

# ***African National Congress Gauteng Provincial General Council Resolutions***

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# **1. Declaration of the ANC Gauteng Third Provincial General Council**

We, the delegates to this Third Provincial General Council, representing the ANC Branches, Regions, the Leagues, MKMVA, the Alliance and formations of the broad democratic movement, gathered here at St. George's Hotel from 08<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2012 to prepare for the upcoming National Policy Conference.

The PGC received an opening political address from the National Chairperson which was able to set the tone for frank and robust discussions. The central theme of the political address was the need to reclaim the moral authority of the ANC, instil discipline in the ranks of the movement and reaffirm the core values that sustained the ANC over the past 100 years and place the interests of the people above everything.

## **On the Chairperson's Political Address and Organisational Report**

The PGC also received comprehensive Political Overview from the Provincial Chairperson and as well as a detailed Annual Organisational Report of the PEC from the Provincial Secretary regarding the state of the organization since the last PGC of June 2011. These included the preparedness of Gauteng province towards the National Policy Conference and 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference in Mangaung in December 2012.

The organizational report noted that all programs of the organizations are being implemented as per the resolutions of the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference and NGC. All the five Regions have been able to convene successful regional conferences over the past nine months. The province has successfully re-launched 476 branches out of 508 newly-demarcated wards, the largest number of branches in good standing ever since the establishment of ward-based branches in 2001. The PGC welcomed the positive developments and the greater unity and stability in the province.

The PGC noted the challenged faced by other constituent organs of the ANC and further mandated the PEC to work closely with the Leagues and MKMVA to ensure that all organs of the ANC are in good standing and enjoy the same level of unity and stability in our province.

The PGC unanimously adopted the Organisational Report of the PEC and further commended the PEC for the work it has done over the past two years.

The PGC also decided that all members of the ANC in our province should continue the evaluation of the performance of the current NEC in a disciplined manner, within the formal structures and ensure that secret meetings to discuss organizational issues are not allowed in any part of the province.

## **On Centenary Celebrations**

The PGC noted that this year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the existence of the African National Congress. The centenary celebrations were kick-started with the lighting of a Centenary Flame in Mangaung on 08<sup>th</sup> January 2012. The Flame has been going throughout the country and has finally arrived in Gauteng on the 01<sup>st</sup> June 2012. It will be in Gauteng for the entire month of June.

The PGC welcomed the fact that Gauteng Focus Month is June and the theme of the celebrations is "The doors of learning and culture shall be opened to all", a profound clause in the Freedom Charter. During this month, we shall be celebrating the contribution of President General, Dr. A.B. Xuma to the struggle for freedom and democracy in our country.

This theme truly represents the calibre of President Xuma's leadership, who spared no energy and effort in his commitment to the education and training and academic excellence of the African child.

The PGC further appreciated the fact that our province will host the Presidential Lecture which will be delivered by President Jacob Zuma on the life and unique contribution of former President General Dr. A.B. Xuma on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2012 at the City Hall in Johannesburg.

#### **On the discussion document on “The Second Transition”**

The PGC deliberated in a thorough, frank and constructive atmosphere on key social and economic challenges facing our society at this historical moment. Central to these challenges are the triple fault-lines of high rate unemployment, persistent poverty and high levels of inequality and the ongoing exclusion of the majority of Africans, youth and women from the meaningful economic participation and decent livelihood. The PGC was unanimous in their agreement winning the war against these triple fault-lines should remain the centre piece of the ANC Strategy and Tactics.

The PGC had extensive and robust debates on the concept and thesis of “The Second Transition” and came to the unanimous conclusion that this concept is neither persuasive nor theoretically sound. We are not convinced that the introduction of this inadequately theorised thesis helps us to respond strategically, consistently and adequately to the triple fault-lines of unemployment, poverty and inequality and challenges of economic transformation. Implicit in “The Second Transition” document is a call for radical change in the content of policy without adequately theorizing both the orientation and the content of such change. In this regard, it is an expression of impatience with current reality, without proposing how we must change this reality.

The fundamental issue for the delegates to this PGC is that the movement needs to undertake a comprehensive review and assessment of the performance of the ANC in all the pillars in the 2007 Strategy and Tactics. The objective and subjective factors that have contributed to our slow progress in addressing the fault-lines should be identified and confronted honestly if we are to make serious headways. It is the outcome of this assessment that should determine whether we need new pillars and a new strategic posture.

#### **Organisational renewal**

The PGC agreed that the Centenary of the ANC gives us the opportunity to address the issue of the renewal and modernization of the movement. The renewal and modernization of the ANC will reflect the changing material conditions in which we are prosecuting our struggle. This will ensure that we reclaim the organization’s values of unity, selfless, collective leadership, humility, honesty, constructive criticism and self criticism, discipline and mutual respect.

The PGC adopted a comprehensive set of proposals on organizational renewal and rebirth of the ANC so that it can adequately respond to the challenges of the next 100 years.

#### **Public Transport and Infrastructure**

The PGC received a detailed report on the history of this matter dating back to 2006. This is a matter of great public interest regarding the tolling of Gauteng roads. The delegates welcomed the intervention of national government in order to ensure that the tariffs are reduced and capped.

The PGC welcomed the PEC report on how the matter is being dealt with by the provincial and national leadership in order to speedily resolve all public concerns and find the best way to repay the debt. Various alternative ways of financing the debt should be explored in this regard.

#### **Other Policy Documents**

The PGC deliberated extensively on all other policy documents and agreed on a common position. These proposals will be distributed to branches in the coming weeks and will be tabled at the National Policy Conference as the mandate of the delegates from our province. The PEC will convene a meeting of delegates to the National Policy Conference in order to do final briefing.

## 2. ON THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS

### On the notion of “The Second Transition”

After extensive debates on the discussion document on “The Second Transition”, the PGC came to a unanimous conclusion that the notion of a second transition is not properly conceptualised and is theoretically unsound. The concept of “transition” should not be used loosely without a disciplined theorisation. The document argues, without defining what a transition is, that the first transition focused on democratisation, while the second transition should focus on social and economic transformation. This document introduces a thesis that the NDR is divided into several transitions or stages. This is an expression of analytical impatience!

The 1969 Strategy and Tactics opens with a bold assertion that “the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa is taking place within an international context of transition to the socialist system, of the breakdown of the colonial system as a result of national liberation and socialist revolutions, and the fight for social and economic progress by the people of the whole world.”

In the ANC, we have always understood the NDR as a single uninterrupted transition from colonialism of a special type to a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society espoused in the Freedom Charter. We have always argued, as made clear in the same document, that the task of the NDR includes “destroying existing social and economic relationships of colonialism of a special type” and that our perspective of national liberation combines “formal political democracy” with social and economic emancipation into a single uninterrupted process.

The 2007 Strategy and Tactics speaks of a national democratic society as the ANC’s ultimate strategic objective. The transition from apartheid colonialism to national liberation would not be complete unless and until we have achieved all the political, social and economic objectives of the national democratic revolution.

With regard to the other issues raised by the discussion document, the PGC acknowledged both the progress we have made and the shortcomings of the past eighteen years. The transition from apartheid to democracy has been constrained by the persistent legacy of apartheid colonialism in social, spatial and economic terms. In particular, we agree that the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequalities remain the daily reality of the overwhelming majority of Africans, youth and women. Tackling this legacy decisively, in new policy measures and rapid implementation, is what must receive the utmost and urgent attention of the movement at its National Policy Conference and 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference.

The PGC is not convinced that the introduction of this inadequately theorised thesis helps us to respond strategically, consistently and adequately to the triple fault-lines of unemployment, poverty and inequality and challenges of economic transformation. “The Second Transition” document calls social and economic transformation without adequately theorizing how this change will be achieved.

In so doing, we must review the progress of the past eighteen years honestly and dispassionately in order to understand why we have not made the kind of progress we needed in destroying the social and economic relations of colonialism of a special type. We must not find excuses to our own poor performance and inappropriate policies.

In this regard, the PGC recommended that a detailed and disciplined review of the 2007 Strategy and Tactics should be undertaken after the Policy Conference in preparation for the National Conference. We need to honestly and frankly assess if we have been able to systematically, over the past eighteen years, carry out disciplined implementation of ANC policy in all the pillars and how we have performed in each pillar. The review should focus on the preface, the character of the ANC, the analysis on the balance of forces and on the implementation of the tasks of the NDR.

As to whether Mangaung Conference will be a watershed or not is better left to future generations.

## **On the pillars of the national democratic revolution**

The review must answer the question on how we performing in each pillar, against the vision of the NDR - building a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous society:

- **The state:** expanding its role to become a developmental state that provides effective basic services and with capabilities to take forward a far-reaching agenda of national economic development, whilst at the same time placing the people and their involvement at the centre of this process.
- **The economy:** building a thriving, labour-absorbent and inclusive mixed economy, in the process transforming economic relations based on race, super-exploitation and patriarchy.
- **Organisational work and mass mobilisation:** strengthening the organisational abilities, capabilities, cohesion and core values of the ANC so that it organise and lead the people and society effectively in the process of transformation and complete national liberation.
- **Ideological struggle:** promoting values of a caring society, human solidarity, unity of our people, non-racialism and non-sexism in line with the society we seek to build.
- **International work:** the ongoing renewal and development of Africa, improved South-South relations and a more just global order.

The PGC noted that the discussion document includes social transformation as a new pillar of the national democratic revolution. It is our considered view that a more rigorous conception of the pillars of the NDR should be adopted. We cannot just add or subtract pillars without a proper theorisation of the concept of a pillar of the struggle in both the historical and contemporary contexts.

## **On the Balance of Forces in the current phase of the NDR**

The PGC noted that, our transition from apartheid to freedom and democracy in 1994, occurred in a particular international context, amongst others, the collapse of the Soviet Union and other socialist states and the resurgence of neo-liberal capitalism.

The PGC is of the view that there have been significant developments in the past five years, especially with regard to the global capitalist crisis. We therefore need to conduct a thorough analysis on the balance of forces globally and domestically and map out the strategic and tactical implications for the NDR.

However, noted that that on the balance of evidence, this will include, the Arab spring, the establishment of new country of South Sudan, coming into power of several leftwing parties in Latin American countries, the global and economic crisis both in Europe and the USA, the balance of forces have changed significantly and in favour of progressive forces. Domestically, we need to look at the state of the ANC-led democratic forces and contrast this with the state of the opposition, especially how our strategic opponents are gaining confidence in using all avenues and arsenals, especially the courts, to challenge the process of transformation. The strategic posture of the ANC as the leader of society and the Alliance and the strategic centre of power is more theoretical than practical.

## **On the motive forces in the current phase of the NDR**

The PGC reaffirm the 2007 Strategy and Tactics on what constitutes the motive forces of the current phase of the NDR.

However, the review of the 2007 Strategy and Tactics is still necessary to provide an analysis of whether all motive forces of the current phase of the national democratic Revolution are fulfilling their role in pushing forward the transformation agenda. Are they really driving progressive change?

The analysis will include responding to the question as who are the main drivers of change. Furthermore we are of the view that the motive forces are not permanent or fixed in time. They will change as new social forces are born out of the ongoing process of social and economic transformation. The debate on whether monopoly capital is the principal enemy of the NDR was resolved in the 2007 Strategy and Tactics.

## **On the tasks of the NDR the second century of the ANC**

With regards to the pillars of the NDR, whilst we recommend a detailed review on the performance of each pillar, we reaffirm the following pillars in the current of the NDR:

- The state
- The economy
- Organisational work and mass mobilisation
- Ideological struggle
- International work

Noting that we are eighteen years and in two years' time, we will mark 20 years since the attainment of Freedom and Democracy and further that we have entered the second centenary of the ANC, the current period presents an opportunity for the ANC to adopt comprehensive measures that will respond adequately to the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequalities and make real advances in building a national democratic society.

In this regard, we note that the Strategy and Tactics document adopted in 2007, argues that the answer to this question remains informed by the character of the NDR, actual practical experience since 1994 and our reading of the current balance of forces. And that, our approach, is informed by the ideals contained in the Freedom Charter, adopted at the Congress of the People in 1955.

