AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

53rd National Conference
RESOLUTIONS

Contents

Declaration

Of the 53rd National Conference of the African National Congress

WE, the five thousand delegates to this 53rd National Conference of the African National Congress, gathered at the University of the Free State, united in the diversity of our nation, black and white, women and men, workers and business people, rural and urban, young and old, intellectuals and religious communities, hereby adopt this declaration as our collective message to our country and to the world.

We came from every corner of our land to Mangaung, the birthplace of our people's movement. We came representing the hopes and aspirations of all South Africans.

We were strengthened by the presence and contributions of fraternal parties from across the world, our Alliance partners, the South African Communist Party, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the South African National Civics Organisation, and the mass democratic movement.

In response to the echoes of the call by Pixley ka Isaka Seme that brought the founding mothers and fathers of our people's movement to Mangaung a century ago, we returned here "in order to review the past and reject therein all those things which have retarded our progress, the things which poison the springs of our national life and virtue; to label and distinguish the sins of civilisation, and as members of one house-hold to talk and think loudly on our home problems and the solution of them."

The memory of our forebears who worked tirelessly and relentlessly to build the ANC into a powerful instrument of liberation in the hands of our people, pervaded our open and honest debates, conducted in the spirit of convincing others and allowing ourselves to be convinced.

As we conclude our year-long celebrations and reflections on the Centenary of the ANC, we paid tribute to many generations of freedom fighters who made supreme sacrifices to bring us where we are today.

We reiterate our commitment to the vision of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa as enshrined in the Freedom Charter.

These include the guarantee of the fundamental human rights of all South Africans, reinforced by an entrenched Bill of Rights, a multiparty system of government, a representative and independent judiciary and regular elections.

We are conscious that these rights will be meaningless without the fundamental transformation of the economy to serve the interests of the people and far-reaching transformation in the areas of land distribution, housing, education, health, water and sanitation and social security.

Inspired by the theme of UNITY IN

ACTION TOWARDS SOCIO-ECONOMIC FREEDOM, we reviewed the progress made over the last 18 years towards the building of a united, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa.

We engaged in vigorous and searching debates on the persistence of the legacy of apartheid colonialism, reflected in the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Responding to these challenges, we are boldly entering the second phase of the transition from apartheid colonialism to a national democratic society. This phase will be characterised by decisive action to effect economic transformation and democratic consolidation, critical both to improve the quality of life of all South Africans and to promote nation-building and social cohesion.

Consequently, in pursuance of these objectives, we embraced Vision 2030 and the National Development Plan as a platform for united action by all South Africans to eradicate poverty, create full employment and reduce inequality as critical building blocks towards a truly united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.

We recognise that these efforts cannot bear fruit if carried out by government and the ANC alone. We therefore commit ourselves to build strong partnerships with community organizations and social movements, trade unions, religious bodies, business organisations, women and youth structures as well as other organisations to ensure that, in actual practice, South Africans – black and white – act as their own liberators.

At the core of the above, should be a united and revolutionary ANC and Alliance formations that are rooted amongst the people and have a committed, conscientious, competent, disciplined and capable corps of cadres.

We hereby declare the next ten years as the Decade of the Cadre and commit to implementing a decade-long programme of organizational renewal to safeguard the core values of the ANC and build its transformative

We emerge from the 53rd National Conference having reaffirmed our firm conviction that the ANC's culture of vibrant internal democracy enhances our unity of purpose rather than being a source of division and internal discord.

capacity as a strategic centre of power and driver of fundamental change.

We pay tribute to Comrade Nelson Mandela, who during the long, hard decades of apartheid rule was the embodiment and personification of our collective spirit of resistance. As our first democratic President, he inspires our nation and the world and steered our organisation, not just with the values of collective resistance, but also with his example of determination, reconciliation and rootedness amongst the millions of ordinary people. We wish you a speedy recovery, Tata.

As we rise, we are conscious that next year marks the centenary of the 1913 Land Act, which should serve as a reminder of the urgent task of dealing with the historical injustice.

In 2013 we also commemorate the 50th Anniversary since the founding of the OAU, an organization who made it its mission to rid the continent of colonialism. We will continue to strengthen its successor, the African Union as it steers the continent towards integration, peace and prosperity.

We will also be gearing up towards the completion of our Second Decade of Freedom and the fifth democratic and non-racial elections.

We are mindful that this conference rises on the threshold of the second centenary of our glorious movement. We are deeply aware of the historical obligations that this imposes on us to implement our resolutions and ensure that the ANC has the resilience to survive and thrive as a people's movement for yet another century.

We emerge from the 53rd National Conference having reaffirmed our firm conviction that the ANC's culture of vibrant internal democracy enhances our unity of purpose rather than being a source of division and internal discord.

We arrived here with different viewpoints on many issues and are returning to our communities and branches with an unbreakable unity of purpose and a single-minded focus on ensuring that the ANC continues to be a loyal servant of the people, a dynamic leader of our society and an effective movement for transformation.

Asinamona, asinanzondo, siyayidumisa, iANC!

Resolutions *of the 53ʳᵈ National Conference*

1. ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL

Introduction

1. Conference reaffirmed the emphasis of the 4th National Policy Conference on the urgent need for renewal, recognising that renewal is principally about building the ANC's resilience, enhancing its transformative and governance capacity and its ability to adapt to changing situations so that it can continue to serve and lead the people.

2. The continuous renewal of the ANC over the century of its existence has been guided by the nature and content of the struggle against apartheid colonialism and its legacy as elaborated in its Strategy and Tactics. The ANC has always understood that to lead the national democratic revolution successfully, it has to renew itself so that it remains relevant to the changing conditions of the struggle both locally and internationally.

3. Having agreed that the second phase in our transition from apartheid colonialism to a national democratic society will be characterised by more radical policies and decisive action to effect thorough-going socio-economic and continued democratic transformation, Conference concluded that this will require a renewed, united and more vibrant ANC, the Alliance and broad democratic forces.

4. This new phase will require maximum unity of the ANC and the Alliance, enabling us to sharpen our capacity to advance and defend the national democratic revolution. It also requires that we build maximum unity of South Africa's people and the broadest range of sectors of our society around this programme.

5. Conference agreed that we must continue to learn from the reviewed the experiences of the past 100 years of selfless struggle, as well as the experiences of other progressive movements. The ANC has survived due to, among others:

- Its deep roots and connection with the people;
- Vibrant internal democracy and collective leadership;
- Readiness and willingness of its members to make sacrifices in pursuit of the cause of the people as a whole;
- Readiness to acknowledge its weaknesses and decisively address them in order to escalate and accelerate the people's struggle;
- Ability to adapt to changing conditions and rise to the occasion at critical moments;
- Ability to uphold and build unity a cross section of South Africans and progressive forces in the world in pursuit of the cause of humanity;

6. In this regard, the movement's strengths and weaknesses and priorities for organisational renewal were identified in order to reposition the ANC as we commence the revolutionary journey towards the second century.

7. The 53rd National Conference discussed the Recommendations of the 4th National Policy Conference and agreed with the overall thrust, while making some amendments and additions as follows:

On Cadre policy

- Believing that the neglect of cadre policy is at the centre of most of the current weaknesses and challenges faced by our movement in the post-1994 era. The Policy Conference reaffirms the perspective that our revolution will only succeed if the movement continuously produces a contingent of cadres who are conscious, competent, committed, disciplined and conscientious.
- Conference resolves that the ANC and the Alliance should, collectively and individually, should pay urgent and systematic attention to the task of developing a contingent of cadres who have attributes that accord with the tasks of the national democratic revolution in the second phase. Accordingly,

the Policy Conference further recommend that the 53rd National Conference should declare the next decade a Decade of the Cadre in which there will be a key focus on the ideological, political, academic and moral training of a critical mass of ANC members.

■ The One Million Members Campaign should be buttressed by a national programme to develop and transform most ANC members into activists and cadres who will be at the cutting edge of the on-going struggle fundamental political, social and economic transformation of our country. Accordingly, ANC members should understand fully what it takes for a member to go through the full cycle of becoming and remaining a tried and tested cadre. It must be clear that joining the ANC is the beginning of a long journey towards becoming a cadre.

■ In the new phase of the NDR, deployment should always be preceded by systematic academic, ideological, and ethical training and political preparation. Cadre Deployment should be underpinned by a rigorous system of monitoring and evaluation of the performance of cadres deployed and elected to leadership positions. This will avoid a situation wherein leadership assessment and evaluation take place only in the run-up to conferences.

■ It is in this spirit that the establishment and rollout of the ANC's comprehensive political school system – national, provincial, regional, sub-regional/zonal and branch level – is an urgent task during the Decade of the Cadre.

