate in NCOP Committees so that we can have a local government voice when developing policies and legislation for that sphere of government.

“We also have to review legislation that impacts negatively on local government. We feel we are being overregulated. The equitable share policy is not addressing service delivery challenges. Poor areas get less money

# Citizens call for Bill binding all traditional leadership

**During** *countrywide public hearings on the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill, the Portfolio Committee on Local Government and Traditional Affairs visited the North West, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal provinces to give people living in those provinces a chance to express their views on the Bill, report Abel Mputing and Sakhile Mokoena.*

Residents of Mafikeng and surrounding areas in the North West Province asked for more time to study the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill in order to make meaningful contributions on the draft legislation. They told the Portfolio Committee on Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs that the time allocated for the public hearings on the Bill was inadequate, as some citizens had not had enough time to go through the Bill. This Bill is about extending recognition of traditional leaders to include the Khoi-San.

“The time is not enough for the community to engage on the Bill. Some of us only saw it for the first time today. Can you please allow us more time to go through it and come back for the public consultation,” said one resident, Ms Dipuo Matlhonoko.

Other members of the community told the Committee to host more public education sessions on the Bill, especially in rural areas that were already under traditional and Khoi-San leadership. This was important, they argued, as these were the communities mainly affected by the draft legislation.

The Committee Chairperson, Mr Richard Mdakane, said the Committee will return to the North West Province to meet with traditional leaders to address issues raised by the public that are unrelated to the Bill.

“We are not here because we are scared to go to the Constitutional Court, but because the Constitution enjoins us to consult the public. We are here also to learn because we do not know everything. We value the views of our people,” he said.

Khoi-San communities in the North West Province are optimistic that the draft Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill will restore their dignity. They urged Parliament to revoke all the laws that refer to them as “coloured” people.

In the Free State, Mr Mdakane said the inclusion of the Khoi-San was instigated by former president Mr Nelson Mandela in 1996. Mr Mandela had expressed concern about the exclusion of the Khoi-San in the traditional framework of traditional leaders.

“He asked us how the issue of Khoi-San traditional leadership could be addressed and urged lawmakers to come up with ways of addressing the issue as a matter of urgency,” Mr Mdakane explained.

“However, Khoi-San traditional leadership is a complex matter. We are now determined to include the Khoi-San into the existing traditional leadership governance framework. It took so long to do so because we did not have sufficient information to

draft such a Bill before. Now we have such information and now we are prepared to include the Khoi-San in the traditional system of governance. As a result, this is a very important Bill for the Khoi-San.

The title of the Bill was challenged in the Free State. Mr Thabang Tsoetsi of the Batlokwa tribe said the title of the Bill is problematic because the Constitution recognises some traditional leaders, but not Khoi-San traditional leaders.

“African and Khoi-San traditional leaders may have different customary laws, but they are all part of the traditional governance system of this country and they must not be discriminated against – or be seen to be treated differently,” he said.

There was also a strong objection to the use of the term “Khoi-San branches” in the Bill, as people said the Khoi-San traditional leadership system has clans, not branches.

“We have been waiting for this opportunity since 1652. We are glad that now the time for the recognition of our heritage and its legacy has finally come,” said King Seka Majara of the Nama tribe.





**MAKING THEIR VOICE HEARD:** The citizens of Kokstad in KwaZulu-Natal attended public hearings on the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill to share their views on the proposed legislation.

Welcoming the Committee in the Greater Kokstad Local Municipality, also in the Free State, the Mayor, Mr Bheki Mtolo, said the Khoi-San always complained that they were not white enough during apartheid and now not black enough in the democratic dispensation.

Mr Mtolo said the Bill seeks to recognise every cultural group's rights to self-determination. It also promotes the fundamental principles of the Freedom Charter, which states that South Africa belongs to all those who live in it, he said.