That the practical measures towards a national democratic society are contained in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) adopted by the ANC, the Tripartite Alliance and the broad mass democratic movement in the run-up to the first democratic elections. These programmes are also updated and elaborated in our Election Manifestos during subsequent elections and subsequently adopted as programme of action by the state.

The PGC therefore reaffirms the main thrust of the 2007 Strategy and Tactics as that of building a national democratic society. On order to achieve substantive socio-economic transformation, the following programmatic tasks should be the main focus of the ANC in the next decade:

- Build a democratic developmental state that has the capacity to decisively transform society;
- review the constitution with the intention to use it as an instrument of social change, this relates to the issue of property relations;
- radically transform the economy, to create much needed work opportunities for the youth, women and the rural communities and change the spatial landscape of our country through infrastructure investment;
- new measures to improve the education and training and rollout the skills revolution among the youth;
- Rollout of the National Health Insurance in order to improve the health and life chances of the majority of South Africans;
- intensify our programme of building a socially inclusive society and implement a comprehensive social security policy;
- deepen participatory and deliberative democracy especially at grassroots level in order to ensure that the people truly govern;
- deepen ideological struggle and the battle of ideas in order to assert alternative values and ideas consistent with our vision of a caring society founded on human solidarity and social cohesion;
- Strengthen party to party relations and continue to work towards the regeneration of the continent and contribute towards building a better and more peaceful world.

The PGC believes that it is these programmatic tasks that must constitute our new emphasis in the preface of the 2007 Strategy and Tactics. The Strategy and Tactics is a disciplined tradition and method of analysing the balance of forces, defining the character and content of our struggle and formulating appropriate strategic and tactical approaches to advance the struggle for national liberation in each epoch. This tradition and method has assisted the movement to remain focused on the correct theory and practice of the national democratic revolution. Any conceptual nuances such as the notion of "The Second Transition" should always be preceded by a disciplined theorisation and robust debate before they are adopted.

### 3. ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL

The PGC extensively debated the proposals contained in the “Organisational Renewal” discussion document and emerged with some recommendations:

#### Noting that:

##### ON THE WEAKNESSES OF THE ANC

- Failure to implement Cadre Policy accounts for capacity weaknesses regarding the implementation of the ANC’s mandate in government;
- Too much emphasis on numbers instead of the quality of the new recruits, reflected on how we recruit and what is expected of new members. This creates a situation in which members are loyal to other members instead of the organisation;
- Election of leadership based on emotions and slates rather than capacity and capability to lead;
- Lack of resources to finance the programmes of the organisation, especially at branch level;
- Inadequate political education and skills training of those elected into positions of responsibility;
- Collapse of discipline amongst ANC members;
- Inability to sustain mass work and campaigns among the people, leading to interaction with the masses only during elections;
- Erosion of the character and values of the ANC, leading to the current situation in which the ANC has a troubled image in society;
- Breakdown of unity and cohesion amongst members due to institutionalised factionalism;
- The ANC not providing sound political leadership to society due to a pre-occupation with internal problems and an inward-looking culture.

#### Believing that:

##### ON THE STRENGTHS OF THE ANC

- The ANC remains a mass- based organization and a popular brand that is difficult to challenge;
- The vision, mission and policies of the ANC are supported by the majority of South Africans;
- The role of the ANC in the liberation struggle;
- The position of the ANC as a governing party popularly elected in successive national, provincial and local elections;
- If it can get its act together and renew itself, the ANC has the power and influence to achieve the objective of the NDR;
- Branches should be set up in line with VDs and that there also needs to be co-ordinating teams in each one of those VDs to perform the ongoing tasks of the organisation – The ANC needs to incentivise its branches;
- The ANC must mobilise each sector to ensure that its progressive values are inculcated in the rest of society;
- The ANC should be the overall people’s representative and articulate people’s interest in all centres of power;
- Branch POAs should be modelled around the pillars of the organisation;
- The ANC should understand the political, socio-economic issues of the community.

## **PERSPECTIVE ON THE ANC AS THE MOVEMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION AND THE STRATEGIC CENTRE OF POWER**

### **Therefore Resolve:**

- The ANC need to build its capacity as the transformative movement and strategic centre of power by:
  - ✓ Consistent and systematic implementation of Cadre Policy
  - ✓ Re-organise itself to strengthen movement character and enhance its ability to lead the Alliance and progressive civil society and social movements, and improve mass and grassroots work in communities;
  - ✓ Improve its performance in government and capacity to implement its policies in all the pillars of the NDR and centres of power and influence in society;
  - ✓ Improve its resource base and enhance its financial sustainability over the long term;
- The ANC employees must, on quarterly basis, convene community meetings to report on their duties and mandates, this should be monitored;
- The ANC must lead the Alliance and continuously clarify its positions in public;
- The ANC must have continuous engagement with sectors on policy matters and strengthening the internal communication at different levels of the organisation;
- Innovative leadership is needed for the ANC to remain relevant including use of technology to engage society;
- The ANC must have the ability to honestly account to the people before and after elections, i.e. National and Local;
- Reinforcement of the decisions and disciplinary codes of the ANC among all members.
- The ANC should aspire to transform and keep with the changing material conditions of a given epoch
- The emerging scourge of patronage should be eradicated by screening of comrades before deployment into leadership positions;
- The ANC must deploy its members in all key centres of power in line with its Cadre Deployment Policy.
- Deployed comrades need to declare their interests in order for the ANC to curtail corruption and patronage;
- That those deployed in government should submit quarterly reports to ensure proper monitoring through report back meetings with communities;
- There is a need to educate our masses to understand the ANC tasks and responsibilities of the movement and how it operates.
- The ANC needs to re-orientate its BECs and Councillors to understand the traditions of the ANC.

## **BUILDING A CONTINGENT OF CONSCIOUS, COMPETENT, CONSCIENTIOUS AND DISCIPLINED CADRES**

### **Noting that:**

- We need to make a distinction between various categories of ANC supporters and members – supporters, members, activists and cadres. The transition from an ordinary to a cadre does not happen automatically. The development and transformation of members and activists into outstanding cadres requires consistent political, ideological and organisational work;
- In order to qualify as a cadre, there must be evidence that a member has undergone training and has accomplished specific tasks and responsibilities that are more delicate and complex, and has proven to be politically conscious, professionally competent, committed and reliable. A cadre is a member who lives the ethos, values and principles of the organisation. A cadre makes personal sacrifices in order to advance the objectives of the NDR. Self-cultivation and self-empowerment through study and reading is key for a cadre;
- The deployment and appropriate utilization of cadres should be managed effectively in the entire movement;
- The ANC needs more cadres and activist to lead societal struggles;

- Regular political discussions at all levels of the organisation should be encouraged. Members should familiarise themselves with the Constitution and other milestone documents which entails the rights of the peoples of South Africa.

**Therefore Resolve that:**

- General education and training, academic development and political education should be a priority for every member of the ANC in the next decade;
- The next decade should be dedicated to the development of a critical number of a cadre;
- The ANC must develop a cadre that is able to analyse situations and is able to articulate ANC policies and principles and defend the cause of the revolution at all material times;
- The democratic developmental state should also develop a large corps of public service cadres who cherish the ideals of the democratic developmental state;
- A campaign to eradicate the scourge of illiteracy amongst members should be launched in every branch;
- COSAS and SASCO, as student wings of the ANC, should be given the recognition conferred to other MDM structures as a premise for cadre development;
- The ANC should assist graduates of COSAS and SASCO to further their studies, and encourage them to use their skills in the service of ANC Organisational work;
- Branches should be empowered to directly initiate disciplinary processes to render speedier disciplinary action.
- There needs to be continuous political schooling of all members of the ANC, across the structures of the organisation;
- New members should be placed on six month probation to allow for the gradual understanding of the organisational principles and traditions;
- Deployment committees should be revived but be linked to the political education and cadreship development departments of the ANC;

**SAFEGUARDING THE CORE VALUES AND ORGANISATIONAL INTEGRITY OF THE ANC**

**Noting that:**

- Values represent the very essence of the ANC – the underlying attitude and philosophy of life, what we stand for and our general social and political conduct as a people’s movement for progressive change;
- Most ANC members don’t abide by the organisational values, ethos, policies and principles;

**Therefore Resolve that:**

- Unity and cohesion of the ANC constitute the basis on which it is able to lead and unite all South Africans. This unity should be defended at all cost.
- The fundamental task of political education should be to strengthened the will and positive values attributes of members so that they are in sync with the mission, vision and values of the ANC;
- The progressive values of the movement must always be held in high regard and protected at all times;
- We must use the experience of the veterans to maintain the core values of the organisation. Political guidance of new and younger members is the responsibility of those who are more seasoned and experienced and this is part of a political mentoring process. We should foster the mentorship of new members by the elderly comrades, i.e. Veterans, MKMVA in a strategic approach to guide and steer the participation of members in the right political direction. For the veterans and MKMVA members to be respected, they must desist from participating in public spats and internal factional strife.

- ❑ Integrity Committees must also be set up at all levels and that veterans should be the core members of these committees in order to promote integrity and ethical conduct. ANC members, especially those in leadership positions, must strive to meet the highest ethical and moral standard set by our forebears. This will ensure that the ANC's stature and standing in society is enhanced and preserved.
- ❑ Political discipline is a tenet of a revolutionary cadre. It is for this reason that discipline should constitute an important area of political education. Veterans should be deployed to assist in both political education and disciplinary processes.
- ❑ The electoral processes of the organization should be strengthened to eliminate slates and ensure that the most committed, experienced, talented, respected and capable leaders are elected and that those who violate basic rules of lobbying and core values of the ANC are not elected;
- ❑ The ANC Code of Conduct should be reworked comprehensively to include some of the details that are currently in Rule 25. It should also be extended to cover all ANC members, including those are found guilty of corruption in state institutions and the private sector;
- ❑ Those who are rejoining the ANC after having gone to other parties should start at branch level as new members who must serve the six month probation and two years before election into the branch, 5 years in the REC, 7 years, in the PEC and 10 years in the NEC;
- ❑ The modernization of the ANC processes and systems should not temper with its mass and democratic character.

## **ORGANISATIONAL DESIGN OF THE ANC**

### **Noting that:**

- ❑ The ANC has entered its second centenary and that there are new challenges that require the movement to renew itself and redesign its structures in to develop new capacities and new capabilities;
- ❑ There is a need for the organisation to build and recruit new type of member who will have the attributes and profile that is in sync with the tasks of the ANC during the second centenary;
- ❑ The ANC needs to locate itself at the centre of developmental and transformation struggles in all of spheres of human endeavour, including especially service delivery at community level;
- ❑ We must improve the quality of ANC leadership in society. The ANC needs elect tried and tested leaders with a clear track record of service to the people and relevant leadership attributes. To ascend to any political position, members must have demonstrated continued participation in the life of the movement and should be recognisable by the membership. Gradual ascendancy of leadership should be encouraged by a traceable participation in different structures. For instance, to hold any leadership position in the ANC, a member should have been demonstrated ability to lead in other mass or sectoral formations of the broad movement such as the Leagues, Alliance, MDM and NGOs, etc.