■ The ANC veterans and former combatant of MK should be deployed in the programme of rolling out the political education cadreship development programme. This applies to individuals whose conduct is beyond reproach. The proposal that cadre deployment should also consider academic qualifications.

■ The ANC should adopt a programme to raise the level of literacy, education and skills among its members as part of the nation-wide campaign to make education and training a national priority.

■ The ANC should be a specific focus on the recruitment, political and ideological training of students and young intellectuals

8. Conference further instructs the incoming NEC to develop and implement programme to give effect to the next ten years being declared a Decade of the Cadre

On safeguarding core values
■ Having noted that the gradual erosion of the core values of the ANC threatens its continuing existence in the second centenary, Conference agrees unanimously that safeguarding and promoting the core values of the ANC constitute one of the key tasks of second phase of the transition. The promotion of our core values should be undertaken within the context the ideological struggle to cultivate progressive values among all South Africans as part of building a national democratic society.

■ Conference reaffirms the NGC resolution on the setting up of the Integrity Commissions at all levels of the organisation. More urgent steps should be taken to protect the image of the organisation and enhance its standing in society by ensuring, among others, that urgent action is taken to deal with public officials, leaders and members of the ANC who face damaging allegations of improper conduct. In addition, measures should be put in place to prevent abuse of power or office for private gain or factional interests. The ANC can no longer allow prolonged processes that damage its integrity.

■ Conference supports the rules on lobbying and called on the NEC to ensure that they are form part of conference rules. However, the idea that those wishing to stand for election should be given an organisational platform to campaign was rejected.
■ Conference emphatically condemned factionalism as well as the practice of slates during conferences. In addition, delegates called for the ANC to tackle the underlying roots of these problematic practices which

undermine the unity and cohesion of the movement. A clarion call was made on the organisation to collectively develop new measures to stop these negative practices and not just condemn them while practically allow them to take root.

■ Conference reaffirmed that political discipline is a necessary ingredient without which no organisation can achieve its goals. In this regard, Policy Conference reaffirms the NGC's call for firm and consistent action to instil discipline across all levels of the organization without fear or favour. Instilling discipline is a process that includes political education, correcting personal and social conduct that impinges upon the integrity of the ANC as well as consistent disciplinary action against anyone who violates the ANC Constitution and Code of Conduct.

■ The Conference mandated the NEC to draft a separate booklet on the ANC Code of Conduct for discussion and adoption at the 53rd National Conference. While supporting the spirit of including veterans in the disciplinary processes of the ANC, the Policy Conference did not support the proposal that Disciplinary Committees (DCs) should be composed mainly by veterans because it is not practical due to the number of veterans required to be in DCs at all levels.

■ Branches should be given the full authority to take disciplinary action without applying to the PWC. Intensive training should be conducted in order to ensure that Branches will conduct disciplinary proceedings in accordance with the letter and spirit of the ANC Constitution.

■ The ANC members who are found guilty of wrongdoing in other institutions of society should also be subjected to internal disciplinary processes in line with the ANC Code of Conduct. This will send an unambiguous message in society that the ANC does not tolerate any wrongdoing, including corruption, among its members.

9. Conference further instructs the incoming NEC to:

■ Urgently develop the guidelines and constitute the Integrity Committee of the ANC within three months after this Conference; and

■ Develop a code of conduct booklet and circulated to all branches within the first quarter of 2013.

10. Conference rejects the automatic appeal of public representatives to NDCA because all members should undergo standard process.

Strengthening organisational design

■ Conference agrees that, as a matter of principle, the ANC organisational structure should be based on the ANC Strategy and Tactics. In particular, the pillars of the NDR should be the main basis on which our organisation is structured.

■ The number of the additional members of the NEC should remain 80. However, Conference resolves that in order to qualify for election into the NEC, a candidate should have been a member of the ANC for at least 10 years, with a proven track record of leadership at other levels or in other sectors of society. In addition, a candidate should have undergone training from the ANC political school system.

■ Headquarters should be restructured along five departments: Political Education and Cadreship Development; Organisation and Mass Mobilisation; Information and Publicity; Governance, Research, Monitoring and Evaluation; International Relations and should be headed by full-time NEC members. Such NEC members should be appointed by the NEC in its first sitting, in accordance with their skills, competence and integrity. Those appointed should serve the entire five-year term and not be allowed to opt for other deployments during the course of the five-year term of the NEC. Although the SGO coordinates all departments, policy will remain in the ANC Presidency.

■ The NEC and NWC should rotate their

meetings in different provinces, after which there will be direct interaction with local structures and communities.

■ The size of the PEC should be increased to 30. The number of full-time PEC and REC members shall be determined by the relevant structure empowered to do so by the constitution.

■ Branches should be re-organised to strengthen their work in communities and be the champion of political leadership, socio-economic transformation, local democracy and development. It was further agreed that the current ward-based model should retained, while sub-branches should be established at voting district level. The composition of the BEC should also be retained. The NEC needs to develop guidelines on the launch of branches and sub-branches.

■ The membership audits should be continuous and not just for elective conferences. Audits should be done by cadres of the movement who understand the ANC and not inexperienced comrades. The audit should verify the functionality and activism of the branch and membership, not just the numbers.

■ Conference reaffirms the NGC resolution on the need to resolve the problems of the membership system as part of the modernisation of the ANC due to the failure of the ANC to issue membership cards discourages members from renewing their membership. There should be a temporary card for a new member before membership cards are issued.

■ Probation period should be extended from eight weeks to six months. During the probation period, the applicants should undergo six months political education and undertake community work as part of preparing them to understand and practically appreciate the role of ANC members as the servant of the people and leaders in society.

■ The practice wherein ANC members are elected to serve, simultaneously in more than one constitutional structure, should not be allowed. The ANC Constitution will be amended accordingly to prohibit this practice.

o In order to qualify for election into the PEC, members should have served for 7 years, 5 years for REC, 3 years for sub-region and 2 years for BEC.

■ Having noted that it is currently not feasible to have full-time branch organisers across the country, it was agreed that all regions should have full-time Regional Organisers who should service branches regularly.

■ People who are returning to the ANC after having joined other parties should be treated as new members who will have to serve six months probation, undergo political education and undertake community work.

On the Leagues, MKMVA, Young Pioneers and Volunteer Corps
■ Conference reaffirms the role and relationship of the Leagues with the ANC as stated in the ANC Constitution. However, Commissions agreed that the ANC needs to take active interest in ensuring that the Leagues understand and play their full role in line with the purpose for which they were founded. This includes making sure that the ANCWL and ANCYL undergo compulsory political training conducted by the ANC as part of cadreship development.

■ Conference disagrees with the proposal that Presidents of the Leagues should be referred to as National Chairpersons.

■ The resolutions of Polokwane Conference and the NGC on the status and role of MKMVA were reaffirmed. The status of the ANC Veterans League was also reaffirmed.

■ There is a need to re-establish the Young Pioneers (Masupatsela) and launch the Volunteer Corps.

Specifically on the ANC Youth League
11. Conference did not approve the recommendation of Policy Conference to change League Presidents to Chairpersons.

12. Conference reaffirms the twin tasks of the ANCYL as set out in the Strategy and Tactics and Constitution of the ANC to mobilise young people behind the vision of the ANC and to champion the interests of young people in society and in the movement.

13. Conference notes with deep concern the state of the Youth League and its increasingly antagonistic relationship with its mother-body, seemingly defining itself outside of the political framework of the ANC. It also notes the state of the NEC with key acting positions, and the emerging tendency in the League at different levels to recall and suspend members without due process. Conference further notes the call for the disbandment of the NEC of the YL.

14. Conference instructs the incoming NEC to urgently intervene to address the situation of the ANC Youth League. The incoming NEC must, amongst other things, engage with the leadership of the League at all levels in order to:
   ❏ Assess the state of organisation of the League and its role and activities, and work consistently with the League to strengthen it organisationally and politically;
   ❏ Engage the League on its relationship with the ANC;
   ❏ Take all necessary measures to ensure that the League plays its proper role and acts within the policy and Constitution of the ANC.

On the Alliance
■ Conference reaffirms the on-going relevance and role of the Alliance in the national democratic revolution. Commissions further agreed that steps need to be taken to enhance the unity of purpose of the Alliance through the diligent implementation of an agreed joint programme of action.

■ Conference further called for the development of a detailed programme of renewal in order to ensure that all Alliance structures are positioned to play a complimentary role in carrying the tasks of the NDR. In particular, a call was made

to improve relations and programmatic cooperation sub-national levels.