To acknowledge the ancestral heritage of the Khoi-San in Kokstad, Mr Mtolo said the Great Kokstad Local Municipality will erect a statue and name its building after a Khoi-San leader who fought bravely against colonial forces in the 19th century, Mr

Adam Kok. "That process is on course, we will name that building after King Adam Kok as recognition of the Khoi-San ancestry in this region. We will do so to honour the letter and spirit of this Bill."

In KwaZulu-Natal, Committee Chairperson Mr Mdakane told people that the Bill was introduced to Parliament in August 2005 to ensure that one Bill recognises all spheres of South African traditional leadership and governance. He then explained that in 2016 a decision was taken that the Committee should conduct public hearings throughout the country to get people's views on how best to implement it.

Community member Mr Sinegugu Zukulu stated that this Bill seeks to turn kings into servants of the state. He said: "And as it stands, it contradicts

the customary laws governing the principles of traditional leadership. The kings are governing by consensus. They derive their mandate from their subjects through communal resolutions. This Bill overlooks that and is bound to disturb our peace because it contradicts our customary laws that dictate our mandate and govern our traditional authorities."

Reflecting a general feeling that the Bill should be renamed the Traditional Affairs Bill, the Chairperson of the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial House of Traditional Leaders, Chief Phathisizwe Chiliza, summed it up: "Why are we calling this Bill the Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Bill? This title renders the Khoi-San 'other'. We need a Bill that binds the entire traditional leadership." 🗣️



# Science and technology research to develop the National Development Plan

**The** *National Research Foundation (NRF) appeared before the Select Committee on Communications and Public Enterprises to explain its mandate and role in research and development in South Africa, writes Abel Mputing.*

The mandate of the NRF, according to Chief Executive Officer Dr Molapo Qhobela, is to promote and support research through funding, human resource development and the provision of the necessary research facilities.

Its mandate is to facilitate the creation of knowledge, innovation and development in all fields of science and technology, including indigenous knowledge, and thereby contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans.

Leading the presentation to the Committee, Dr Qhobela said the NRF contributes to a range of fields that are adding value to the national system of innovation, some of which involve food security and the protection of environmental assets.

“There two UK (United Kingdom) and South African research chairs focusing on food security. And there are two other chairs focusing on systems biology of food security and phytochemical food networks from a nutrition perspective.”

It also has significant research

chairs that are meant to protect our environmental assets.

“We have 30 South African chairs focusing on environmental research in areas such as agricultural sciences, agro-chemistry, evolution biology, as well as climate change which looks at Earth system science, maritime ecosystems and paleo-environmental studies.”

The NRF builds on its brand and reputation to foster international research partnerships and scientific collaboration on the African continent and globally, thus playing a role in creating a better South Africa and Africa. One of its international projects is the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), which has increased the scientific reputation of South Africa, Dr Qhobela said.

He also spoke about the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, which is working in the field of aquatic research.

“Its research agenda includes a broad spectrum of aquatic environments, from marine exploration to continental freshwater catchments. This is aligned

with the imperatives of various departments within the National System of Innovation.”

Another project he mentioned in his presentation is iThemba Laboratory for Accelerator-Based Sciences, based in Mfuleni near Cape Town, which is the only project of its kind on the African continent, he claimed.

“Its core research centres on nuclear physics, material research, radiation biophysics and radionuclide research. This national facility is the only producer of accelerator-based radiopharmaceuticals for nuclear medicines,” he told the Committee.

The Chairperson of the Committee, Ms Ellen Prins, said it would be good to see what the NRF is doing in universities in terms of transforming their research personnel. And what interventions are needed to ensure that all universities are in line with our country’s developmental agenda.

Committee member Mr Phello Parkies was interested in the link between government goals and NRF objectives. “Given the significance of Operation Phakisa [a government programme



Committee Chairperson Ms Ellen Prins  
(ANC)



Committee Member Mr Phello Parkies  
(ANC)



Committee Member Mr Jacques Julius  
(DA)

to speed up the implementation of the National Development Plan] as one of the apexes of our country's development agenda, how much work do you do in terms of career guidance in this regard?" asked Mr Parkies.