### **Therefore Resolve that:**

- ❑ The ANC should move away from the one-size-fits-all ward-based model and introduce VD-based branches. The composition of the branch leadership should reflect diverse sectors that the ANC seeks to influence in in area;
- ❑ There should be a six month probation period for all new members in which period the new member must undergo political education. The ANC must outline the conditions of the probation of new members;
- ❑ To qualify to be in the REC, a member should at least have been a member for 5 years of unbroken service of the ANC;
- ❑ To qualify to be in the PEC, a member should at least have been a member for 7 years of unbroken service of the ANC;

- To qualify to be in the NEC, a member should at least have been a member for 10 years of unbroken service of the ANC;
- There is a need to have profiles of the membership of the ANC. Improve the membership systems as part of being professional;
- Branches should be allowed to undertake disciplinary action without asking for permission. Disciplinary committees should not only focus on meting out discipline but clarify branches on disciplinary codes;
- There is a need to empower our PCOs to render effective services to the community and also profile the ANC work;
- There needs to be an urgent strategic intervention on the work of the Leagues to ensure their optimum function;
- The ANC needs to harness its relations with SANCO in strategic move to strengthen the influence of the organisation;
- The composition of the NWC should be restructured to include the Convenors of core NEC Sub-Committees, Provincial Secretaries and National Secretaries of the Leagues;
- Among the full-time NEC members at Headquarters should be the six DSGs in charge of the specific areas of the work of the organisation as proposed in the renewal document. The said comrades should be elected by National Conference on the basis of the relevant skills to effectively execute the mandate of the ANC. Further HQ should be structured to reflect the key pillars of the NDR and full-time capacity in each pillar;
- There is a need to establish street committees to ensure that ANC branches understand the issues of their respective communities;
- The commission consents to the establishment of volunteer corps. The structure must have a leader;
- Guidelines must then be developed as to how the structure relates to the ANC at that level;
- The commission consents that the ANC must revive the young pioneers. They must be structured properly;
- The Commissions reaffirms that the leagues are the leagues of the ANC and that they derive their existence from the Constitution of the ANC;
- The MKMVA should not be a constitutional structure of the ANC but that it be allowed to play a meaningful role in enhancing the work of the ANC;
- Branches need to be properly resourced, i.e. having offices, machinery to run the programmes of the ANC;
- The Commissions consents that Branch Secretaries should serve on a full time basis;
- Rule 23.2 a of the Constitution would have to be amended to include the modalities of setting up minority/suburban branches as they are different from township branches;
- In order to qualify as a BEC member, one must at least have been a member of the ANC for two years;
- The Provinces and Regions also need full-time capacity as proposed in the renewal document. After a debate on branch full-time capacity, it was agreed that a full-time branch administrator should be employed in every branch;
- It should be made explicitly clear that the Leagues of the ANC cannot publicly propagate a policy position that contradicts existing ANC policy. Any proposed change of existing policy should first be tabled for discussion within the structures of the ANC.
- The ANC must take full responsibility for the political development and proper functioning of its Leagues.

#### **4. BUILDING FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF THE ANC**

- Foreign Funding
- Membership fees and categories
- Finance reporting standards
- Private Funding
- Levies
- Investment portfolio
- Bank – FNB monopolizing the ANC
- Political Party funding

##### **Noting:**

- That the ANC need funding to implement programmes;
- That funders may have conditions and expectations at some point;
- That funders may do so in order to buy patronage;
- A need for the ANC to act as a modern organization in a modern environment
- Membership fees have remained stagnant since the unbanning;
- That the ANC appeal to various strata of people in society with different levels of income (LSM);
- That joining the ANC is mediated by FNB;
- That bank charges with our current bank are exorbitant;
- That we do not have financial managers in the organization.

##### **Further noting that:**

- ANC members deployed in public offices should contribute to the organization via levies;
- Online banking/ Debit orders;
- Innovative methods of financial sustainability:
  - Burial Schemes and
  - other avenues of financial sustainability.

##### **Therefore Resolve that:**

- Increase membership fees to R20 for all members to avoid discrimination that can be caused by issues of categories;
- 100% of membership fee should remain in the branches;
- That all ANC members who earn an income should pay a levy as a percentage of their monthly income;
- Charged levies should be 2.5% in Gauteng and MP's and MPL's levies should come to the province;
- Encourage civil servants' of the ANC to contribute and force ANC diplomatic deployees to pay;
- Branches to promptly open branch bank accounts;
- Encourage online banking for a donations in the form of debit orders etc.;
- That foreign funding is permitted but must be regulated to avoid abuse and manipulation;
- That we should amend back to GRAP for reporting standards from the IFRS reporting;
- That investment vehicle can be established with clear framework where to invest;
- All donations made to the organization should be deposited into the bank accounting only;
- That ANC should build its own company and employ its members;
- That Fundraising should be limited to those who are authorized by the organization in order to limit exploitation and abuse of money by others;
- That we should introduce financial management module in the political education programme;
- That an investment vehicle should be guided by framework;

- In terms of the proposal on burial schemes, there should be a task team to investigate long term financial sustainability of the organisation, such establishing its own companies which can employ its members;
- Investigate all legal vehicles to source funding for the organisation.

## 5. LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNANCE

### Noting that:

1. To advance and deepen the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) we have, together with the masses of our people, decided to accelerate social and economic transformation to ensure that every South African experiences a better quality of life.

2. The ANC has since its inception sought to be a Parliament of the people. This perspective has been affirmed through policies, resolutions and declarations spanning over a period of 100 years of the existence of the ANC. The most profound expression of this perspective is found in the preamble of the Freedom Charter, where it states that, *“There is no Government that can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people”*.

3. To do this we have to transform the state into a stronger and more cohesive democratic developmental state; and that the definition and attributes of the Developmental State as outlined in the ANC Strategy and Tactics as adopted in 2007, include the fact that it should be people-centred, people-driven with an ability to mobilise all sections of society to support the agenda of economic and social transformation, as well as the organisational and technical capacity to make this transformation a reality.

4. The ANC seeks to build a democratic developmental state that is anchored in democratic governance. Our perspective in this regard refers to and denotes our approach and attitude to both the policy formulation and its implementation.

5. There is a mutually reinforcing and symbiotic relationship between effective cooperative governance, service delivery and the developmental state. The more we strengthen cooperative governance the more we create conditions for effective service delivery.

6. The multiple planning processes throughout the province are anchored in the 2030 National Development Plan and Vision. In Gauteng, the long term vision of government is taking shape through the 2055 Vision of the provincial government, the City of Johannesburg’s 2040, City of Tshwane GEPD 2055 and City of Ekurhuleni 2055.

7. The developmental state must possess strong state institutions with capacity to lead and implement required developmental interventions in the society. Key area of focus in this regard is the orientation of the public service, including its responsiveness and professionalism towards serving the people. Employment of appropriate skills and competent personnel in the public service and its agencies is therefore crucial.

8. Reviews of local government at the end of the second term (10 years) revealed a number of challenges that threatened to undermine the local government system and successes that have already been achieved. The reviews emphasised the notion that the South Africa would face a great developmental risks if Local Government failed.

9. Some of the criticisms municipalities face including service delivery protests, are related to functional areas that reside in the national and provincial spheres and their close proximity to communities. This situation is exacerbated by municipalities that have a limited tax base to meet basic needs.

10. With regard to current debates on the effectiveness of local government, a key point of discussion has been the gap and deficiencies in oversight and accountability mechanisms in local government; in particular, emphasis has been placed on the separation between the legislative and executive functions of Council.

11. Some municipalities are structurally defined to face an uphill battle in addressing service delivery and developmental challenges in their communities. This refers in particular to municipalities in small, depressed towns that lack investment and economic development, giving rise to a low tax-base that cannot meet the basic needs of its residents.

**Believing that:**

1. The role of the ANC as a ruling party, towards the state over which it exercises political authority and leadership and society as a whole, constitute the essence and function of Political Management of Democratic Governance.
2. The ANC governance model and theoretical perspective should also help distinguish the hierarchy of detail to be dealt with by deployed cadres in government and hierarchy of strategic issues to be dealt with by the party and vice versa. Failure to distinguish between the two functions and roles creates unnecessary tensions and blurs the line between the Party and the State.
3. Whatever we do, in pursuit of the popular mandate, should not undermine our Constitutional Democracy, Laws and Regulations that we, as a governing party, put in place and endorsed. There is no contradiction between the objectives of the NDR and our Constitutional Democracy.
4. Weaknesses in the articulation and the implementation of our Deployment Policy have attracted negative criticism from our detractors. At the centre of this failure is our inability to strike a fair balance between political integrity and professional competence. At stake is whether we can build and effective, competent professional and capable public service to serve a Democratic Developmental State and deepen and preserve democratic values.
5. Powers and functions across all three spheres of government and more especially across the Provincial sphere must be re-focussed to complement service delivery at local government level for it is in this sphere that the policies and strategies of government are translated into operations and services delivered to masses of our people. Thus the powers and functions across the three spheres should be formatted in such a way to foster enhanced cooperative governance. National and Provincial spheres should be working more closely and more actively and be involved more at the local sphere to ensure that services are delivered. In essence, Government at all levels, especially at the local level must engage more with its people.
6. Municipalities differ from each other in various ways, including size and structure of population, poverty levels, backlogs in basic services, economic development, employment, land ownership patterns, spatial characteristics and a host of other factors. These factors have a large impact on the scope and types of services that will be required to be performed.
7. Despite the advances in service delivery since 1994, the pace of improvement in services and the quality of services provided do not in many cases match the expectations of many of our people. A significant number of municipalities are still in deep distress and municipal service delivery is poor. Whilst access to basic services has risen progressively the backlogs remain high.
8. The one size fits all approach to improving local government has not worked. Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) which were meant to be key for facilitating local development have not lived up to this expectation.
9. That repeated process of re-demarcation of the internal and external boundaries of municipalities are contributing instability of local government institutions and communities and are not assisting us in focusing on service delivery to our people, or social cohesion.
10. That the present system of separate municipal, provincial and national elections place the organisation in permanent mode and do not assist us in meaningfully communicating with and accounting to our people. Furthermore, accountability of public office bearers could be enhanced by reforming the electoral system at provincial and national level.

**And therefore resolves:**

**1. On rationalization of Provinces**

- A study should be conducted to investigate the possibility of rationalizing provinces by 2019 because the current configuration is not viable. Any decision on rationalization of provinces should be informed by issues such as economic viability, social cohesion, national unity and service delivery capacity. The report of the study must be presented by 2016.

**2. Integrated planning frameworks**

- The commission endorsed the principle of an integrated plan for the Province and the country with an emphasis on vertical and horizontal alignment which facilitates monitoring and evaluation of plan implementation.
- The principle of bottom up planning process and the importance of the IDPs was affirmed to give expression to the concept of people-centred, people-driven government and participatory democracy.
- There is a need to review the form and content of the participatory process so that it has integrity, but it is also informed by the long term plan and vision.

**3. Electoral system**

- Based on the 2003 Van Zyl Slabbert Report on Electoral reform, we must introduce a debate on a new mix of PR and Constituency based elections at provincial and national level. This would include reviewing the basic on which allocation of PR seats is made at all levels of government, so as not to undermine the popular vote; the direct election of Mayors, Premiers and the President and the improvement of our candidates selection and screening processes. A decision to be made on this by 2019

**4. Single election**

- The commission agreed that we should introduce a single election period for all spheres of government. This would allow us to campaign on a single manifesto; conduct one list process that would facilitate movement of cadres between different spheres of government; reduce costs and mitigate against the ANC becoming an election based organization.

We further agreed to keep contact with the electorate through a mid-term mass report back campaign.

## **5. Strengthening the public service**

- We re-affirm the decision on the creation of a single public service as it was taken in Stellenbosch, to be implemented in 2014. This should include a single command structure for all police services
- Develop career- pathing and succession planning to ensure professionalization of the public service

## **6. Fiscal and financial review**

- Comprehensive of finance and fiscal allocation review of all spheres of government based on their powers and functions this should be concluded by 2014. This should include consideration of support to smaller municipalities from the national fiscus.

## **7. Municipal Functions**

- There must be a national legislation to assign the constitutional functions contained in Schedule 4b and 5b to municipalities.
- Currently according to the Constitution, both legislative and executive authorities are vested in the council. We have agreed in principle to the separation of powers at municipal level. This is currently achieved through the council's system of corporate delegation; the ANC should consider enacting legislation to rectify this situation.

## **8. Metropolitan and District system of local government**

- We affirmed the adoption of a metropolitan system of local government in Gauteng, which should be implemented in 2016. It is our view that in urban areas single tier municipalities should be established;
- In rural areas a two tier system be affirmed and options be explored to strengthen the political structure of district municipalities to secure better governance.