■ The Alliance should also work together to build and revive structures of the mass democratic movement and progressive NGOs and civil society.

■ The Alliance should also work together to clarify the tasks of and relationship between of public sector unions and the democratic state and further ensure that the civic movement is strengthened to play a strategic and proactive role in community development and local struggles for transformation.

A Decade-long Programme of Action
15. Conference instructs the incoming NEC to develop a decade-long programme for organisational renewal that covers the priorities set out the Discussion Document on Organisational Renewal as follows:
   a) Building the ANC's capability to act truly as the strategic centre of power organised along, and effective, in all the pillars of transformation. Central to this is the need to structure the core organisation around the pillars of the NDR and ensure we build capacity to carry out fundamental transformation in each pillar.
   b) Building the ANC's capacity to act truly as a vanguard movement for transformation capable of leading a wide range of progressive social movements in transformative struggles to change the legacy of apartheid colonialism and overcome the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequalities. The renewal of the Alliance and mass democratic movement, the revitalization and re-design of grassroots structures of the ANC movement and their re-organisation so as to enable them to focus on solving the problems of the people as well as the activation of the masses to take an active role in development and governance processes is central to the return to mass-based

transformative politics – the people are their own liberators.

c) Fast-tracking the implementation of a coherent cadre policy: The ANC must revitalise all aspects of its cadre policy: recruitment, cadre development, deployment and accountability and cadre preservation. It must take urgent steps to take forward the institutionalisation of political education and consciousness by expanding the comprehensive political school system at all levels of the organisation in the next five years. The political education, general education, academic training and skills development of the membership and leadership of the movement will receive priority attention over the next decade. This includes a deliberate and extensive leadership programme at all levels of the democratic movement as part of giving effect to the call made in the 2000 NGC for a "New Cadre".

d) Taking our programme of economic transformation to new heights by fast tracking the development of entrepreneurs, small-medium entities, including large-scale infrastructure development and enhancing the capacity of the state to intervene in key sectors of the economy in pursuit of inclusive economic growth and development, employment creation and broad-based empowerment. For renewal to have a far-reaching transformative impact, it has to propel the process of eradicating unemployment, poverty and inequalities in our society by dealing with structural manifestations of colonialism of a special type. It must further ensure the mainstreaming of women in the economy across all sectors as a deliberate commitment to increase their access to finance, employment, and assets;

e) Taking urgent and practical steps to build the capacity of the democratic state, within the context of the National Development Plan so that it can act truly as a developmental state that has capacity to drive and implement our transformation agenda. Ensure that all spheres of government have the human resource capabilities and financial resources to contribute and implement the development and transformation priorities contained in the NDP. Ensure that all state institutions embark on massive training and re-skilling and develop a cadreship corps that has the strategic, ideological, political and technical skills to respond to national development priorities.

f) Urgent and practical steps to restore the core values, stem out factionalism and promote political discipline: As we mark the centenary, we are determined to enhance the ANC moral standing and image among the masses of our people, and address the sins of incumbency. In this regard, we shall combine political education with effective organisational measures and mechanism to promote integrity, political discipline and ethical conduct and defeat the demon of factionalism in the ranks of the ANC, Alliance and broad mass democratic movement.

g) Urgent and practical steps to place education and skills development at the centre of our transformation and development agenda: The ANC shall lead by example by being the champion of education and skills development in this phase of the revolution. In this regard, all ANC members and leaders are called upon to take practical steps to improve their literacy rate, skills, levels of education and general knowledge on matters relating to global and domestic socio-economic and political issues. Every branch shall strive, through the education campaign, to improve the literacy rate and general level of education and skills among the people in the ward. Every ANC member should be involved in a project or programme to improve the quality of learning and teaching in all schools and raise the level of education, skills and literacy rate in a specific community. In 2012, each branch should begin the literacy campaign by focusing on eliminating illiteracy among the members and leaders of the ANC in each community.

h) Urgent and practical steps to deepen our contribution to the renewal of the African continent and the progressive forces of the world: The ANC will continue to strengthen its relations with sister parties in the continent and contribute towards strengthening the progressive forces and multilateral institutions on the continent. As an internationalist movement, we shall continue to work with other progressive forces in the world, towards a more just global social, political and economic order. As a disciplined force of the left, the ANC shall continue to influence and be influenced by the latest progressive ideas and policy about how best to improve the human condition and ensure the sustainability of the environment.

i) Urgent and practical steps to professionalise and modernise the operations of the ANC, with immediate priority to the membership system: As we mark the centenary, we are fully aware that the world in which the ANC was born hundred years ago is very different from that of today. We shall take full advantage of the advances in the information and communication technology and management sciences to continue to put in place a better membership system, communicate effectively with its membership, core constituency and society in general and put out its views and policy perspectives without let or hindrance. Progressive modern management methods should be introduced in the running of the ANC.

j) Urgent and practical tasks to do work amongst the new generations of young people, in all of different sectors and social strata: the ANC cannot leave the political and ideological task of winning over new generations of youth and nurturing them into being responsible citizens and active participants in social transformation.

1. Introduction

The ANC remains remain guided and committed towards the ideals of the Freedom Charter as we work towards building a national democratic society. In this regard we are enjoined by the Freedom Charter to build a society wherein; 'South Belongs to all who live in it Black and White…that only a democratic state, based on the will of the people can secure to all their birthright without distinction or colour, race, sex or belief "

The task of social transformation is about advancing the goal of the ANC as articulated in the Strategy and Tactics of 2007 which states that; "our strategies for social transformation must seek to empower people to lift themselves out of poverty while creating adequate social nets to protect the most vulnerable in our society"

In advancing the social transformation agenda, we noted that over the past eighteen years we have made significant progress in fighting poverty and building a national democratic society. Also noted and considered proposals emerging from the 4th National Policy Conference, and proposed that we adopt the thrust of the proposals emerging from the 4th National Policy Conference

That in order to realise our goals, we must continue to ensure that we implement a comprehensive programme that focuses on the war on poverty, which addresses the challenges of poverty, inequality and underdevelopment and is based on advancing and defending human rights as articulated in chapter two of the constitution

Having considered the National Development Plan, agreed that it forms an important basis for the development of a long term plan to build a national democratic society that is non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous and seeks to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR).

In order to realise the strategic goals of the NDR, the ANC, must therefore continue to mobilise all the motive forces in society behind the vision of building a national democratic society, continue to promote an active citizenry and social inclusion.

2. Specific Resolutions on Social Transformation

2.1 On social cohesion and nation building

2.1.1 Noting that:

2.1.1.1 Our past was based on racial and ethnic divisions devised to systematically exclude the majority of South Africans from full and unhindered participation in all aspects of national life, and left deep and persistent social, cultural and economic divisions and inequalities in society.

2.1.1.2 South Africa is a unitary and sovereign state based on democracy, the rule of law, pursuit of equal human rights, non-racialism, non-sexism and the equality of all persons.

2.1.1.3 in the past eighteen years of Freedom and Democracy, significant strides have been made in building a socially inclusive society.

2.1.1.4 Despite this progress we still face challenges of race, gender and slow economic growth which results in many excluded from the economy,

2.1.1.5 We must be mindful that it will take some time to eradicate these inequalities and divisions

2.1.2 further noting that:

2.1.2.1 We must continue to mobilise society in its entirety, to work together to build a caring society proud of its heritage, based on shared values and a vision informed by the following principles:

■ Constitutional democracy;

II

- Ubuntu
- Human rights and equality
- Non-racialism, non-tribalism and non-sexism
- Inclusivity and social justice
- Redress and transformation
- Intercultural and community cooperation
- Social solidarity
- Empowered, fair, inclusive and active citizenship
- Civic responsibility
- Unity in diversity
- National consciousness and identity.

2.1.3 **therefore resolve that:**

2.1.3.1 We must work towards the implementation of the recommendations of the 2030 National Development Plan as a long term vision which should serve as a basis for partnerships across society to attain the South Africa of our dreams, as eloquently articulated in the constitution.

2.1.3.2 We must ensure that social cohesion and nation building underpins all national, provincial and local government strategic priorities, inclusive of integrated economic and social development, education, health, human settlement, land and rural development, safety and security, immigration policies and programmes, arts, culture, language, heritage development and preservation, technological innovation, research and development.

2.1.3.3 We must promote and preserve progressive indigenous cultures and knowledge systems that are not in conflict with the constitution.

2.1.4 **further resolve that**:

2.1.4.1 The Charter of Positive Values adopted by the Moral Regeneration Movement in 2008 continued our commitment to respect human dignity.