Dr Qhobela replied: "There is a bias towards increasing the input and output of black students in, for example, aquatic field or ocean economy. Some of our aquatic funding seeks to address the racial imbalance in this field and to ensure that there are black scientists in this field who can contribute to the realisation of this sector's potential."

Another Committee member, Mr Jacques Julius, asked: "What is your socio-economic impact on economic transformation? I cannot see where the economic development, innovation and products produced for export in the fields you have covered. Who is

determining our research course. Is it government or the universities? I am worried we might be going in different directions than those stipulated by the National Development Plan."

Dr Qhobela replied that government is involved in determining the direction of higher education research. "The universities make their own recommendations, but we also have our own criteria to determine who is eligible for funding," he said.

Mr Julius went on to ask: "Who determines who gets funded by the NRF? We see more and more foreign students doing post-doctoral research. Do we have enough local doctoral and post-doctoral researchers?"

Again Dr Qhobela replied: "Our mission is to transform the profile of those who can bring change to our society. As

such, 80% of those we offer research funding to are South Africans and many of them are black. However, we have a share of funding for the SADC [Southern African Development Community] and the African continent for obvious bilateral and multilateral reasons and relations. In all, there is government involvement in determining who gets funded."

When Mr Julius voiced the opinion that this area needed more funding, Dr Qhobela agreed strongly. "We need more funding in this regard and we appeal for adequate funding. We try to protect our core while we are mindful of the financial situation our country finds itself in. But we must be careful of cutting funding to an extent that we cripple the mandate of NRF," Dr Qhobela concluded. 🙏

# Agricultural co-ops in KZN set ball rolling for radical economic transformation

*At a time when the government has emphasised radical socio-economic transformation, including the redistribution of land to the previously dispossessed, 12 Balemi primary co-operatives in KwaZulu-Natal are already using farming to work towards this goal in their communities, reports Justice Molafo.*

Members of the Portfolio Committee on Small Business Development, led by Chairperson Ms Nozabelo Bhengu, embarked on a week-long oversight visit to KwaZulu-Natal earlier this year to assess progress made by 12 cooperatives since they were given start-up funding by the Department of Small Business Development in 2015.

Since its inception after the 2014 elections, the Small Business Department has established a Co-operative Incentive Scheme (CIS) aimed at proving start-up financial assistance to farming cooperatives. It can fund up to R350 000 per single co-operative.

The Committee held meetings with the City of eThekweni, Impendle and Msunduzi local municipalities as part of its week-long oversight visit to KwaZulu-Natal. The Committee discovered that there was a lack of co-ordination between local and district municipalities, as well as between provincial and national government in relation to assisting cooperatives.

Ms Bhengu emphasised that no sphere of government or department

can achieve a successful project in isolation. She gave as an example the coordinated role played by all spheres of government and departments in preparation for the successful 2010 World Cup project.

Putting the point across, Ms Bhengu told her audience that she was the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Sport and Recreation in the years that preceded the international showpiece, and therefore had seen the results yielded by effective co-ordination.

She said the Department of Sport and Recreation had the enormous task of delivering a successful World Cup tournament with little budget and no competence in other fields – including road infrastructure, traffic, tourism and hospitality management – and yet it produced positive results.

Ms Bhengu said the department pulled together resources from different departments that specialised in different fields – as well as pulling resources from local and district municipalities. “The Department of Small Business Development must

sign transversal agreements with local and district municipalities, as well as with relevant provincial and national departments in order to outline what role each one of them needs to play in order to provide sufficient support to the co-operatives.

“One cannot begin to understand how a co-operative, aimed at bringing about socio-economic transformation, can operate without it being part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the concerned municipality,” said Ms Bhengu.

She was highlighting the fact that some municipalities and provincial departments had not heard about the co-operatives before the Committee’s visit. She reiterated that the Department of Small Business Development needs to do more to bring all the role players on board.