## **9. Municipal demarcation**

- There is a need to review the role, function, and mandate of Demarcation Boards
- Stabilisation period be declared to allow existing municipalities to stabilise, build their institutions and focus on service delivery
- National government should give a re-structuring grant where two municipalities are joined together to assist the integration process
- The ANC must participate actively in demarcation processes and mobilize communities to take ownership and prevent unsuitable demarcation decision being made.

#### **10. Councillors status and benefits**

- A total review of the system of support to councillors should be conducted urgently
- It is recommended that the remuneration of councillors should come from the national fiscus
- All councillors should be full time to ensure better service to constituencies and should be equipped to implement their roles effectively.
- Benefits and remuneration and risk cover should be bench marked against those in other representative structures
- The local government representatives in the NCOP should be full time

## 6. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, EDUCATION AND HEALTH

### Background and Approach

- Focus was on key issues emanating from discussions held in the workshops held at branch, Zonal and Regional level;
- In the Commission we managed to pull out recommendations made from various discussions
- Our recommendations also captured debates on the Strategy and Tactics document as well as the strategic positioning of Social Transformation.

### Context

The primary task of ANC on Social Transformation is:

- To build internal capacity to develop policies, strategies and tactics: currently there is limited capacity at national, provincial and regional levels of the ANC to lead society in ideological work , building hegemony and mobilization;
- Ensure capacity and capability to inform the work of the state , including government, and to monitor performance towards achieving a better society : monitor and evaluate the implementation of the movement's policies and manifesto priorities on social development, education, health, housing, arts and culture , sports and overall the project of building a humane , caring , equal and prosperous society;
- To harness the image of the ANC and the State as a caring institutions, and for the ANC to further remain a trusted leader and champion for social development , social values and human development;
- To Ensure that the weak, poor and vulnerable members of our society are protected (Safety net) in terms on anti- poverty programmes as well as safety and security;
- To support and promote campaigns for social cohesion and mass mobilisation behind the NDR.

### NOTING THAT

- The primary mission of the ANC since its launch a century ago is to unite all the people of South Africa and Africans in particular, in the continuing struggle for full emancipation in order to create a united, non racial, non sexist democratic and prosperous society;
- This mission of Social Transformation informs the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) whose strategic goal is to build a National Democratic society (NDS) that is more humane, more caring , more equal and advancing in its quest for development politically, socially and economically;
- The NDR Pillars for Social Transformation have over the decades been outlined in the Strategies and Tactics with the Pillars of Meeting Basic Needs and Development of Human Resources incorporated during the first phase of our political and democratic transition;
- Whereas the recent 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference has identified the Promotion of Humane Social Values, Social Cohesion , Social Development , Human Settlements , Education and Health as key priorities of the ANC and the ANC led government , the strategic focus on these areas were removed as pillars of the NDR in the adopted Strategies and Tactics adopted in the same conference;
- Over the first 18 years of political transition into a democratic society the ANC and the ANC led government ensured the Bill of Human Rights for all citizens is guaranteed by the Constitution, the society is Democratised , institutionalised the rights of citizens to redress from past injustices; guarantees citizen's progressive realization of their rights to basic services and outlines the role of the State;
- The negotiated political settlement ,objectively inherited financial constrains as well as the emergent global economic challenges provided a limited environment in enhancing the developmental agenda of the State resulting in a fragmented inefficient social security system and the capacity of the state limited to prioritising the protection of citizens from extreme poverty through grants and other free services like housing;

- The triple challenge of high levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality is a constraint to the envisaged better society we still seek to build, is an albatross on the ability of the economy to grow optimally and a high risk for many social ills in society - A high price to our political and democratic progress and a barrier to being globally competitive;
- We should approach the 53<sup>rd</sup> Conference in a manner that future generations consider it as a Watershed in respect of its strategic intervention in dealing with the triple challenges towards a NDS.

**Further noting the following Challenges:**

- On Quality of Education: Access, accountability, performance and infrastructure;
- On Quality Health Care: Service, Infrastructure, Accountability and Budgeting;
- On A Caring Nation: Drug abuse, teenage pregnancy, alcohol abuse, acts of violence against children, women, people with disability and the elderly coupled with lack of support for those seeking state assistance in terms of grants and a diminishing number of non-governmental organisations within the social sector;
- On Human Settlement: Lack of systems, accountability and resource management;
- On Social Cohesion: Lack of an ANC sporting and cultural desk to provide guidance on cultural matters especially in terms of defending the ANC and its leaders;
- On health we note the delays in referral system; ineffective complains system, lack of cleanliness, unavailability of emergency services which contributes to infant mortality.

**On Social Development we note the following:**

- The continued abuse of drugs and alcohol by our people especially youth and children;
- The galloping acts of domestic violence and child abuse;
- The Lack of proper support structures for the elderly and people with disabilities;
- The need to strengthen population development and the impact of migration on the socio economic aspect as well as the increase in foreign citizens;
- The manner and way in which Lotto funds are distributed;
- Our failure to use statistical information for planning and development.

*Believing the following policies and programs be strengthened: Education*

- Hold principals and SGBs accountable for learner performance and encourage school management to develop school improvement plans;
- Minimize financial wastage within the education sector to ensure the success of poverty combating measures that improve the environment for learning;
- Mobilize parents to support their children's education including monitoring homework and behaviour and supporting clean up campaigns, school prize giving, cultural and sports days;
- The ANC should lead the QLTC campaign and structures should be established at all levels of the organization;
- Culture, values and technology.

**Resolve to endorse the Social Transformation recommendations**

- Expand poverty relief programmes with Women, children and youth as main target;
- Green and sustainable economic development to expand employed base;
- Support the Job Seekers Grant (JSG) to be linked to skills development;
- Enhance Campaigns on substance abuse and teenage pregnancy;
- Support the Re-introduction of school sport, branch active community sport, etc.;
- Identify cultural practices that violate human rights and oppress women, children and vulnerable people so that these can be isolated, condemned and outlawed;

- Revive and promote positive aspects of our customary practices, rites to adulthood, preparing young adults to be parents;
- Clarify roles of traditional leaders and incorporate traditional healers in allied health professional laws and registration.

#### *Consolidating Resolutions for the National Policy Conference: Education*

- Progressive realization of universal schooling; improving quality education and eliminating disparities;
- Ensure that teachers are in class on time and teaching using textbooks as a key source of teaching;
- Ensure universal rollout of Grade R by 2014 and introduce formalized ECD and standardized training of care givers across private and public facilities;
- Support all strategies that aim to improve learner performance from literacy and numeracy in primary school and ensure better outcomes in gateway learning subjects including mathematics, sciences, English, accountancy and business studies concluding Saturday classes and holiday programmers;
- Develop separate curriculum for learners with special needs.

#### **BASIC Education Recommendations**

- The no fee schools be expanded to more than 60% and progressively introduce free education for the poor until undergraduate level while working towards a free and compulsory education for all children. No fee paying schools should be discouraged from forcing parents to pay 'donations';
- The urgent need for the alignment of policies in the ECD sector for provision of integrated quality ECD from birth to Grade R. Action Plan 2014: Towards Schooling 2025 prioritizes Grade R and ECD for expanded coverage and quality improvement;
- Ensure the goal of eliminating adult illiteracy by 2014 is achieved;
- Mathematics, science and IT must be promoted and supported;
- We should recruit from foreign countries on scarce skills such as mathematics and science while improving the quality of schools, particularly performance in mathematics, science, technology and language development, however foreign qualifications should be vetted.

#### **On Higher Education**

- Immediate implementation of Free Education. Government to Gazette this by September 2013;
- Review the Higher Education Policy and Act to legislative the integration of the FET sector and to standardize all qualifications in the Higher Education System , including the financing models;
- Gazette the resolution on Medunsa being a stand-alone Medical University by September 2013;
- Introduce a legally enforceable Higher Education Charter, to link with economic opportunities , similar to the Mining Charter, with clearly defined objectives, targets and deliverables with specific punitive measures for non-compliance by institutions (i.e. through stopping funding for non-complying institutions);
- Enhance the role of Universities, including those of Technology, to lead in Innovation and Technological development in consolidating the South African Developmental State and the knowledge economy. This can be done through conditional and block funding;
- Department of Higher Education and Training to publish all accredited private and public colleges to curb the proliferation of bogus (fly-by-night) institutions;
- Introduce targeted ANC Bursaries to train and develop progressive bureaucrats to build its internal capacity and run an efficient State;
- Integrate compulsory community service in all degrees;
- Introduce compulsory study of at least one African language in qualifications;
- Re-open and build new mass skills development centers in communities linked to poverty exit strategies.

## **Believing that**

- There is a need to provide necessary support for the implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI) which will reduce inequalities in our health system;
- There is a need to ensure monitoring of compliance to the quality norms and standards in health facilities and finalise legislation on the Office of Standards;
- Step up the fight against HIV & Aids and promote HIV Counselling and testing by mobilizing our people to know their status;
- Promote healthy living lifestyle to tackle the burden of diseases including diabetes, hypertension, cancer etc.;
- Massive rollout of free sanitary towels and to ensure easy accessibility.

## **On Health**

### **Health Policy Recommendations**

- Strengthen the implementation of National Health Insurance System through the creation of a super-tax to fund it;
- Build the capacity of the Country for Research and Innovation aligned to the health needs, including the incorporation of the SA Military health Services into the National Health System;
- Strengthen the effectiveness of the health system management, more human resource, infrastructure, ICT for health & financial resources etc, with a focus on the capacity of local facilities;
- Institutionalize and strengthen the involvement of community based workers, NGO's and civil society in the promotion of primary health care and reducing the disease burden in society;
- Identify the role of Municipalities that possess the required capacity to provide primary health care services within an integrated national health system;
- Enhance the capacity of the health system to improve maternal and child health and towards the MDG goals;

## **Believing that there is need to**

- An inclusive Economic Development must be measured by the extent to which poverty; unemployment and inequality are reduced;
- Public employment should be expanded linked to social and infrastructure programs and to capacitate the state – reduce outsourcing and tenders;
- Strengthen the capacity of the justice system to process speedily serious offences of abuse, including against children and rape;
- Ensure that capacity and accountability to implement resolutions is improved.

## **On Social Development**

- Reconstitute an integrated Early Childhood Development and introducing a formal national system to support crèches;
- Consolidate institutional capacity of the State to effectively implement interventions that are critical to combat poverty and to protect the vulnerable in society through an integrated Social Security System;
- We need to move with speed to introduce the National Social Security Fund, which will manage and administer a contributory pension fund for all South Africans;
- Speed up processes towards banning of alcohol advertising and mobilize communities to participate in campaigns to reduce alcohol related social ills;

- To improve targeting of social relief for and temporary social assistance benefit and ensure effective exit strategies are implemented linked to economic activities towards building self reliance and sustainable development;
- Complete banning of all pornographic material on television and other media forms.

#### **On Human Settlement**

- Support interventions in the housing industry and residential property market to curb the spiralling costs in the industry;
- Taking up the formalization of informal areas to eliminate the ever increasing number of informal dwellings;
- Introduce alternative housing methods and funding formula;
- The state should discourage the formation of unplanned settlements, avoiding or limiting the provision of services to such unplanned sites as they tend to over-ride the rights of people who have been on housing waiting lists for long periods of time;
- We should move towards a serviced sites mode of delivery so that local people can build their own house in the mode of the People's Housing Projects as this can stimulate local development and result in better quality homes;
- Regulate rent payment especially within inner cities.

#### **On Sports, Recreation, Arts & Culture Resolutions**

- Promote national symbols including one emblem for all sports national teams;
- Promotion of the spirit of unity and non racialism and gender equality;
- Encourage a coherent cultural program from ECD , basic education , higher education and in society;
- Support the Social Cohesion Summit;
- Finalise our approach towards and ANC Culture Policy including the need to establish an ANC Sports Desk;
- Synchronization of national days within govt. Departments;
- We must expedite efforts to support programmes that improve national pride such as the Liberation Heritage Route Project;
- The ANC needs to lead dialogues on race, culture and identity to erode all forms of prejudice and promote tolerance including towards fellow Africans and foreign nationals;
- The introduction of a third language as compulsory at all schools must be accelerated;
- Physical education must be offered as a compulsory subject for learners from grade R-12.