2.1.4.2 To expand existing national, heritage and other honours and awards to recognise individuals, organisations and communities who have contributed significantly to social cohesion and nation building.

2.1.4.3 To develop a Nation-Building Project Management Manual and Toolkit, for application by practitioners at all levels, and to convene social cohesion and nation building summits at provincial, local and community level within the next twelve months.

2.1.4.4 To convene a National Social Cohesion Report Back and Monitoring Summit in 2014, as we celebrate 20 years of our freedom and democracy, and thereafter at five year intervals, to report on progress.

2.1.4.5 To accelerate change in improving the quality of life of all people, with special attention to the needs of the youth, women and people with disability

2.1.4.6 The state must continue to build capacity to drive the socio economic agenda in the country, including absorbing young people and women into economic activity, employing professionals, investing in skills required by the economy, and investing in research and development to respond to the demands of the knowledge economy.

2.1.4.7 To continue to fight any forms of discrimination, which are threats to social cohesion and nation building.

2.2 On social wage

2.2.1 noting that:

2.2.1.1 In the 2007 ANC 52nd National Conference we took a decision to equalise the pensionable age for the older persons;

2.2.1.2 That since Polokwane we have completed the Consolidated Government Document, that targets, coverage of social assistance and social insurance.

2.2.1.3 We have thus far been able to target more than 15 million people in this

country benefit from social grants which allows the care-givers of children, the aged and those with disabilities to fulfil their basic needs and sustain their households

2.2.1.4 more than 94 % of our people have access to water, 84% have access to sanitation, 81 % of our people have electricity 71% of South Africans have refuse removed from their homes.

2.2.1.5 The State has supplied more than 3 million of households with formal dwellings.

2.2.2 further noting that:

2.2.2.1 Since 2007, we have developed a framework Comprehensive Social Security strategy, which includes the following key elements;

2.2.2.2 The expansion of the assets base of the poor through housing, small business and land reform programmes.

2.2.2.3 Retirement reform, unemployment and accident insurance and National Health Insurance.

2.2.3 **therefore resolve that**:

2.2.3.1 We increase the capacity of the state to ensure the acceleration of the implementation of the comprehensive social security strategy

2.2.3.2 We increase the capacity of the state to ensure the provision of free basic services for the poor, quality free education for poor households, passenger transport subsidies; we increase access to social grants to children and older persons as outlined in the Consolidated Government Document on Comprehensive Social Security.

2.3 On Children

2.3.1 noting that:

2.3.1.1 The StatsSA 2011 Census report, has found that Children make up 31.3% of the population

2.3.1.2 In Polokwane we took a decision to develop a comprehensive strategy on Early Childhood Development which has subsequently been developed.

2.3.1.3 We have increased the age of eligibility for social grants up to the age of 18, a goal that has been implemented progressively and given the positive impacts of the CSG, we need to consider universalising the Child Support Grant so that no deserving child gets excluded.

2.3.1.4 The country's social grants reduced the poverty gap by 63%, that early receipt of the CSG contributed to better educational outcomes for all children, especially the girl child, that early receipt of the CSG contributed to a decrease in risky sexual behavior in adolescence, that early receipt and continued participation in the CSG programme, tended to keep children in school longer.

2.3.1.5 we have achieved universal attendance at schools at primary school.

2.3.2 **therefore resolve that**:

2.3.2.1 We must accelerate the implementation of a Comprehensive Early Childhood Development Programme, taking into consideration the proposals in the NDP, which calls for;

2.3.2.1.1 Universal access for at least four (4) years of Early Childhood Development and the department of social development must take a lead in this area of work,

2.3.2.1.2 The strengthening of youth service programmes and the introduction of programmes that facilitate access to life-skills training and entrepreneurship training.

2.3.2.1.3 Efforts must be made to provide Child care facilities at public and the private sector workplaces.

2.3.2.2 We must ensure integrated services, including nutritional support to expectant mothers and children up until the fifth birthday.

2.3.2.3 We must ensure the provision of

full funding assistance covering tuition, books, accommodation and living allowances to students from poor families.

2.3.2.4 We must continue to pay special attention to Child-headed households.

2.4 On the youth

2.4.1 noting that:

2.4.1.1 Youth aged 15–24 years account for almost 20% of the country's population while those aged 15–34 years account for 37%.

2.4.1.2 The majority of the youth are poor. More than half of all 18–24 year olds lived under the lower bound poverty line of R604 per month in 2011.

2.4.1.3 That more than two-thirds live under the higher bound poverty line of R1 113 per month and that about half are unemployed and about two-thirds are inactive.

2.4.1.4 Further noted that,

2.4.1.5 employment projections show that even if average annual growth were to rise to 5%, unemployment amongst 15–24 year olds would be 44% and 31% by 2020 and 2030 respectively, in the absence of special other interventions.

2.4.1.6 the youth were unduly burdened with all key social challenges including unemployment, substance abuse and HIV and Aids prevalence.

2.4.2 therefore resolve that:

2.4.2.1 We must ensure that our programmes and policies should focus on developing skills that are required by the economy so that the youth can become part of the mainstream economy, this will include accelerating the development and implementation of financial support for job-seekers, that is tied to compulsory learning and skills development as part of the Comprehensive Social Security System.

2.4.2.2 We must continue to develop strategies to retain young people in schools until they complete secondary schooling.

2.4.2.3 We must implement an optional national youth service for two year service which includes sporting, recreational, military and vocational training, with an intention to build a socially inclusive society.

2.4.2.4 We must continue to pay special attention to Child-headed households.

2.4.3 further resolve that:

2.4.3.1 we strengthen and implement policies and programmes to eradicate drug abuse and alcohol related harms as key component of youth development work.

2.4.3.2 We must implement a rights based comprehensive Sexuality education in schools.

2.4.3.3 We improve access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Services and family planning for the youth, including the implementation of a schools health programme.

2.4.3.4 Ensure the promotion of male and female condom use particularly important to prevent STDs and HIV.

2.4.3.5 We must teach and train the youth in particular men to become more responsible and supportive to partners in making sexual and reproductive health decisions.

2.4.3.6 We must also promote, responsible, healthy reproductive lifestyles amongst the youth;

2.4.3.7 we must continue to provide sanitary wear for the indigent Girl Child.

2.5 On Women

2.5.1 noting that:

2.5.1.1 Approximately 52% of the population is female,

2.5.1.2 In Polokwane we took a decision to establish a women ministry, focusing the development of women;

2.5.1.3 We still need to continue to systematically fight against patriarchy and any other forms of abuse against women in society,

2.5.1.4 Many of our women are not yet part of the economic mainstream, including access to economic opportunities

2.5.1.5 Progress has been made in ensuring that women are now actively involved in the decision making structures in society and in government. This includes progress towards achieving the 50/50 parity

2.5.1.6 In addition to the progress made by government in the development of women, civil society structures are now involved in the campaigns that focuses on establishment of centres that focuses on women abuse

2.5.2 **therefore resolve that**:

2.5.2.1 whilst progress has been made in the development of women, the establishment of a Ministry that focuses on women development, there is still a need to effectively implement programmes and policies geared towards the development of women, in particular those that live in abject poverty, the disabled and the most vulnerable in society this includes access to opportunities, access to free basic services and continue to systematically fight patriarchy in society.

2.5.2.2 we must increase access to economic opportunities for women, this includes targeted procurement from women companies, SMME's and this includes transforming the economy to represents women demographics

2.5.2.3 we must also ensure that we work with the rest of society and in particular the private sector to ensure that women are part of the decision making structures in society and ensure that women are part of the mainstreaming economy, in this regard we welcome the proposal by the Ministry on

Women, which we must engage to ensure that it achieves its goal and we must continue monitor the implementation of this important policy proposal.

2.6 On disabilities

2.6.1 noting that:

2.6.1.1 There has been progress in ensuring that the disabled are protected and supported;

2.6.1.2 We have been able to establish a Ministry that focuses on the disabled in society

2.6.1.3 Whilst there is progress on addressing challenges facing the disabled in society, there has been a lack of providing facilities to support the disabled in society, development of braille, sign language.

2.6.2 **therefore resolve that**:

2.6.2.1 We continue to implement policies and programmes that are geared towards the protection and promotion of the rights of people with disabilities, including embarking on a campaign for the protection of the disabled in society with relevant stakeholders,

2.6.2.2 we must also ensure that we make it compulsory that all public buildings make its easy for the disabled to access such facilities,

2.6.2.3 Our policies must be integrated to promote the participation of people with disabilities at all levels of the movement and in all spheres of governance

2.6.3 **further resolve that**:

2.6.3.1 Whilst ensuring continuation of mainstreaming disabled people in schools and establishing full services in the schools, we must prioritise the establishment of special needs schools for specific disabilities where the need arises.