All the co-operatives are receiving technical support from Kohwa Holdings under the leadership of Mr Trevor Tshuma, which assists them with information and guidance on the types of crops to be planted, maintenance of the crops and the type of irrigation





**BEAUTIFUL HARVEST:** Chairperson of the Selulele primary co-operative, Ms Nosimo Mbanjwa (second from right), and Members of the Portfolio Committee on Small Business Development hold some of the spinach harvest from the Selulele primary co-operative farm.

system suitable, as well as the markets.

Selulele Co-operative in Readsdales in the Umzimkhulu Municipality is the most advanced project. It has harvested and supplied fresh spinach from a one hectare farm to the local supermarket. The rest of the co-operatives are still at varying initial stages of farming –

including soil preparation, fencing and installation of irrigation systems.

Ms Bhengu, on behalf of the Committee, said the co-operatives were important following the new shift in the economy, whereby the country is moving from a capitalist system to a mixed economy system

that involves state-owned and private companies, as well as co-operatives.

“The co-operatives are crucial for bringing about radical socio-economic development in communities and changing the patterns of control and ownership of the economy,” she said. 🌱

# Speed needed to eradicate title deeds backlog

**The** eradication of the title deeds backlog was identified by the Minister of Human Settlements, Ms Lindiwe Sisulu, as a major priority area of her ministry after her assumption of office in 2014. The Portfolio Committee visited the Free State to track delivery, writes **Malatswa Molepo**.

The strategic ownership of a valuable asset like land and property is desired by many. In South Africa, the government plays a significant role within the property sector, building more than four million houses for the poor – valued at R1.5 trillion. But despite recipients receiving houses, many did not have documentable proof that indeed the houses belong to them in the form of a title deed.

The department's 2016-2017 Annual Performance Plan estimated that the title deeds backlog affected more than 900 000 recipients. This led to the establishment of the Title Deeds Restoration Programme aimed at eradicating the backlog. One beneficiary of this programme is Ms Nomayini Rebecca Masana, a 74-year-old resident of Phase 5 in Heidedal, near Bloemfontein. She was a beneficiary of a house in 2011 and has been waiting for a title deed since then.

She finally received her title deed when the Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements visited the Free State as part of the Committee's oversight role over the executive.

"I will sleep peacefully knowing that I officially own this house and my children will inherit it once I pass on. Thank you very much for this honour that you have bestowed on me today," a jubilant Ms Masana said after receiving her title deed.

The eradication of the title deeds backlog was identified by the Minister of Human Settlements as a major priority area of her ministry after her assumption of office in 2014. "Our people have a right to their title deeds and the fact that they do not have them is a sad indictment, because this is supposed to be an entry into the economy for the poor," Minister Lindiwe Sisulu said during her first Budget Vote speech for the ministry in 2014.

Three years down the line, that commitment was re-emphasised by President Jacob Zuma during his 2017 State of the Nation Address to a Joint Sitting of Parliament. "Among key priorities this year, government will also address the increasing delays and backlogs in registration and issuing of title deeds to beneficiaries of housing projects funded by the capital subsidy," President Zuma said in Parliament.

This pledge made by the President and the Minister prompted the Portfolio Committee to probe the progress in implementing this priority area, particularly in the Free State. During the visit to the province, the Portfolio Committee highlighted the dire need for speed in realising this priority area mainly because it represents the return of dignity to the poor.

"The issuance of title deeds talks to returning dignity to the people. A

coherent, inter-governmental response is necessary if we are to achieve this daunting task. It is for these reasons that the Committee has called for the redoubling of efforts to ensure that people receive their title deeds and their dignity," said Ms Nocawe Mafu, the Chairperson of the Committee.

In its plans, the national department committed itself to eradicating the 900 000 title deeds backlog – starting with clearing 100 000 title deeds in the 2016-2017 financial year. This would be followed by eradicating 400 000 each year in the succeeding two years.

However, the Committee was unimpressed by the revelation that the Free State was performing poorly in achieving the set targets. The provincial department had set itself a target of eradicating 29 474 title deeds after 1994 and 780 title deeds before 1994. Some of the impeding factors that the department raised included the fact that some municipalities do not have ownership of property, unregistered townships, wrongly captured property descriptions, disputes over sites and illegal sale of property as well as deceased beneficiaries whose estates had not been registered and accordingly divided.