## **7. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

#### **Noting that:**

- Notwithstanding the historical significance that SOE's and DFI;s have played in industrialising South Africa, albeit, only for the benefit of the minority. These SOE's continue to be plagued by challenges pertaining to their institutional, technical and financial capacity;
- The performance of the SOE's is dependent on the health of their balance sheets and the extent to which it enables them to execute their strategic objectives;
- The significance and the strategic nature of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) to the advancement of the developmental agenda as advocated by the democratic developmental state and their dependable role towards the success of the developmental state.

#### **Believing that:**

- It is important to get the SOE's to have the capacity for execution and leverage partnerships for execution of their mandate.

- They remain of central strategic importance with regards to transforming our economy in our quest for job-creation, skills development, innovation, R & D, and technology transfer.
- SOEs and DFIs are key instruments for industrialization and economic development. That through SOEs government can play a role in key infrastructure industries, like rail, air, sea transport, telecommunications, water, coal-based synthetic fuels, nuclear energy, also the iron and steel industry in order to advance its development agenda. They are critical vehicles in revitalizing displaced economic centres (particularly in former Bantustans and townships).

**Therefore resolve:**

- That the State should clearly define mandates and set measurable objectives for each SOE/DFI in shareholder management to enable an effective monitoring and evaluation framework;
- To impress upon the State on the urgency of concluding the Presidential Review of SOEs;
- That the SOE's must be strengthened and mandated to play a key role in the identified strategic sectors
- That the oversight and coordination are required to ensure that SOE/DFI efforts are optimally aligned with the State's development agenda;
- Mechanisms are required namely the preparation of an overarching SOE and DFI policy as well as the necessary legislation, which would address governance issues such as defining and standardizing the relationship between the executive authority (the shareholder) and SOEs and DFIs across government. Co-ordination, as well as subsequent implementation of the SOE and DFI mandate at an institutional level requires that shareholder departments are well co-ordinate;
- That the State must develop a governance model for DFIs and SOEs with respect to Boards of Directors and their respective roles to ensure enhancement and protection of shareholder (government) interest. The shareholder interest must be protected to drive the objectives of the developmental state. Simply stated, their institutional design and framework should ensure the necessary level of conduciveness towards implementing the state's developmental objectives;
- That the Boards of DFIs and SOEs require competencies to effect the identified developmental mandates efficiently. The operational authority of the Board must have the capacity to give effect to policy directives of the shareholder and the Board must subsequently be accountable to the State;
- DFI's and SOE's will be utilised as vehicles in the revitalisation of displaced economic centres (former Bantustans and Township) through re-investment in the neglected industrial areas.

**On Mining & Resources**

**Noting that:**

- The research that has been undertaken on the minerals sector with respect to the possible options to realize the objectives of transferring wealth to the people as a whole;
- That the mining industry was a key sector that anchored the policies of national oppression and exploitation of the black people in general and Africans in particular;
- The mining houses in South Africa have, since the end of the 19th century, developed the core of the South African economy through the Minerals Energy Complex (MEC).

**Noting**

- The ANC has resolved, at the 52nd national conference in 2007, to create a developmental state that should maintain its strategic role in shaping the key sectors of the economy, including the mineral and energy complex and the national transport and logistics system;
- The conference further resolved that the over-riding objective would be to intervene strategically in these sectors to drive the growth, development and transformation of the structure of our economy.

**Believing that:**

- That nationalization as a principle cannot be opposed subject to balance of evidence at given point in time this being against the background of the mixed economy philosophy of the ANC.
- That the core Minerals-Energy sectors remain the key strength of our economy.
- The problem is the way in which the resources and capabilities that exist in this complex are leveraged to transform the economic landscape of our country.
- The ANC has the responsibility to continue to lead the transformation of society, reverse the historical injustice that was visited to the majority of people, and seek to achieve the objectives of the NDR;
- A transformation of the MEC for the benefit of the people is key to reversing the historical injustice caused by centuries of colonialism and apartheid;
- there is potential for the state to benefit more from this resource on behalf of all the people, as required by the Freedom Charter;
- A transfer of resources for the benefit of the poor will help deal with the challenge of inequality;
- A fundamental transformation of the mining sector will also require increasing participation by Black people in the value chain;
- The transfer of wealth to the people requires much broader measures and instruments than what the BEE polices could do;
- The state's ownership right of mineral resources through the MPRDA was not used to maximize the developmental impact and real wealth transfer of wealth from the minority to the majority;
- Decreasing income inequality is a key outcome of the national democratic revolution;
- The continued domination of the economy by a small elite justifies the intensification of efforts to achieve the objectives of the Freedom Charter and the NDR;
- Availability of feedstock at competitive prices will impact positively on the beneficiation and industrialization agenda.

**Therefore resolves:**

- That the ANC government must ensure the transfer of wealth to the people as a whole;
- That there be continuation of discussions on the appropriate model on how to enable the transfer of wealth and maximizing benefit of our mineral endowment, based on the outcomes of the research and the series of options it puts at our disposal;
- That the commission agrees that the wholesale nationalization of mines is not envisaged;
- Also reaffirmed its commitment in increasing the beneficiation capacity across various key minerals through the State Mining Company (SMC) with a mandate to include the development of strategic minerals.

**On the State Intervention for Mineral Resources:**

- The PGC agreed on nationalisation of strategic sectors of the economy. This includes state ownership and control of mining in certain sectors including expropriation, extraction, production, processing, trading and beneficiation of mineral resources in South Africa.
- The nationalization of mines can assume various models such as 100% ownership, 51% ownership & more ownership by the state or established through partnership arrangement with the private sector.
- The nationalization of mines must not be meant to bail out indebted mines which are not profitable,
- The model applicable shall depend on the merits of each case based on the balance of evidence, instead of wholesale nationalisation.

**Noting that:**

**Macro Economy:**

- That South Africa's infrastructure gaps provide an opportunity for infrastructure projects to generate sufficient demand for local goods and services;

- Recognizing that infrastructure development has become an increasingly important development priority as a mechanism to achieve broader future development;
- The need to support innovation and R&D activities and re-affirming our resolution of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Conference to spend 1.5% of GDP by 2014;
- That the colonial and apartheid economy created and deepened inequality;
- that South Africa remains the most unequal society in the world as measured by Gini coefficient;
- even after 18 years of freedom, there remains a continued white domination of the economy from an ownership and control perspective;
- The BEE policies have been limited in ensuring real transformation, whilst they play a critical role in helping us deal with the national question;
- the transfer of wealth to the people requires the implementation of much broader instruments and measures than could be addressed simply by focusing on the BEE policies;
- Our commitment to a mixed economy must be reflected in the promotion of a variety of forms of ownership. The question of ownership and control of the South African economy is at the core of the national democratic revolution;
- Our commitment to a mixed economy must be reflected in the promotion of a variety of forms of ownership;
- The linkages between these forms must contribute towards economic inclusivity and decent, productive employment.

**Believing:**

- That public infrastructure is the cornerstone of long run economic growth and development;
- That developing the capacity of local industry to supply the inputs to our initiatives is critical;
- That our economic policy should promote an economy that, generates employment, enhances the productive potential through economic and social infrastructure, promotes a growth process that is environmentally sustainable;
- That this target can be met through the drive for greater local content;
- That increasing the input of local content can contribute among other things on: Research and Development (R&D), Minimizing trade deficit, Job creation, Skills development, Specialization;
- That the linkages between these forms must contribute towards economic inclusivity and decent, productive employment. The range of state interventions, considered on a sector-by-sector basis, is important to shift economic power relations and to empower domestic entrepreneurs to genuinely enter value-chains and to withstand the power large corporations.

**Therefore resolves:**

- Social forms of ownership should be promoted to strengthen co-operative forms of ownership, SMMEs and Black-owned enterprises. Particularly, social forms such as co-operatives should be promoted;
- Set-aside particular products for SMME (including co-ops) for procurement;
- State to internalise the provision of core business activity and only outsource what is necessary internally provide essential corporate services which are needed on a daily basis;
- Mainstreaming the procurement strategies with the opportunity structure offered by infrastructure programmes;
- Encourage the formulation of community co-operatives to close the inequality gap.

**8. GENDER EQUALITY:**

**Noting that:**

- While the emancipation of women is not an act of charity or compassionate attitude but is a fundamental necessity towards the full attainment of the ANC strategic objective of non-sexism;

- NC is striving to transform our country into a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous country women remain at the bottom of the ladder in terms of participating fully in political, social and economic life.

**Noting the following shortfalls of the discussion document:**

- Contradiction between the aspirations of the document with regards to addressing patriarchy related ills both in the ANC and society and the articulation of issues in the document;
- The gender biasness of the document- making gender a women issue;
- The document is more narrative than analytical of progress thus far, current policy shortfalls and remedial measures;
- Too much emphasis on quotas than on tangible and measurable capacity and empowerment of women.

**Further noting that:**

- The current socialization of boys and girls by society perpetuates gender inequality and patriarchy;
- Gender is viewed as issue of women instead of social relations between women and men;
- South Africa is patriarchal and therefore reproduces laws, programmes, practices, standards and norms that are patriarchal which is a perpetual impediment to the emancipation of women.

**We therefore resolve that:**

- There should be establishment of the Women Empowerment Agency within the Department of Trade and Industry to capacitate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate funding programmes for women;
- Establishment of Women's Bank be accelerated;
- Cooperatives to be supported fully to transform the lives of women;
- Beneficiation process in mining to equally benefit women;
- 50% representation of Women on political structures should start at office bearers. Women not to be deputies only;
- Equal appointment of women for Ministerial positions;
- Enforcement of representation of women in strategic decision making positions in both public and private sector;
- The ANC must organise National Women Empowerment Summit that will involve all ministries within the next 12 months;
- Accelerate access and ownership of land for women to promote food security;
- Re-open Agricultural colleges to encourage young women especially in rural areas to take agricultural studies;
- The UIF to establish the maternity fund, which is separate from the general UIF benefits;
- Men and women should be allowed to access pension grants without being assessed on the basis of the income of the spouse;
- Call for the re-opening of all the closed teacher, nursing and police colleges with students to be appointed as employees while training- priority should be given to women;
- School curriculum to be engendered;
- All medical aids to provide contraception, constructive surgery for women for health purpose and immunisation for children;
- Disaggregate the maternal and infant mortality statistics to determine the extent to which legal/illegal immigrants impacts on these statistics (to meet the MDG targets);
- Disabled women to receive free medical attention;
- Morning after pill to be made available for women at all times;
- Female rape victims to be attended by female police officers and DNA test results must be made available within a week;
- Mobile police stations to be available in rural areas and informal settlements;
- Prostitution be regulated and promote full public participation and stakeholder engagement to ensure that there is a better understanding of the phenomena by the society at large;

- The ANC must enhance health centres to provide user friendly preventive assistance e.g. Appropriate female condoms, education and training to commercial sex workers;
- The ANC must ensure the removal of discriminatory and sexist clauses on the impending Traditional Courts Bill and allow for public participation;
- Department of monitoring and evaluation to provide quarterly reports on gender parity based on disaggregated data and engendered budgets- this to be linked to performance assessment of the Director-Generals.

## 9. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### Introduction:

The commission was inspired by the reflection of on the strategy and tactics that the upcoming centenary conference will need a movement that have “new organisational capacities and new strategic capabilities suitable for the political tasks of the new phase of the liberation struggle”.

### Six pillars of International Relations:

- Contributing to building a better Africa and better world;
- Continental and international solidarity;
- Party to party , intra-lateral party and multilateral;
- Transformation of global governance institutions;
- Policy development issues;
- Campaigns.

### Context

- In context of the organisational renewal “the principal task of the ANC is to mobilise all strata and classes, including the new social forces born out of our democracy, around the national programme of transformation to build a national democratic society;
- To achieve this objective, the ANC must have jacked-up its capacity as a transformative movement and the strategic centre of power that is capable of giving moral, intellectual and political leadership to society in all pillars of the NDR in the current phase – mass mobilisation, state, economy, battle of ideas, civil society and international arena”;
- This has been further reaffirmed by our own January 08 Centenary Statement .That we are determined to move to the second centenary with a more rejuvenated organisation that is strategically positioned to continue to lead the people of our country and continent in their tireless and ceaseless quest for a better life, in a just and more humane world”. And therefore we are instructed by NEC to “take urgent and practical steps to deepen our contribution to the renewal of the African continent and the progressive forces in the world”.