2.6.3.2 We must also develop mechanisms at the Early Childhood Development (ECD) level in order to be able to

detect the needs and challenges of a child at an early age,

2.6.3.3 We must consider the establishment of a commission or a structure focusing on the disabled in society

2.7 On Sports and Recreation

2.7.1 noting that:

2.7.1.1 Sport plays an important role in promoting, community development, social cohesion, and plays a critical role in the sharpening of the minds of children in schools.

2.7.1.2 The 2010 FIFA World Cup played an important role in mobilising society around the common vision and building patriotism and building much needed infrastructure for the development of sports facilities;

2.7.1.3 In the past eighteen years we have made significant improvement in the development of all sporting codes in the country, these includes:
- ❏ That physical education is now a stand-alone and a compulsory subject in schools,
- ❏ The building of more infrastructure for sports and recreation particularly in township and rural communities.

2.7.2 further noting:

2.7.2.1 There is still a need to ensure the organisation and development of all sporting codes in the country, in this regard we welcome the adoption of the new sports and recreation plan which seeks to ensure the development and growth of the sports sector and the welfare of the sporting fraternity.

2.7.3 therefore resolve that:

2.7.3.1 That in order to fully realise the implementation of the vision of building a competitive sporting nation we must resource sport in the country from the public fiscus at all levels.

2.7.3.2 That the MIG must be ring-fenced so as to facilitate investments in sports and recreation infrastructure,

2.7.3.3 the utilisation of transformation charters and score-cards to transform Sporting Franchises', Sporting Councils and Federations and the High Performance Centres must focus on local talent development, this includes targeting developing sporting facilities that are historically not available in other parts of the country, e.g. swimming.

2.7.3.4 The Adopted National Sport and Recreation plan (NRSP) must include the decision to implement the quotas as a means to attain sporting excellence in the medium term.

2.7.4 further resolve that:

2.7.4.1 We must continue to use school sport as the bedrock for sport development and excellence, this includes ensuring that sport becomes compulsory in schools

2.7.4.2 We focus on indigenous and grassroots sport development over the next 10 years so that the need for quotas is phased out.

2.7.4.3 All sport facilities must enable access to people with disabilities and that special attention must be paid to children with disabilities.

2.7.4.4 Sport development must also include targeting active ageing programme and this must be done working with all sectors of society and continue to promote community sport so as to nurture and develop local talent.

2.7.5 Arts and Culture

2.7.5.1 noting that:

2.7.5.1.1 Arts, Culture and Heritage play an important role in nation building.

2.7.5.1.2 This sector can play a role in contributing to the growth and development of society.

2.7.5.2 further noting that:

2.7.5.2.1 There has been progress in the implementation of the White Paper on Arts and Culture, which focuses on the promotion of arts, culture, and heritage as a contributor to addressing

key economic, social and environmental challenges.

2.7.5.2.2 a strategy to enhance economic contribution of the of the arts, crafts and cultural talent has been proposed, which is coupled with the establishment of the National Academy, audience development which seeks to ensure that there are Arts facilitators in schools.

2.7.5.3 **therefore resolve that**:

2.7.5.3.1 Review the White Paper on Arts and Culture to ensure that this sector continues to play a role in the economy and build a socially inclusive society, this includes creating much needed work opportunities.

2.7.5.3.2 Working together with the Artist and other government institutes we must ensure the protection of the artists, including the development of a strategy to fight piracy.

2.7.5.3.3 We should ensure the development and promotion of indigenous language, with a view to include the programme in the curriculum. And that an indigenous language policy which seeks to ensure that one African language should be compulsory in schools depending on the region should be developed in 2014.

2.7.5.3.4 That special emphasis should be placed on promoting the arts in indigenous and historically marginalised communities, to ensure the building of patriotism and national consciousness.

2.7.5.3.5 The ANC must actively promote the national anthem of the country as it currently exists, whenever the ANC sings the original *Nkosi Sikelela iAfrika* it should not be referred to as the national anthem.

2.7.6 **Cultural Heritage**

2.7.6.1 noting that:

2.7.6.1.1 Heritage plays a pivotal role in promoting nation building.

2.7.6.1.2 In order to promote and preserve our rich heritage, we have since adopted a comprehensive programme on liberation heritage

2.7.6.1.3 The South African society is diverse with many cultures;

2.7.6.1.4 The Freedom Charter enjoins us to protect the rights for all the people, regardless of race, colour or sex.

2.7.6.2 further noting:

2.7.6.2.1 In the past eighteen years, we have made progress in ensuring that there is respect for different cultural practices and that there is still a lack of understanding and respect of each other's culture.

2.7.6.3 **therefore resolve that**:

2.7.6.3.1 We promote and preserve our cultural heritage but ensure that all cultural practices are not in conflict with the South African Constitution with special reference to human rights and gender

2.7.6.3.2 All patriarchal practices must be discouraged and that practices such as ukuthwalwa and ukungenwa which are in their nature gender oppressive and abusive to women and children must be outlawed.

2.7.6.3.3 Measures to reduce Xenophobia and to protect people from discrimination based on sexual orientation.

2.8 **On Water Provision**

2.8.1 noting that:

2.8.1.1 Water is a scarce commodity and that in the near future we will be faced with the challenge of water shortages.

2.8.1.2 That there have been efforts made by government to ensure that we preserve water, also produce clean quality water.

2.8.1.3 That our vision remains that of ensuring that people have access to clean and quality water.

2.8.2 **therefore resolve that**:

2.8.2.1 We must implement policy by

reviewing current legislation, to facilitate the removal of unused and inequitable allocations from entitlement holders in order to ensure more equitable distribution of water.

2.8.2.2 The abolishment of water trading and changing the funding model for the development and maintenance of infrastructure.

2.8.2.3 The need for further exploration of conservation initiatives including restriction on the number of golf courses in a particular radius.

2.8.2.4 we must develop small dams especially in rural areas as part of water conservation.

2.8.2.5 We must urgently provide every household with quality, clean water which in the short term may include portable purification tanks and water tanks for rain water harvesting to promote food security.

2.9 On Human Settlements

2.9.1 noting that:

2.9.1.1 In the past eighteen years we have been able to create decent shelter for people through different forms of housing.

2.9.1.2 Having tested the integrated Human settlements e.g. N2 Joe Slovo project in Cape Town, Cornubia in Durban, COSMO City in Joburg and Lephalale in Limpopo. The ANC took a decision to move away from the concept of provision of housing to the creation of Human Settlements and therefore change of label and of the mandate. And we have now continued with a human settlements mandate which now includes safe haven in East London.

2.9.2 further noting that:

2.9.2.1 There are still challenges with regards to the availability of land for decent housing and also challenges with the establishment of residential areas in well located land closer to development and places of work

2.9.2.2 The situation has been made worse through towns and cities that are not being geared for increased level of migration as apartheid influx control policies stunted natural migration patterns.

2.9.2.3 There are still dysfunctional spatial development and planning systems and implementation across the country.

2.9.2.4 A substantial segment of South Africans continue to live in inadequate and precarious settlements.

2.9.3 **therefore resolve that**:

2.9.3.1 We must accelerate the development of a human settlements legislation, that is comprehensive.

2.9.3.2 We continue to build integrated settlements that includes all social amenities such as parks, crèches, clinics, schools, roads and this is in part also advancing the programme on SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (SIP)18 OF THE PICC, this includes.

2.9.3.3 As part of building integrated communities we must continue to transform hostels so as to conform to human settlements, e.g. Jabulani Hostels in SOWETO.

2.9.3.4 As part of human settlement development we will continue to use housing cooperatives so as to create much needed employment in communities and ensure ownership.

2.9.3.5 We accelerate the implementation of the decision to release state owned land, including municipal land to allow for development of human settlement, which will facilitate the deracialization and socio-economic integration of communities, through the Housing Development Agency.

2.9.3.6 We must continue to work with the private sector in particular financial institutions to provide housing for the gap market.

2.9.3.7 We must develop legislation to ban land invasion and in particular land earmarked for development.

2.10 **On Environemntal Protection and the Green Economy**

2.10.1 noting that:

2.10.1.1   Climate change has a negative, economic and social impact on the lives of the people and in particular the most vulnerable in society.

2.10.1.2   We hosted the WSSD and COP17 to contribute towards a just and fair world that protects its environment and promote sustainable development.