"It is concerning to find out that only three municipalities attend Provincial Steering Committee Meetings that have been set up to find solutions to



the backlog. All municipalities must recommit to attending these meetings and find urgent solutions to this challenge," Ms Mafu emphasised.

Ms Mafu further highlighted the many advantages of having a title deed. "Having a title deed will enable a person to leave their property to their children or spouse in the event of death, reducing conflict and contestation. Added to this, security of tenure and having an asset that can be used as collateral represent the importance of a title deed. All these benefits don't filter through to our people," Ms Mafu said, when calling for the eradication of the backlog.

The Committee said it was always under the impression that the backlog was caused by delays at the Deeds Office. "This engagement with all stakeholders has been helpful because now the Committee fully understands the extent of the problem," Ms Mafu said.

She was saying this following a revelation that a major causal factor to the backlog was that a township register was not developed for many townships in the country. In the Free State this affected about 17 municipalities in total.

The Committee encouraged a culture

of collaboration between all levels of government in ensuring that the process be speeded up. "It is encouraging that there are already interventions aimed at resolving some of the blockages causing the backlog. We hope Ms Masana is the first of many who will get their title deeds soon," Ms Mafu concluded.

Despite the scorching sun, Ms Masana could not stop dancing and ululating with her title deed in her hand. "I am the happiest person in the world today because I can proudly say that I own a house and the land on which it is built. I can die now knowing that my children have a place to call home," she said. 🥰



**A HOME OF HER OWN:** Heidedal resident Ms Nomayini Rebecca Masana was a beneficiary of the Title Deeds Restoration Programme when she received the title deed to her home.





# Tikhungo Letisekela Intsandvo Yelinyenti: Ikhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu

**Tikhungo** *Tesehluko Semfica tisungulwe ngekulandzela Umtsetfosisekelo kute tisekele intsandvo yelinyenti kanye neKhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu (i-SAHRC) ngulesinye saleletiyimfica. Lisekela laSihlalo leKhomishini, ummeli Mohamed Shafie Ameermia, usitjela ngemsebenzi wayo wekusekela emalungelo etakhamuti ekuba netindlu ngekulandzela tivumelwane lokwafinyelelwa kuto kukhomfa yemave emhlaba lemayelana netindlu. Le-atiklili ingulenywe yalamanye ema-athiklili etikhungo teSehluko Semfica letishicilelwe liphephabhuku i-InSession.*

Inkhomfa Yamhlabuhlangene (i-UN) Lemayelana Netindlu Nentfutuko Yasedolobheni Lesimeme, nome i-Habitat III, lebeyibanjelwe eQuito, e-Ecuador, ngeMphala kulomnyaka lophelile.

Lenkhomfa yemave emhlaba ibanjwa njalo emva kweminyaka lenge-20 kantsi ngesikhatsi ibanjwa kulomnyaka lophelile beyigcile endzabeni yekwenta tindzawo tibe ngemadolobha, kutfutisa kanye nekwardza kwelizinga lekuhlala etindzaweni letingemadolokololo letisiminyasinye futsi letingcolile.

Ihlose kuvusetela kutinikela kwemhlaba wonkhe ekwenteni tindzawo tibe ngemadolobha futsi letitawutfutuka ngalokusezingeni lelisetulu kakhulu ngekwemukelwa kwe-New Urban Agenda, lokuhloswe ngayo kugcugcutela kutsi kube nemadolobhakati lafaka konkhe ekhatsi, lacinile, lavikelekile, lasimeme, lahlanganyelako nalahlangene.

Mabhalane Jikele we-Habitat III, Dkt Joan Clos, utsite le-New Urban Agenda yi-ajenda leyinshisekelo yekuphumelela ledzinga kutinikela lokubanti kute

kutsi iphumelele. Nanome ingasilo nje lithulusi lelinako konkhe, kodvwa lisinyatselo lesicondze lapho kufanele kuyiwe khona ekufakeni bonkhe bantfu, ekubeni nemandla, ekuvikeleni kanye nasemadolobheni lasimeme.