### Geo-political and economical shift in the global balance of forces

- As the global economic power begins to shift from the west to the east, Africa’s geopolitical position is assuming greater significance. The current economic crisis in the developed countries and the rise of China and India are two macro trends that work to Africa’s advantage, given the continent’s natural resource endowments and the demographic profile of its workforce. The renewed geo-political interest in Africa, especially its natural resources and potential markets, is leading to fresh attempts by former colonial and other global powers to reclaim the ground we have gained in terms of African self-determination, as reflected in Cote d’Ivoire, Libya and more recently in the contest for the soul of the African Union.
- This requires of the ANC and other progressive forces to ensure that we indeed make progress with the transformation of this important continental instrument and that we have a deliberate and long term programme to build the core of progressive forces, and the widest range of unity to take forward the socioeconomic and political development of the continent

**Noting that:**

- The rapid pace at which globalisation is taking place presents us with both negative and positive (subjective and objective) factors. Whilst it presents time and space for us to execute our National democratic revolution, it also poses a threat particularly to the developing countries of which we are part of on the Mini-lateral and Multi-lateral engagements.
- The current situation further poses a threat to undermine the sovereignty of African countries against the midst of the “neo-scramble” of Africa, as a result of the collapse of the western and European economies - in the context which presents the former coloniser seeking a bailout from its former colony i.e. Portugal and Angola.
- A major shift in economic and political power out of an economic bloc composed of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS).

**Believing that:**

- The BRICS countries have the potential and power to have a decisive impact on the future.
- Global system perpetuates inequalities amongst countries and people and therefore is not sustainable in the long run

**Resolve that:**

- ANC to shape policy to guide and strengthen our capacity on the mini-lateral and multilateral engagement
- Strengthen our South African gateway capacity as a BRICS member.
- ANC led government to shape the actualisation of the BRICS development bank.
- The BRICS countries have the potential and power to have a decisive impact on the future.
- Ensure adequate and effective representation for Africa and our regional bodies.
- Strive for the transformation of the United Nations, as well as the reduction of the United Nations Security Council veto powers of the P5 Security Council members

**International Relations capacity****Noting that:**

- All the relevant previous resolutions on IR remain valid and correct, including the 2007 and 2010 NGC;
- The manner in which the ANC currently structured we will not be able to provide strategic political leadership both to the continent and the international community;
- Our lack of capacity within International Relations Department has potential to restrict our ability to promote our organization and balance of engagement;
- These limitations to continuously and consistently to interact with our counter parts on an international level reflect negatively on the African National Congress;
- All the relevant previous resolutions on IR remain valid and correct, including the 2007 and 2010 NGC;
- The manner in which the ANC currently structured we will not be able to provide strategic political leadership both to the continent and the international community;

**Believing that:**

- It is imperative that the ANC remains intact on the international arena and maintain an effective international presence as a disciplined force of the left , political organisation and liberation movement;
- International Relations at Luthuli House demand new organisational capabilities and new strategic capabilities;
- The realization of building party-party relations towards the second transition and other international work, demands full time capacity during the current phase of our struggle.

**Resolve that:**

- The IR Department must be the strategic centre of co-ordination on all matters relating to IR to both the ANC and government;
- The IR department should urgently establish a research and development capacity including building partnership and collaborating with think tanks (institutions) in the IR sector;
- Reaffirm all the previous resolutions including the 2007 and 2010 NGC recommendations;
- The upcoming NEC to secure financial resources to build necessary capacity to strengthen our movement on the international front;
- The IR unit must be transformed into a fully-fledged functional International Relations department;
- The Head of department should be a full time elected NEC member with full capacity to take forward implementation of our resolutions on international relations;
- Provinces and regions should have similar capacity, given their position to interact and interface with different international bodies and governance structures;
- ANC leaders and staff at all levels of the organization should undergo compulsory diplomatic, protocol and etiquette training;
- The IR department should have dedicated capacity on foreign language services;
- Monitor, review and evaluate all deployed cadres in various international missions abroad, with the view to deploy a new generation of cadres during the current second transition;

**On building international solidarity campaigns:****Noting that:**

- The ANC has reaffirmed its self to all progressive international solidarity and campaigns it has thrown its support behind in recent years.

**Believing that:**

- It is important for the ANC and its democratic government to play a pivotal role and influence critical decisions in international affairs.

**Resolve that:**

- To strengthen and expand the current parliamentary solidarity grant to progressive organisations and former liberation movements who share common peaceful and just world order;
- To ensure the establishment of a dedicated institution to promote people-people relations similar to InstitutoCubano de Amistad con los Pueblos (ICAP);
- Former organizational and governmental diplomats should lead people-people relations in institution to be established.

***On Sudan:***

- We welcome the new nation of South Sudan and will continue to support their efforts on the reconstruction and development of this independent country;
- We continue to reaffirm our support of both the South and North Sudan Peace initiatives;
- Israeli attitude is characterised by militarism posturing itself as sub-military imperialists within the Middle East region armed to teeth with WMD;

***Israel and Palestine Two State solution:***

- The current authorization of 800 settlement by the Israeli Prime Minister within the Gaza Strip and the West bank Undermine peace process and two state solution;
- The ANC needs to be more robust with regards to the issue of boycotting Israeli products and services including technology in support of the two state solutions;

***On the Cuban 5:***

- Reaffirm our support for the release of the Cuban 5. Strengthen the solidarity grant with Cuba;
- We will continue to undermine the unilateral US imposed embargo on Cuba by taking advantage of the current opening of trade with Cuba.

***On Swaziland:***

- We reaffirm our support for the call for the establishment a constitutional monarchy and democratization of Swaziland.

***On Western Sahara:***

- We reaffirm our support for POLISARIO FRONT in their struggle to achieve self-determination;
- The ANC led government through the AU to put pressure against Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara.

**On the African agenda:**

**Noting that:**

- Africa has become a new centre and focus of growth and development. Africa's raw materials, mineral resources and energy resources and all other natural resources remain highly contested against the back drop of the economic recession in the west;
- A lack in fundamental principles of African Core Values in our IR government policy;
- The use of the International Criminal Court (ICC), as a kangaroo-court to prosecute African leaders in quest of regime change, under the guise of the protection of human rights and the fight for justice remain an ongoing cause of concern and therefore must be challenged;

**Believing that:**

- We have to regain our strategic political leadership and influence on the continent given our observation of the decline of our influence within the continent;
- Peace and stability are preconditions for reconstruction and economic development;
- Africa has the potential to lead and be a formidable force to be reckoned with in economic and political context;
- Foreign Donors compromise the sovereignty of some African states;
- Our philosophy of peace and stability as a pre-condition for growth and development remains a fundamental necessity for the advancement of our African agenda.

**Resolve that:**

- ANC reaffirms that Africans themselves should play a leading role in the resolution of their problems on the African continent in line with the Freedom Charter Commitment. "South Africa shall strive to maintain a world peace and the settlement on international disputes by negotiation-not war";
- Infuse principles of Ubuntu on IR government policies;
- The ANC must deepen the renewal of the African continent and rebuild leadership hegemony to protect the continental interest since Africa has become the center and focus of development at the current conjuncture;
- ANC to ensure the balance between peace initiative and prioritisation of taking advantage of economic development out of our role in peace settlements;
- ANC must ensure that the African interest remains the priority in all the multi-national engagements;

- ANC must ensure that the African interest remains the priority in all the multi-national engagements;
- Reaffirm our position to be resolute against Africom in the guise of fighting terrorism and mount campaigns against US military presence within the continent;
- The ANC led government and its state owned enterprises to take lead in reconstruction and development of infrastructure in Africa .And play a hegemonic role;
- We continue to mobilise all people around our foreign policy as a pillar of our struggle;
- The ANC led government must ensure the strengthening of the programme of NEPAD;
- Pan African Parliament (PAP) to be given legislative powers to ensure that we influence other parties and countries.

## **Conclusion**

- The commission wishes to emphasise the ANC and its democratic government IR policies and strategies should be informed and premised by our national interest “doctrine”. Therefore we should guarantee a return in all our international engagements including treaties, bi-laterals and multi-laterals.
- The commission also wishes to re-emphasise the importance of working with progressive African regional institutions.
- The commission further wishes to call on the elected leaders, officials and especially members to ensure that the larger South African population understand our IR policies and strategies and thereby harness efforts to use IR to create social cohesion and nation building.

# **10. COMMUNICATION**

## **Introduction**

The PGC noted that the communications policy document entitled “building an inclusive society through information and communication technology” is a step in a right direction. It is the continuation of the 51<sup>st</sup> and 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference and 2010 NGC resolutions however the implementation of these resolutions is lacking.

The PGC resolved that we should not indulge in discourse on what was already discussed in the past conferences, we should rather concentrate on three key issues contained in the current policy document namely National ICT policy, High Speed Internet Infrastructure and Services, Local Content Development.

## **Information Communications Technology Policy (ICT)**

### **Noting that:**

- ICT should be integrated into the all aspects of our daily lives – such as access to educational opportunities, health, medical services and e –government services. It should also be used by the ANC in a variety of ways, including in communicating with members and the public at large
- The state should promote digital literacy amongst the people more especially in schools and government institutions to ensure it builds an information society.
- The ICT contributes to the economy both as a stand alone sector and facilitator of growth and development across all other sectors.
- New applications such as e-government have the potential to enable citizens and people to access government services without travelling long distances. These applications will enable many citizens to participate in the main stream economy thus narrowing the digital divide.
- New technologies have almost blurred the traditional divide between computers, telephones , radio , newspapers and TV.

### **Believing that:**

- There are existing overlaps duplication and undue competition among state institutions involve in ICT policy and implementation.
- ICT should be used to promote growth, encourage transparency in government, strengthen public participation and contribute to sustainable development.
- There is a need to develop an ICT policy that advances economic growth and development, including the development of high–value added sectors and to establish a knowledge economy that will be based on new business, research and innovation.
- Licensing and use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum, which is a scarce public asset, is another central pillar towards the creation of an industry that is responsive to the needs of all the people.

#### **Resolve:**

- The need to develop a National Integrated ICT Policy of the country to align the functioning of all institutions, agencies and entities on the ICT agenda.
- The National ICT policy must ensure that programmes and projects are directly tied to the nation’s goals of a developmental state.
- The state must also adopt a National Broadband Plan that will promote the universal access and services to high speed, quality and affordable networks and services.
- The plan must ensure that government, communities, business and all people become part of the knowledge economy.
- On regular basis government through its regulatory capacity must conduct a review of spectrum usage to determine usage and re-allocation of unused spectrum where necessary, giving preference to increase community outreach and coverage in the pursuit of improved service delivery,
- Creation of National Integrated ICT Infrastructure Company of RSA, as the state led holding company to all ICT related companies in the country,
- The development of software and innovations applications geared to promote local ICT solutions that will address local and global specifications and applications needs as opposed to sourcing of offshore solutions and human resources.
- The broader participation in the telecommunications industry can decrease the monopoly and reduce the high cost of utilizing telecommunications services and solutions. There is an immediate need for the reduction of tariffs in the telecommunications sector to ensure better service provision and access to a greater number of users.
- The establishment of the **new dedicated ICT Ministry** to focus on licensing and regulation of ICT. It should further promote ICT as an enabler and facilitator for economic growth and development. The Ministry will assist in the over- arching coordination of all the fragmented ICT projects and programmes in various departments and to give a special attention on building a world class digital infrastructure.

#### **Social Media and Internet Governance**

##### **Noting that:**

- There is weakness in online communication tools and interventions in society, government and structures of the organisation.
- We are unable to utilise the social network space to advance our objectives of knowledge economy and improve cohesion in society, including uptake and usage.
- Being visible in the social network space will further assist us in giving an ANC perspective on some issues which are not properly clarified on other platforms
- The technophobia based on age gap is an impediment to the older generation in appreciation of the e-age, therefore e-awareness will be crucial to close the digital age gap.