2.10.2 **therefore resolve that**:

2.10.2.1   We must drive the global efforts to achieve the stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system; and

2.10.2.2   We must implement green economy policy programmes

2.10.2.3   We must adapt to and manage unavoidable and potential damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain our social, economic and environmental resilience.

2.10.2.4   We have to move towards a more sustainable development path that will create new green jobs, which may help to offset employment losses experienced in other sectors; open up new investment opportunities and export markets; support the creation of a knowledge based economy and allow South Africa to set standards and demonstrate thought leadership.

3. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

1. The ANC's economic vision rests on the Freedom Charter's call that the people shall share in South Africa's wealth. Through economic transformation we intend to build an equitable society in which there is decent work for all.

2. Over the last 18 years significant progress has been made in meeting the basic needs of our people, including through the growth of the social wage and the provision of social infrastructure. However, the redistribution of economic assets, and the growth of job creating industries have not met the expectations we had in 1994.

3. Therefore, as an integral part of the second phase of our transition from apartheid to a national democratic society, we need to accelerate growth and intensify our programme of economic transformation. Over the next five years, the ANC will take decisive and resolute action to overcome the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, which are at the heart of South Africa's socio-economic challenges. We intend to transform the structure of the economy through industrialisation, broad-based black economic empowerment, addressing the basic needs of our people, including women and youth, strengthening and expanding the role of the state and the role of state owned enterprises.

4. Our most effective weapon in the campaign against poverty is the creation of decent work, and creating work requires faster and more inclusive economic growth. The challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality require that accelerated growth takes place in the context of an effective strategy of redistribution that builds a new and more equitable growth path.

Progress and Challenges

5. The resolution taken by of the 52ndNational Conference of the African National Congress continues to define our perspective on economic transformation. The fifteen pillars of Polokwane resolution are:

i. Creating decent work is the primary focus of economic policy.

ii. Accelerating shared economic growth by overcoming obstacles to growth and intervening to promote equity.

iii. Transforming the structures of production and ownership.

iv. A comprehensive and clear rural development strategy.

v. Reversing apartheid settlement patterns in both urban and rural areas.

vi. Expanding the opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, through support for cooperatives and micro-enterprises.

vii. Programmes that directly absorbs the unemployed, including public works programmes.

viii. Expanding the social wage with universal and subsidised access to basic social services.

ix. Investing in priority skills and education, and improving the performance of South African learners in maths and science.

x. Using South Africa's natural resources in a manner that benefits the nation as a whole.

xi. Ensuring energy security and promoting clean and renewable sources of energy supply

xii. Integration on a fair and equitable basis with the economies of Southern Africa and building stronger economic linkages across the continent as a whole

xiii. Participating in world trade, pursuing strategic partnerships with countries of the south and agitating for a fairer world trade system

xiv. Macroeconomic policies that support growth, job creation and poverty eradication on a sustainable basis.

xv. Building the capacity of government to act as a democratic developmental state and implement the programme of economic transformation.

6. Significant progress has been made in implementing aspects of the Polokwane resolution, but much work still needs to be done to put the resolution into action, and implementation of its pillars is only just beginning. Amongst the key achievements of the last five years has been:

- The creation of the national planning commission and the development of a national plan as the basis for mobilising and uniting all South Africans around a common vision.

- The New Growth Path has defined our medium-term policy imperatives, while industrial and trade policies are increasingly active and well resourced.

- We launched an ambitious infrastructure programme, which is gathering momentum every day. Large public investments in energy, ports, railways and roads, will help alleviate supply bottlenecks in the economy, while social infrastructure will improve the living conditions of our people.

- The social wage has continued to expand, with greater government resources allocated to education, health and other basic services.

- Macroeconomic policy remains sustainable and supportive of growth.

7. However, there remain huge challenges and areas where we have not made sufficient progress. These include the following:

- Structural unemployment remains unacceptably high, particularly amongst the youth. Women, especially black women, continue to bear the brunt of structural imbalances in the economy.

- The global crisis of capitalism asserted itself with vengeance from 2008. Despite concerted counter-actions on the part of our movement, the global shock led to the loss of more than 1 million jobs in South Africa, a tragedy from which we are yet to fully recover.

- We have not succeeded in accelerating growth, and even as the global crisis has subsided somewhat, South Africa's growth rate is still below what it was in 2007.

- Government has added greater resources to the social wage and service delivery, but there is increasing concern that these resources are not reaching the right people and are not having the expected impact on the ground.

8. These shortcomings reflect the fact that the constraints to South Africa's growth are deep and structural. Despite macroeconomic stimulus, our recovery from the 2008 crisis has been weak. Investment, trade and employment growth remain hesitant. These structural problems require structural solutions that transform the trajectory of economic growth, reindustrialise the South African economy and accelerate social development. The second phase of the transition should thus mark a decisive break with unemployment, exploitation, inequality and poverty.

9. As we noted in Polokwane, the changes we seek will not emerge spontaneously from the 'invisible hand' of the market. People acting collectively in the spirit of human solidarity must shape the patterns of economic development. In this process the state must play a central and strategic role, by directly investing in underdeveloped areas and directing and incentivising private sector investment, including through the effective deployment of state owned enterprises and development finance institutions.

10. A democratic developmental state, capable of intervening effectively to transform economic relations, is therefore at the centre of our economic agenda. At the same time, our objectives cannot be achieved by the public sector acting alone. It will also need South African citizens and firms who are motivated to invest in the future. This requires confidence in the future and a shared belief that tomorrow will be better than today.

Believing that:
1. The destination we are heading towards is a mixed economy, where the state, private capital, cooperative and other forms of social ownership complement each other in an integrated way to eliminate poverty and foster shared economic growth. The process

of overcoming unemployment poverty and inequality and building a national democratic society will be complex, and requires a long term planning blueprint that creates certainty about where we are going and how we intend to get there.

2. Global developments have created new challenges and opportunities for our economic agenda. Despite its obvious dangers, the crisis indicates that the world is at a crossroads where taking decisive charge of our national destiny is even more important. Our responsibility to act in unity – duty bound to protect the livelihoods of the poor and enhance the welfare of our people with care and forethought - is greater than ever.

3. Despite the challenges facing the global economy, growth in Africa is strong and robust. In this context building intra-African trade is a key economic policy objective, and is in the vital interest of the people of South Africa and the entire African continent.

4. South Africa's endowment of mineral resources belongs to the people as a whole through state custodianship, and should be governed by the democratic developmental state in the interests of all South Africans. Exploitation of minerals must optimise their developmental impact, especially job creation, across the economy. Mining must catalyse broader industrialisation through the realisation of all the potential backward and forward linkages, including a much greater degree of beneficiation.

5. Through industrialisation South Africa should seek to construct a new comparative advantage based on our natural resources, in the context of stronger regional integration. This requires us to ensure the competitive pricing of key resource inputs to our downstream beneficiation activities, including on-going measures to address import parity pricing.

6. Government's ambitious infrastructure programme will support the growth of our supply sectors, unlock key bottlenecks in the economy and underpin the structural transformation that we seek. It is a programme based around strategic integrated projects that will have a catalytic impact on job creation, unlocking resources, developing the poorest regions of our country, overcoming spatial inequalities and developing the region.

7. There are far too many young people who are out of work, and this is a growing problem. Urgent and extra-ordinary measures are required to address youth unemployment. Moreover, the structural gender imbalances in the economy impact negatively on women, especially black women and need to be addressed.

8. A radical improvement in the outcomes generated by our education system is required if we are to change the structure of opportunities in our society, stimulate growth and ensure a more equitable distribution of wealth and income.

9. In addition to creating jobs, eradicating poverty and overcoming extreme inequality, our transformation agenda also embraces the creation of a non-racial entrepreneurial class. SMME and BEE policies should focus on the development of entrepreneurs providing productive inputs into the real economy, rather than shareholder transactions, and should seek to build cooperative institutions and other forms of social ownership.

We therefore resolve:

The National Development Plan

1. The ANC must take the lead in mobilising and uniting all South Africans around a common vision of economic transformation that puts South Africa first. The National Development Plan is a living and dynamic document and articulates a vision which is broadly in line with our objective to create a national democratic society, and should be used as a common basis for this mobilisation. The ANC will continue to engage with the plan, conscious of the need to unite South Africans in action around a common vision and programme of change.

2. Within the NDP vision, critical instruments and policy initiatives will continue to drive government's medium-term policy agenda. These include:
   ■ The national infrastructure plan,

which is an opportunity to change the structure of the economy, apartheid spatial distortions, support beneficiation and industrialisation and contribute to facilitating intra-African trade. As a flag-ship programme of the state, all departments and spheres of government must join in taking forward this programme.