Lenkhomfa ive kutsi i-New Urban Agenda itsatsa ngekutsi emadolobhakati atinjini tekukhula kwemnotfo, kodvwa nanome kunjalo iyakwemukela lokutsi emadolobhakati lamanyenti asagucuke aba tindzawo tekukhiphela labanye ngephandle kanye nekungalingani.

Nakuvulwa lenkhomfa, Mabhalane Jikelele losawuphuma esikhundleni sakhe waMhlabuhlangene, Umnu Ban Ki-moon, uphawule watsi "emadolobhakati atinjini letigcamile tekukhula, tikhungo tekwehlukahlukana kanye netindzawo tekucamba lokusha."

Nome kunjalo, uchubeke watsi ikota yebantfu labahlala emadolobheni bahlala etindzaweni letingemadolokololo futsi letingcolile kantsi futsi abakhoni kufinyelela tinsita netikhungo letisekelo. Baphindze futsi bakhishwe inyumbatana ematfubeni ekutfola

umsebenzi lonesitfunti futsi bugebengu bubahlasela lula, basuswa ngenkhani etindzaweni labakhe kuto babuye futsi babukane nesimo sekubete emakhaya.

Luhlelo Lwavelonkhe Lwekutfutukisa (i-NDP) lwaseNingizimu Afrika lungena nje lutsi khaca ku-New Urban Agenda. Ikhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu (i-SAHRC) inikwe sibopho sekugcugcutela, kuvikela kanye nekucaphela emalungelo eluntfu lapha eNingizimu Afrika, futsi itawucocisana nahulumende mayelana nekulungisa letinye taletinsayeya.

Ikhomishini yaseNingizimu-SAHRC ikucinisekile kutsi lilungelo lekufinyelela tindlu ngalokwanele lelitfolakala ngekwemtsetfosisekelo liyincenye lemcoka ekutfutukiseni temnotfo taseNingizimu Afrika ngekusho kweLuhlelo Lwavelonkhe Lwekutfutukisa (i-NDP).

Luhlelo Lwekutfutukisa Lwavelonkhe luyakubona kutsi linyenti lebantfu labaphuyile baseNingizimu Afrika bahlala etindzaweni letikhashane, letikhashane nemisebenzi, bafinyelela kancane tinsita letisekelo kanye



netekutfutsa letiyimphumelelo, ngenca yemshiyandvuku wekuhlela ngekwwebuhlanga belubandlululo. Loku kuvimbela bantfu labaphuyile kutsi bakhone kufinyelela umnotfo. Ngaleyo ndlela-ke, bantfu labanengi baseNingizimu Afrika batikhandza babanjwe “bosochaka bebuphuya” lapho khona kunelizinga lelisetulu lekungasebenti lelindlondlobalisa lobuphuya lobukhona.

Ngenca yekubakhona kwaletinsayeya, Luhlelo Lwekutfutukisa Lwavelonkhe lusho kutsi akube khona kuhlela “lokutawuholwa yimitsetfomgomo letawenta kutsi kube netinzawo lekuhlalekako kuto, leticinile naletinempumelo, naletisekela ematfuba etemnotfo kanye nekubumbana ngekwetehlalo.”

Embikweni wayo wa-2015 Lomayelana Nekulalelwa Kweluvo Mayelana Nekutfo Tindlu, Hulumente Wasekhaya Nekuletfwa Kwetinsita, Ikhomishini yaseNingiz i-SAHR igceke umshiyandvuku welubandlululo lomayelana nendzawo, kususwa ngenkhani etinzaweni tekuhlala kanye nesimo sekubete emakhaya.