##### **Resolve:**

- Utilize social media and internet governance as tools for constructive dialogue and national discourse driven by priorities of national identity and national pride within the context of building the inclusive information society and knowledge economy,
- Call for the establishment of National and Provincial Internet Governance Forums to drive the value of national agenda and development including regional integration, also to promote national pride for all South Africans abroad,
- That all citizens must have an e-mail address as part of the national address system and align it to official national identity documents including postal addresses.
- All citizens must have a right of universal access to networks which will include the promotion of digitization in our communities in the information age, and on-line services like banking, e-government, e-health, e-education, e-commerce and many more essential services.
- Development of Cyber Security Policies and Services to protect our children and prevent child on line pornography, cyber economic crimes and fraud , in order to build confidence and security in the use of on-line services to promote uptake and usage of ICTs.

## **Content Development**

### **Noting that:**

- The commercial broadcasting sector is still dominated by foreign programming even though media consumption patterns have demonstrated beyond doubt the predominant preference of South African content.
- Local content quotas need to be reviewed to raise the production levels and values of the South African content to ensure cohesion and collaboration of various entities that are active in the industry.
- The current programming is not supporting education, health, poverty eradication, rural development, crime prevention and other societal priorities are miniscule compared to programming that is entertainment based.
- Compared to other countries such as Canada, Australia and Nigeria, our country has the lowest content obligations. Many countries continue to impose foreign content and ownership limitations of the media.
- Funding of knowledge generation and innovation in relation to content development should emanating from a central point where content development is predominant.
- There is a need for a dedicated local and regional television stations to ensure wider coverage of provincial and local issues. This should be coupled with greater funding from government.
- SABC services constitute valuable resources to address national concerns and solve local problems through using actuality programmes and news. The local content programmes on SABC radio should be extended to music.
- SABC TV licences should be incorporated to the social package to ensure compliance and benefit to all South African citizens.

### **Believing that:**

- There is a need to review the broadcasting system and policy framework in its entirety before 2015, to identify the gaps and barriers that have prevented the realization of some of the important goals as well as plan for new services. This should culminate in a new forward-looking broadcasting policy to coincide with the analogue system switchover by 2015.
- SABC remains the most accessible broadcaster for our people. Its stability remains critical in ensuring the transformation of information dissemination in our country. As a publicly-owned platform for education, information and entertainment, the SABC is a critical counter-balance to media institutions driven solely by the profit motive.

### **Resolve:**

- The realignment of Content Development under a single Ministry to incorporate language, creative industries, heritage, film, training, skills development and arts and culture.

- The Content Development Ministry must ensure the nurturing of local content and promotion of national cohesion, pride and identity.
- A Content Development programme must represent innovation and knowledge generation and ensure that the state explores new ways to serve the public via digital platforms and improved technologies.
- The commercial public broadcasting should be a stand-alone wing from the public broadcaster (SABC).
- The Broadcasting Digital Migration (BDM) and Digital Terrestrial Television (DTT) must be part of the development of access to economic opportunities and transform our communities through promotion of faster and cheaper services in the broadcasting space to improve growth and development of local content
- The Set Top Box Manufacturing Strategy development must address the regeneration of local electronic manufacturing industry and prioritize the opportunity economic access to the formerly disadvantaged within our economy, and create jobs in the downstream industry.

### **Postal Infrastructure and PostBank**

- The postal infrastructure must be seen to be part of the integral part of our development; its infrastructure must be utilized to optimize access points for rural communities to financial services
- The future of the PostBank is better located under the Department of Public Enterprise.

### **Research, Development and Innovation**

The future and growth trends on the ICT relies on research development, these includes our rating in the global trends and indicators. Therefore comparative benchmarking and competition on innovation must drive the agenda of ICT skills development, talent development, and knowledge development within the research space.

### **Conclusion**

The policy discussion document on communication should set times frames for the implementation of all conference decisions. As we move forward to the policy conference, we need strict outcome oriented policies, programs and evaluations on a quarterly basis. We will not be able to influence society if resolutions are not tested in the transformation of society.

Currently, there is a huge gap between decisions and what is being implemented. One example is the ineffective transformation of the SABC, relating to its funding, whether what was envisaged in past Conferences is in fact achievable. We therefore demand priority be given to the implementation of all previous resolutions as a matter of urgency.

## **11.ON PEACE AND STABILITY**

### **Noting that:**

- That whilst there has been an effort to implement the resolutions of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference of the ANC on peace and stability, there are still a number of such resolutions that have not been implemented;
- That our work on peace and stability in the last 18 years was also influenced by the agreements in the negotiated settlement that brought about our democratic society. This resulted in more emphasis being placed in the transformation of the judiciary and the defence forces, and not much on the police service;
- That there is no known national security strategic policy that has been adopted;
- That the Department of Home Affairs (DoHA) does not have the capacity to police the borders of the country;
- That foreign national utilise a number of benefits from government, especially those that have illegally entered the country.

**Believing that:**

- That inefficiency in our systems of registrations of foreign nationals is a security risk to the country;
- That we cannot stop refugees running away from their war torn countries;
- That the DoHA needs to work closely with other departments that are linked to issues of security;
- That by its nature the field of security does not work on the basis of democracy;
- Home Affairs should not be separated from the work of the intelligence unit;
- The decision to deploy private security companies to patrol the borders is a risk to the security of the country.

**Further recommend:****On Home Affairs:**

- That there must be a development of an integrated national security strategic policy that will guide all departments that work on security matters.
- That there should be strengthening of the monitoring of people that are handling personal details of citizens and those in the register of Home Affairs;
- There must be established structure to follow-up on mothers that have newly born babies in order to register them. We need to mobilise community activists to educate communities on registration of newly born babies;
- Need a massive national campaign of registration of children within 30 days of birth. This could also be through the public works programme as part of creating employment;
- We need to establish a common place to register foreign nationals (centres of reception) in order to ensure effective control. These do not necessarily have to be closer to borders only, but in all points of entry;
- Encourage the initiatives to strengthen processes to improve the forms of identity documents, including through e-documentation;
- That there must be a development of a national identification system, which will identify one from birth, when they get education, married, etc, until they die. This should be an integrated centralised database;
- Need to implement a system which will ensure that Identity documents expire after some time and need to be renewed in order to assist verification. There is however a need to ensure that the cost of such an effort is not wholly transferred to the general South African citizens;
- That no foreign nationals must be allowed to conduct business, including spaza shops in the country if they do not have proper documentation and comply with Legislation;
- Need to engage those that have settled in South Africa from war-torn countries to find solutions to problems in their countries;
- Need coordination between the DoHA and the other state structures that deal with people entering the country, like the SAPS, SANDF, etc.;
- There must be a system to rotate and vet the people working at DoHA and other Security clusters, borders, etc.;
- The Border management Agency must be operationalised;
- That branches of the ANC must be active in identifying illegal foreign nationals and report them accordingly in the best interest of our security;
- We need to increase communication with other countries through our diplomatic corps, on the conditions for acceptance of foreign national in South Africa;
- Municipalities must be empowered to pass and enforce by-laws that will control allowing illegal foreign nationals to let in backyards, especially where this also strain services delivered and are not paid for;
- The DoHA must keep a register of people that have been deported, and ensure that there a stringent penalties for second commitment of the same crime;
- Guard against the powers given to some foreign security companies and are keeping their database elsewhere unknown to the country;
- That a number of the resolutions above will need a thorough research to ensure that we learn best practices in order to ensure that there is effective implementation;
- All measures be proposed to strengthened controls at our borders and ports of entry should not undermine the ANC progressive immigration policies and pan-African perspective on the integration of SADC and Regeneration of Africa. There are serious concerns about the xenophobic undertones of some of the draconian proposals.

## On Single Police Service

### Noting that:

- That the resolution “towards a single police service” of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference has not yet been implemented and remains outstanding;
- The resolution on single police service was taken at the ANC 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference;
- There are still a number of unregistered firearms in the hands of the public;
- That the generals that come from the ranks of the progressive forces are ageing and there is no plan to build the next layer from these ranks;

### Believing that:

- Peace and stability must be understood to be a political, socio-economic and judicial phenomenon;
- That reference to a ‘single police service’ in section 199 (1) of the Constitution does not mean that all law enforcement agencies should be merged or integrated;
- That “appropriate” police services, as per section 205 (1) of the Constitution, refers to Police Services that have been established by the SAPS Act;
- That in order to maximize policing efficacy and efficiency, cooperation between the services should be optimized and that operational command and control should be centralized and streamlined;
- That very little has been done to transform the management and training of the police;
- That there is not sufficient attention being paid to the forensic investigation;
- That a well functioning justice system is an imperative in our revolutionary.

### Therefore resolve:

- That the orientation of the police in the democratic dispensation should be about service to society, and should therefore be referred to as a police service instead of the police force;
- That the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner respectively should be directed to establish a National Committee for Legislative Compliance and Uniform Standards by the end of 2013, in terms of the powers vested in them, as per section 64 of the SAPS Act;
- That the Minister of Police should be directed to develop a framework for the establishment of a **National Council** for Professional Police, which will ensure the ethical and professional conduct of all police, by the end of 2013;
- That measures be put to de-unionize the security services, but this should not be at the detriment of the conditions of service to the members. In the meantime the Minister of Police should be directed to begin consultations with SALGA, POPCRU, SAMWU and IMATU on the establishment of a separate bargaining council for municipal police, and to finalize these consultations by the end of 2013;
- That the National Commissioner should be directed to establish a formal Central Operational Command Centre to ensure the centralization and streamlining of command and control;
- That the Minister of Police and the Minister of Transport should be directed to discuss and determine the formal operational interface between their respective law enforcement agencies and the accompanying Standard Operating Procedures for the said interface;
- That appointments in senior position in the police service must not just be limited to qualifications but must take into consideration the capacity of the appointee to advance the developmental agenda of the democratic state;
- That the powers to appoint national and provincial commissioners must be delegated to the Minister of Police;
- That more satellite police stations must be established in order to ensure accessibility of the police services in the remote and vast areas. Senior officers must be in charge of these satellite police stations
- That community safety forums must be allocated adequate resources, especially through municipalities;
- That ANC structures should be work with safety representatives in the ward committees to engage all safety structures in their respective wards on a programme of safety of the communities;
- That the political leadership and community should be seen to be working to protect the integrity of the police service, whilst seeking to transform it as well;

- That concerted efforts must be made towards building specialised services of the police, i.e. forensic, ballistics, etc. In order for specialisation to be effective it should be located centrally at various levels where it will be accessible and effective;
- Revive and strengthen the relationship between the police and CPFs and patrollers
- That the campaign to identify and register fire-arms that are in the hands of the members of the community must be continued with;
- That an investigation must be undertaken into ensuring that the police properly account for their actions and that they operate within the law;
- There must be an establishment of a by-law unit to specialise in dealing with land invasion, to support municipalities where there is a potential for illegal occupation of land especially due to immigration;
- That a process must be instituted to resolve salary disparities between SAPS and municipal police;
- That a timeframe must be set aside for the implementation of the rest of the resolutions of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on peace and stability that have not been implemented;

#### **On the Judiciary:**

##### **Noting that:**

- That separation of roles, between the Executive, Legislature and Courts is a constitutionally guaranteed principle;
- That the opposition continues to use the courts as a place to settle political scores, thereby distorting the role of the Courts in a constitutional democracy;
- That some pressure groups like AgriForum are established to reverse the gains of the National Democratic Revolution;
- That the transformation of the judiciary in the first 18 years has not happened as anticipated.

##### **Believing:**

- That our NPA is not firm and consistent in dealing with issues of plea bargaining;
- That issues of ideology towards building a national democratic society must be incorporated in the training of judges;
- That other judgements which could have been termed/seen as similar, but had different judgements due to the untransformed nature of our Judiciary;
- That some cases are taking long, especially of those that have money, and are discouraging communities from being confident in the judicial system;
- Recent appointments of judges have left much to be desired.