■ The New Growth Path is the economic strategy designed to shift the trajectory of economic development, including through identified drivers of job creation.

■ The industrial policy action plan, which guides the reindustrialisation of the South African economy.

3. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting local companies, entrepreneurs and cooperatives through public procurement and infrastructure spend, and our intention to fully utilise the trade and industrial policy space available to South Africa. Our commitment to localisation extends to the materials used and distributed at ANC conferences. In this regard, the paraphernalia ordered for all ANC conferences and meetings, at whatever level must be made in South Africa.

4. We will continue to construct an inclusive, democratic and fair system of workplace relations that builds on the constitutional right to collective bargaining and enables South Africans to work together in their common interests. Marginalised workers that are outside the current system of labour relations must be mobilised to realise their constitutional rights and join trade unions affiliated to COSATU. The ANC must campaign to ensure peace, stability and respect for the rule of law in the conduct of industrial relations.

The Minerals Sector
5. The ANCs policy with respect to the further development of the minerals sector is based on the following elements:
   ■ South Africa is endowed with abundant mineral resources, including the following strategic and important assets:
   ❏ Minerals for manufacturing: Steel (iron ore), polymers (coal or oil/gas), base metals (copper, zinc, nickel), Platinum group metals, chromium, vanadium, manganese, alumina-silicates.
   ❏ Minerals for energy: coal, uranium (also limestone for washing emissions), natural gas, including shale gas and coal-bed methane gas.
   ❏ Minerals for agriculture: NPK-nitrogen (gas), phosphates, potassium, conditioners (sulphur, limestone)
   ❏ Minerals for Infrastructure: Steel (iron ore) cement (limestone, gypsum), copper.

■ Within this list of minerals, those strategic minerals that require special public policy measures will be identified

■ State intervention with a focus on beneficiation for industrialisation is urgently required. Instruments are required to support beneficiation and competitive pricing of these strategic resources include the use of targeted management of exports of minerals. In addition, SA's share of some resources offers possible producer power which could be used to facilitate backward and forward mineral economic linkages.

■ At the forefront of state intervention should be the strengthening of the state mining company which will capture a share of mineral resource rents and equity. It should support, where appropriate, vertically integrated value chains that strengthen strategic industries, by ensuring that adequate amounts of raw materials are made available to them at affordable prices.

■ The state must capture an equitable share of mineral resource rents through the tax system and deploy them in the interests of long-term economic growth, development and transformation.

■ Mining should create safe and decent work, and mineral extraction should not compromise local communities or the environment. Government should urgently conduct a comprehensive review of whether mining companies are meeting their obligations regarding social and labour plans, including those stipulated by the Mining

Charter and MPRDA. Social plans must be effectively integrated with community and municipal development programmes.

■ There is a need to develop mineral knowledge linkages by encouraging youth to study science and engineering, and providing incentives for this including free education up to first year university level for these subjects. We must also expand investment in research and development that contributes towards innovation that supports beneficiation.

Youth employment, small business and cooperatives

6. Urgent action is needed to get more young people into the work-place. The private sector, public sector, youth organisations and trade unions must unite in action to address youth unemployment through interventions that do not jeopardise the jobs of existing workers, or undermine workers' rights more generally. Government must act to improve the quality of active labour market policies, and create incentives for absorbing the young unemployed, so that young, unskilled job seekers can gain entry into employment more easily. The expansion of vocational training, linking the skills development with industrial growth and job creation and expanding the support for youth, especially black youth, in accessing and developing skills are also critical ingredients of our response. The effective working of our system of basic education is critical to economic growth and development.

7. We must continue to encourage the creation of new businesses, cooperatives and the expansion of small business, by reducing the costs of compliance with government regulations, making it easier for companies to 'do business' with government, making sure that government pays its invoices on time and strengthening the role of our development finance institutions.

Developmental state

8. We must make our government a more capable and effective state, with the technical and political capacity to lead development and transform the economy. This will

require us to:

■ Ensure bold forms of state intervention, including through:
   ❏ Financial regulation and control, including through a state owned bank.
   ❏ Progressive and redistributive taxation
   ❏ Wage and income policies that promote decent work, growth and address poverty and inequality.
   ❏ Progressive competition policies that promote growth and employment, and address poverty and inequality
   ❏ A well-resourced state-led industrial and trade policy
   ❏ Increased state ownership in strategic sectors, where deemed appropriate on the balance of evidence, and the more effective use of state-owned enterprises.

■ Marshal our state-owned enterprises and development finance institutions taking account of recommendations of the Presidential Review Commission, with a view of transforming them to be one of the key instruments of the developmental state. This will require a comprehensive transformation of the policy framework and institutional architecture governing SOEs and DFIs.

■ Ensure a proper balance between political leadership and a professional public service. A critical objective for the next five years is to improve the quality of the social wage, by rolling back corruption, inefficiency and waste in the public service, improving the productivity of public servants and ensuring much tighter accountability, with firm consequences where there is a failure to deliver services.

■ Government should increase its own capacity to deliver on its core obligations, including the provision of social infrastructure, where appropriate. This will require eliminating an over-reliance on tenders where this is consistent with the delivery of effective services. Tenders must be issued in an open and transparent manner that 1does not compromise our objectives in respect of service delivery and economic transformation.

Macroeconomic policy

9. The starting point of our macroeconomic policy is the goals and objectives of the second phase of the transition to a national democratic society: confronting the triple challenge of unemployment, poverty and inequality directly. In this regard:

    ■ The ANC will continue to strive for macro-economic balances that support industrialisation, are biased towards job creation, ensure long term stability and sustainable growth and development that bolster the growth of domestic industrial capacity and in making policy tradeoffs will select those that favour productive sectors of the economy. Macroeconomic policy must help to build an economy in which income inequality recedes.

    ■ Key objectives of the macroeconomic policy framework in the period ahead will be to counter economic volatility, support sustainable growth and a competitive exchange rate. In this regard we must ensure social dialogue on the coordination of fiscal, monetary and incomes policies to achieve these objectives.

    ■ South Africa requires a flexible monetary policy regime, aligned with the objectives of the second phase of transition. Without sacrificing price stability, monetary policy should also take account of other objectives such as employment creation and economic growth. In this regard, government should engage with the new wisdom developing on macroeconomic policy around the world in response to past failures and the global crisis.

Rural development and land reform

10. In the 52nd Conference, we identified land reform and rural development as a priority. As we approach the centenary year of the 1913 Natives Land Act, the African national Congress recommits itself to urgently accelerate the pace of land reform in South Africa.

11. In giving expression to this urgency:

    ■ land reform must represent a radical

and rapid break from the past without significantly disrupting agricultural production and food security.

    ■ The state must mobilize resources to reverse both the human and material conditions of those displaced by previous land policies; and therefore resolves as follows:

    ■ Transformation imperatives, dealing with the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality in rural areas ought to be addressed, without any further delay.

    ■ Equitable land allocation and use across race, gender and class, must be ensured.

    ■ Agrarian reform: Balancing land transformation with production discipline for food security must be implemented.

Land Audit

12. We re-affirm the Polokwane resolution that a comprehensive audit of state owned land be completed urgently.

Willing Buyer willing seller

13. We affirm the following proposals:

    ■ Replace willing buyer willing seller with the "Just and equitable" principle in the Constitution immediately where the state is acquiring land for land reform purposes.

    ■ Expropriation without compensation on land acquired through unlawful means or used for illegal purposes having due regard to Section 25 of the Constitution.

    ■ Expedite the promulgation of the new Expropriation Act.

Land Tenure system

14. A four-tier system is recommended:

    ■ State and Public land: leasehold

    ■ Privately owned: freehold with limited extent.

15. Land owned by foreign nationals:

    ■ No ownership of land by foreign nationals as a principle.

■ Convert current ownership into long term lease after land audit has been finalized.

16. Communal land: communal tenure with institutionalized use rights.
   ■ Taxation of under-utilized land, in both communal and commercial areas.
   ■ Expedite the Tenure Security Policy and bill against farm evictions.

Institutions in support of land reform
17. Land is a fundamental feature of ownership and control and whilst racial, gender and class concentration of ownership of land still persists, the setting up of institutions to regulate land use, standardize land valuations and normalise land use and distribute is important.

18. We recommend the following institutions in support of the land reform:
   ■ Office of the Valuer General (OVG).
   ■ Land Management Commission (LMC)
   ■ Land rights management board
   ■ We resolve that land be recognized in the Constitution as a socio-economic right and that indigent households be allocated minimum landholdings.