Lombiko ufike esiphetfweni lesitsi tindlela tetinhlelo tetindlu tite litfutse lelifanele lekufezekisa ngenchubekembili lilungelo lekuba netindlu ngalokwanele kanye, nekutsi ngaletinye tikhatsi, letindlela tiholela ekwepulweni kwemalungelo eluntfu.

Ikhomishini i-SAHR itawusebentisa i-New Urban Agenda yaMhlabuhlangene kanye Netinjongo Tentfutuko Letisimeme (ema-SDG) kutsi ente emadolobhakati kanye netinzawo tekuhlalisa bantfu kutsi tifake konkhe ekhatsi, tivikeleke, ticine futsi tisimame. Ihlose kwesekela umbuso kutsi emalungelo eluntfu ayahlanganiswa kulenchubo yekulandzelela tinjongo, lokuhloswe kutsi kwentiwe kanye netinkhomba ngekwelive lonkhe.

Ikhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu (i-SAHR) ibekwe ngendlela leyehlukile kutsi isebente njengelithulusi kucinisekisa lendlela yentfutuko yavelonkhe lesimeme njengaloku ingumbonochanti wema-SDG, we-New Urban Agenda kanye neLuhlelo Lwavelonkhe Lwekutfutukisa kutsi iyahlelwa, iyacala kusetjentiswa futsi icashelwa ngendlela yekumbandzakanya, lesebaleni nangendlela yekutilandza leyeyame emalungelweni eluntfu.

Kwengeta kuloko, leKhomishini iyakhona kutsi inike hulumente teluleko letimayelana nemalungelo eluntfu macondzana nendlela yekucala kusebentisa ema-SDG, Luhlelo Lwavelonkhe Lwekutfutukisa kanye ne-New Urban Agenda, kugcile kakhulu ekugcugcuteleni kulingana nekungabandlululi.

Kwanyalo, kunebantfu labangetulu

kwesigidzigidzi emaveni lasatfutuka bahlala etinzaweni letingemadlokololo letisiminyaminyama futsi letingcolile, naletihlaseleka lula. INingizimu Afrika ifanele kutsi ibukane nekungalingani kwasesikhatsini lesengca kanye nekusilela emuva kwsikhatsi lesengcile, ngesikhatsi lesifanako iphindze ilinge kulungisa tindzawo tekwenta tindzawo kutsi tibe sidolobha.

NjengeSikhungo seseSehluko Semfica, Ikhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu (i-SAHR) inikwe emandla ngekwemtsetfosisekelo kutsi icocisane nahulumende kucinisekisa kutsi kute umuntfu loshiywa ngemuva ngesikhatsi kunjintjelwa ekufakeni konkhe ekhatsi, kucina, kuvikeleka, kusimama kanye nakumadolobha latimbandzakanyako futsi nalacinile njengaloku kusho i-New Urban Agenda.

Ummeli Mohamed Shafie Ameermia unguKhomishini kanye neLisekela laSihlalo weKhomishini yaseNingizimu Afrika Yemalungelo eLuntfu futsi kusibopho sakhe kucinisekisa lilungelo lekubanendlu kanye nekufinyelela bulungiswa. 🙏



#### **OUR SOUTH AFRICA – THE SUN**

The sun heals the divisions of the past, improves the quality of life of all South Africans, frees the potential of each person and builds a united and democratic South Africa, taking its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.



#### **OUR PEOPLE – THE PROTEA LEAVES**

Our people, building on the foundation of a democratic and open society, freely elect representatives, acting as a voice of the people and providing a national forum for public consideration of issues.



#### **OUR PARLIAMENT – THE DRUM**

The drum calls the people's Parliament, the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, to consider national and provincial issues, ensuring government by the people under the Constitution.



#### **OUR CONSTITUTION – THE BOOK**

Our Constitution lays the foundation for a democratic and open society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights. It is the supreme law of our country, and ensures government by the people.

Produced by the Parliamentary Communication Services  
*Inspired by People*

Visit our Parliament Website [www.parliament.gov.za](http://www.parliament.gov.za), Tel: 021 403 2911, Fax: 021 403 3786

ISSN 2227-1325