##### **Therefore resolve:**

- That our legislatures must establish systems to thoroughly scrutinise bills before they are passed in order to ensure that all loopholes are closed and that their intended objective is met;
- That a programme of renewal of the judiciary must be undertaken within the next decade. This must aim to ensure that the orientation of the judiciary is in line with the objects of the developmental state;
- There should be a thorough research on where the judges must be located;
- Need to explore including the role of the people in the appointment/allocating of judges. An integrated system to democratises and transform the judiciary (in the process of dishing justice);
- Branches of the ANC to also become pressure groups in defence of democracy in the judiciary;
- Need to ensure effective appointment and training of our prosecution unit;
- Encourage the YOUTH to take-up studies in the judicial and security careers;
- The appointment of judges must emanate from the magistrates;
- There must be a review on all parole boards;

- Need consistent programme of taking judges to our people in order to educate communities on the role of the judges, and to build confidence in the judicial system;
- Implementation of the decision to establish Municipal courts;
- Need embark on a large scale paralegal training as part of educating and capacitating our communities in the justice system;
- Need to build capacity on street law and establishment of advice centres as part of mobilising and educating society on the basics of the laws and their rights.

## **12. LAND POLICY & AGRARIAN REFORM**

### **Background**

- The resolution of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Conference on agrarian change, land reform and rural development, confirmed the ANC `s acute awareness and sensitivity to the centrality of land (the land question) as a fundamental element in the resolution of the race, gender and class contradiction in RSA;
- Land Reform is not just another social transfer where benefiting citizens receive government largesse;
- Service delivery through land reform should play an important role in clearing the way for disadvantaged and previously marginalized people;
- The main aim is how to address the divide between the 87% of the land, dominated by white commercial farming and the 13% in the former “homelands” by way of diversifying the ownership structure commercial farmland;
- In 1994 there were 60 000 white commercial farmers who own 87% of land and now there are 37000 who own the 80% (Print Media).

### **Key issues**

The contents of the following legislations need to be given attention:

- Green Paper on Land Policy (2011);
- Agrarian Reforms;
- NEC Reform policy discussion document (2012).

### **Noting that:**

- Section 25 of the Constitution;
- Polokwane National Conference resolutions/ Provincial Conferences;
- NEC Policy discussion document 2012;
- Negative utterances by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries about the land issue;
- The effects of the closure of the F.E.T Agricultural colleges;
- Increased rates of illegal land invasions in urban areas and negative court judgements in favour of invaders;
- Poor management of land by government;
- Redistribution of land based on a willing – buyer-willing seller model has failed;
- Barriers imposed by old legislation hamper progress;
- The slow pace on the implementation of resolutions;
- Noting that most co-operatives are struggling financially, with poor infrastructure, conflicts within the large group and poor skills development. Most are no longer functional.

### **Believing that**

- Rural development is a central pillar of our struggle against the triple challenges of Poverty, unemployment and inequality;
- Our programme of rural development, land reform and agrarian change must be integrated into a clear strategy that seek to empower the poor;
- The agricultural sector is critical for the economic development of rural areas and the country as a whole to address the unemployment, poverty & inequality.

#### **Resolve**

- Willing buyer-seller policy has not worked. However, we don't support expropriation without compensation. Expropriation of land should be speeded up, while compensation should be at fixed price. The cost of completing the land reform has a huge fiscal implication;
- Effect the amendment on Section 25 of the Constitution: Land pricing be separated from property pricing on the farm;
- Fast-track land audit process;
- Review all legislations that are barrier to land reform which still exist at Local Government (e.g ordinances);
- Re-open FET Agricultural Colleges to train young farmers;
- Prohibit selling of land to foreigners with immediate effect and replace it with an option to leasehold land;
- Fast track and fix the bureaucratic inefficiencies and long litigation processes constraining the administration of the restitution process ;
- The land beneficiaries be incubated and monitored over a period of five years (finance security);
- Build stronger state capacity (monitoring & Evaluation)
- Provide dedicated financial and non-financial support to cooperatives;
- Review legislation which condones illegal land invasions in urban areas. e.g; government's inability to remove invaders within 48 hours legal dead lines;
- 48 hours legal dead lines must be removed (invaders are invaders).

#### **Conclusion**

- A number of challenges and constraints need to be confronted and decisive actions need to be taken in order to accelerate the transfer of land to the indigenous majority;
- Some of the constraints include the poor capacity of the organs of state to deliver on mandates;
- Key components of the review of the current land reform policy include the following;
  - The acquisition of land for redistribution;
  - The land definition and qualification of beneficiaries;
  - Land rights and tenure;
  - Land resettlement and production models;
  - State support to productive land.

## **13. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

#### **Noting that:**

- 52<sup>nd</sup> Conference agreed on the implementation of free education;
- Establishment of the NYDA and Youth focal point in municipalities; and draft National Youth Development Strategy ( 2012-2016) for consultation;
- 40% of all unemployed are sitting with grade 12 certificates;
- Number of the existing youth policies that offer stipend;
- Launch of the Gauteng 2055 Vision public debate;
- Cadre development amongst young people remains important, and within the ANC Youth League in particular.

#### **Further noting:**

- The majority of young people lack relevant skills as required by the economy;
- A need for the measures to be put in place to support young people who are actively seeking employment;
- Increasing available number of internships and placement of graduates in the public sector;
- The financial services sector is not friendly to young people;
- A need to put in place policies that will force children to be at school.

**Believing that:**

- Unemployment in South Africa is not a unique phenomenon, but a universal one;
- The youth wage subsidy is not an appropriate measure to support young people who are actively seeking employment;
- Economic growth must be inclusive and result in job creation and a reduction in inequality amongst the youth in particularly and society as whole;
- The structure of the economy is not assisting in stimulating growth and creating sustainable jobs for youth;
- Science and technology and the green economy can play a significant role in stimulating economic growth;
- Need to draw experiences of the developing countries such as India in investing in targeted industries i.e. ICT.

**Resolve:**

- To progressively implement free education until under-graduates level;
- To ensure that FET Colleges play a critical role in developing the skills needed for the economy, and in addressing challenges of unemployment;
- Government to develop a different approach to support young people who are actively seeking employment, including skills development;
- To strengthen the NYDA institutionally and programmatically so that it become more relevant;
- To develop a different approach to employment incentives, including channel of resources to skill development, education and training programmes, knowledge economy, etc.;
- Continue increasing the number of internships in public sector;
- Continue supporting young entrepreneurs through targeted preferential procurement;
- The implementation of the Community Works Programme and the Expanded Public Works Programme should priorities young people;
- Government should engage the privatesector to do more in getting more young people into internship programmes;
- To reaffirm our commitment build a vibrant ANC Youth League that is fully capacitated to politically lead the youth development agenda.

**Further resolved that:**

- Institutionalisation of youth development in all spheres of government with a clean mandate to implement effectively youth development policies and programme;
- Continue to transform the education and training system so that is best positioned to address the socio-economic conditions of our society (of which the youth are in majority).

## **14. PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Noting that:**

- Investment in public transport infrastructure has the potential and possibility to stimulate economic growth and development, and promotes social mobility and spatial integration;
- Infrastructure development is a central pillar in government's strategy to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequality;
- The development of transport infrastructure requires multi-year planning and is costly;
- A theoretically sound planning framework should underpin the development of an integrated public transport system;

**Believing that:**

- An integrated, affordable, safe and efficient public transport system is essential for economic growth and social development;
- Both the public and private sector have a role to play in the development of public transport infrastructure;

**Therefore Resolve:**

- The future planning and implementation of transport and infrastructure development must address the challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality and help to breakdown apartheid spatial planning.
- Government should foster greater partnerships based on transparent and accountable processes with the private sector to enhance investment in infrastructure development;
- Should prudently, efficiently and effectively use its fiscal resources to develop public transport and other infrastructure and minimise the possibility for corruption;
- Pay attention to the development of its capacity to effectively co-ordinate and implement major infrastructure projects.

**3. On Gauteng Freeway Improvement Plan (E-tolling)****Noting that:**

- That Phase 1 of Gauteng Freeway Improvement Project is nearly complete and that e-tolling infrastructure has been built and that SANRAL has a debt to honour;
- Money has been borrowed by SANRAL to finance the infrastructure in the rush to the 2010 World Cup;
- An e-tolling system has been erected on some of the Gauteng freeways as a way of repaying the debt;

**Noting that:**

- There have serious problems in the way in which the e-tolling was implemented and this caused public outrage;
- The cost of e-tolls will have serious negative impact on the cost of living and the cost of doing business in Gauteng, with adverse long term consequences for the people of our province;
- There the question of the implementation of the e-toll collection system is currently before the courts;
- National cabinet and ANC national and provincial leadership have been engaging with various stakeholders to resolve the repayment of the debt;
- The tariff has been reduced and public transport exempted through national cabinet intervention;

**Believing that:**

- The e-tolling matter can damage the ANC and government's reputation, both in terms of electoral support and international credit rating, if not handled properly;
- Communication and public consultation must be improved to enable society to better understand the user-pay principle and the e-tolling system;

- Alternative ways of repaying the debt should be found;

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- Government must honour its debt and should not default on its payments for GFIP;
- The ANC develops a communication strategy to effectively communicate to its members and broader society the cost-benefits of the e-tolling project;
- Consideration be given to an increase in the fuel levy as an interim measure to enable SANRAL to meet its financial obligations. Other ways to be explored include as once-off contribution from companies making super-fits in Gauteng province;

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- The national and provincial leadership of the ANC and government should continue to engage various stakeholders in order to urgently find an amicable solution on how to repay SANRAL's debt related the completed phase GFIP (Gauteng freeways).
- The utilisation of the government pension fund for infrastructure development;
- Priority should be given to upgrading alternative roads to tolled roads e.g. R101; R55
- Speed up the roll-out of public transport offerings such as the BRT systems and the revitalisation of Metrorail.

**4. On the Bus Rapid Transit System**

**Noting that:**

- The Cities of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni are making steady progress in planning for and in rolling out Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) systems.

**Believing that:**

- That the three systems should be integrated across municipal boundaries;
- It should empower economically a wide range of public transport stakeholders, particularly the taxi industry and small bus operators;
- These systems should be economically viable.

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- The provincial and metropolitan levels of government should ensure proper co-ordination and integration of the BRT systems across municipalities and with other modes of public transport;
- Feasibility studies should be undertaken to assess the practicality of introducing the BRT systems to the West Rand and Sedibeng regions.

**5. On the Taxi Industry**

**Noting that:**

- A large percentage of commuters use taxis as a mode of transport;
- Many taxis are unsafe and un-roadworthy leading to high accident rate;
- The taxi recapitalization programme has not been as successful as was originally intended

**Believing that:**

- the taxi industry is a strategic partner in the provision of public transport;

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- The taxi industry needs to be better regulated with the aim of improving customer safety and services, reducing violent conflicts and competition for routes and eliminating irregularities in the issuing of operator licences;
- The government should speed up processes aimed at the formalisation and corporatisation of the taxi industry within an integrated public transport systems in the Gauteng city-region.

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- The ANC strengthens its relationship with representative organs of the taxi industry.

**6. On the Rail system**

**Noting that:**

- That PRASA has developed a strategy to revitalise the railway system in the Gauteng city-region based on the renovations of stations; the installation of a new signalling system and the acquisition of new rolling stock;
- Gautrain is fully operational;

**Noting that:**

- Mass rail transit is most effective in promoting economic growth and mobility; reducing carbon emissions; minimising traffic congestion and road accidents; and reducing the costs of road and freeway maintenance;

**Therefore Resolves that:**

- In the medium term rail should become the primary mode of mass transit in the Gauteng city-region;
- The Metrorail revitalisation programme should be closely monitored to ensure its effective implementation;
- These rail systems should be fully integrated with other modes of public transport such as BRT;
- That a single e-ticketing system should be introduced as soon as practicable;
- Consideration should be given to extending the rail system to large, newly-developed townships developed since 1994.