Rural Development
19. We make the following recommendations with regards to rural development:
   ■ A rural development sustained by rural co-operatives bank.
   ■ Sustainable rural settlements, which could grow into rural town/cities.
   ■ Prioritize roll-out of bulk infrastructure in rural areas e.g. constructuion of new dams and irrigation, rail, roads, communications, ICT, energy and green economy.
   ■ Finalize without further delay the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill.

Food Security
20. We further implementation of the Freedom Charter's call to help those who work the

land with implements, seeds, livestock, tractors, irrigation infrastructure and other material support:
   ■ Scale up the recapitalization and development programme and the comprehensive agricultural support programme, including in communal areas.
   ■ Rationalize various existing food security initiatives.
   ■ The commission reaffirmed land as socio-economic factor.

Re-opening Restitution
21. The commission recommends as follows:
   ■ Reopening of the lodgement date.
   ■ Provide for exceptions to the cut-off date of 1913 so as to accommodate the Khoi and San descendants, heritage sites and historical landmarks.
   ■ That this forms part of the 1913 Natives Land Act centenary observation.

Capacity of the State
22. Build the organization and capability of rural communities to be champions of their own destiny:
   ■ Various Cooperatives including a rural cooperative bank.
   ■ Rural development agency.
   ■ Strengthen the coordination amongst local structures.
   ■ Include local governments and traditional leaders in the local management of land administration.
   ■ Revive agricultural colleges and make agriculture a compulsory part of the curriculum in primary school.

4. *LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNANCE*
"Towards More Integrated Cooperative Governance as Part of a Developmental State"

1. Policy Framework

1.1. The transformation of the state issues dealt with in this Commission on Legislature and Governance have to be understood against the background of the Strategy and Tactics document and the NDP (National Development plan) and NGP (New Growth Path).

1.2. To deepen the NDR (National Democratic Revolution), and accelerate service delivery and development, we need a stronger developmental state and a more integrated cooperate governance system. The more we build a developmental state, the more we create the conditions for a more integrated cooperative governance system. And the more we strengthen the cooperative governance system, the more we create the conditions for a developmental state. There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between a developmental state and cooperative governance.

1.3. It is within this framework that the Commission dealt with the issues below.

2. Report in Context

2.1. There was general agreement with the positions set out in the Policy Discussion Document prepared for the ANC's June 2012 Policy Conference. The issues reported on below should be understood in terms of the Policy Discussion Document.

2.2. The resolutions below mainly do not cover decisions taken at previous National Conferences of the ANC – unless it is necessary. Previous decisions are endorsed. The Commission calls for their effective implementation.

3. Need for More Integrated Cooperative Governance

3.1. The Commission noted the need for more effective cooperative governance to advance service delivery and development.

3.2. **And resolved**:

3.2.1 The powers and functions of the 3 spheres of government should be reviewed to provide greater clarity and facilitate more effective service delivery and development.

3.2.2 National and provincial government should monitor and support local government in ways that strengthen municipalities, not erode their powers and functions.

3.2.3 There should be greater integration of planning across the spheres and public entities, with alignment between the NDP, PGDS (Provincial Growth and Development Strategies) and IDPs. Such planning should seek to address spatial segregation, including through an integrated urban development framework and more effective rural development policies. Municipalities should be encouraged to develop explicit spatial restructuring strategies as part of their IDPs. Municipalities should develop effective land-use management policies to achieve their spatial objectives. They should strengthen the link between public transport and land-use management.

3.2.4 Decisions taken at Inter-governmental Forums should be implemented effectively.

3.2.5 There should be greater cooperation of legislatures.

3.2.6 All 3 spheres of government should work closer with SOEs (State-Owned Enterprises), DFIs (Development Finance Institutions) and other public entities, and with civil society.

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3.2.7 The NEC should provide guidelines to government on its draft Bill on national government interventions in provincial government and provincial government interventions in municipalities as soon as possible. This Bill should take into account the experiences of recent national interventions in provinces; the need for national interventions in provinces to be in synergy with provincial interventions in municipalities; and the need for the Bill to be in synergy with relevant financial and public service legislation.

3.2.8 Outstanding issues relating to the creation of a single public service should be finalized through taking into account:

■ The complexities of the issues that need to be addressed

■ The need to ensure greater coherence and cohesion of the local government public administration as an important part of ensuring a single public service.

■ The need to take into account the NDP.

■ The need for the ANC NEC to further consider the implementation challenges and take a final decision on the viability of a single public service within 6 months.

■ The issues be discussed within the Tripartite Alliance and finalized within 9 months.

3.2.9 The proposal by the Education and Health Commission that the President appoints a Remuneration Commission for public servants in general.

4. Future of Provinces

4.1. The Committees noted the decisions of the December 2010 ANC Summit on Provincial and Local Government, and the options in the L&G Policy Discussion Document.

4.2. The Committees **resolved**:

4.2.1 Provinces be reformed, reduced and strengthened.

4.2.2 A Presidential Commission be appointed to review the provinces, and make proposals on, among other issues, the role of provinces and the number the country should have and their possible boundaries.

4.2.3 The Report of the Presidential Commission be presented to the next ANC NGC and any changes that have to be made to the provincial system be given effect to in the 2019 national and provincial elections.

5. A Differentiated Local Government Model

5.1. The Commission noted the significant differences in the character of municipalities that belong to the same category, and the previous decisions in this regard.

5.2. And **resolved** that there should be a differentiated local government model which should include:

5.2.1 Municipalities exercising different powers and functions from a common list, with differences based on such criteria as human settlement types; spatial characteristics; economic activity; revenue base; finances; and capacity.

5.2.2 Differentiation in scope of IDPs, funding support and capacity building.

5.2.3 Devolution of certain provincial functions to stronger municipalities.

5.2.4 New revenue raising powers for some municipalities.

5.2.5 Strong local municipalities not being located in Districts.

5.2.6 Government developing a policy and regulatory framework on differentiation.

6. Role of District Municipalities

6.1. The Commission noted the proposals in the Policy Discussion Paper.

6.2. And **resolved**:

6.2.1 District municipalities should

focus on coordinating, planning and support to local municipalities functions.

6.2.2 District municipalities should exist only in areas where there are weak local municipalities.

6.2.3 There should be a new funding model for District municipalities.

6.2.4 The government's massive new infrastructure development programmes should be used to strengthen District municipalities.

7. Municipal Governance

7.1. The Commission noted the lack of clarity on the role of different functionaries in the governance of municipalities and the need for more effective governance of municipalities.

7.2. The Commission **resolved**:

7.2.1 There should be greater separation of the executive and legislative arms of municipalities

7.2.2 There should be more effective oversight of the executive committees by council and council committees. The council oversight committees should be properly resourced and capacitated. Where affordable, Chairs of Council committees should be full-time.

7.2.3 The plenary type of municipalities should be abolished.

7.2.4 The roles of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip should be clarified.

7.2.5 A policy paper be developed on the greater separation of the executive and legislative arms of the municipalities, taking into account the need for a differentiated model of local government.

8. Strengthening Ward Committees as Part of Community Participation

8.1. The Commission noted the vital importance of ward committees and community participation in ensuring that municipalities function effectively.

8.2. The Commission **resolved**:

8.2.1 Ward committees should be made up of a diversity of community interests, not be dominated by political activists.

8.2.2 Ward committees should comprise up to 30 people in geographically large wards, in which there could also be area structures of the Ward Committee.

8.2.3 Within an incremental framework, some powers should be delegated to the more effective ward committees. Ward committees could take responsibility for fixing potholes, pavements, street lights and similar issues.

8.2.4 Municipalities should be obliged to consider proposals from ward committees and inform them of their responses.

8.2.5 To the extent possible, municipalities should provide resources to ward committees and provide members with some financial support.

8.2.6 To consider whether a CDW (Community Development Worker) is attached to each ward committee as a field worker.

8.2.7 Consider whether School Governing Bodies, Community Policing Forums, Health Forums and other structures should be part of Ward committees.

8.2.8 Ward Committees should engage more with Thusong Centres.

8.2.9 Ward committees should be linked to other forms of community participation.

8.2.10 A spirit of volunteerism should be encouraged so that residents take more responsibility to improve the communities in which they live without expecting a material reward for this.

8.2.11 Municipalities should also respond more effectively to community participation outside of the state structures.

8.2.12 Municipalities should engage more

with community organizations in ways that reduce the prospects of service delivery protests.

9. Local Government Finances

9.1. The Commission noted the major challenges in the local government financial system.

9.2. The Commission **resolved** that there should be major review of the local government financial system, which should include:

9.2.1 A review of the equitable share formula.

9.2.2 Municipalities to maximize their own revenue.

9.2.3 Improving the capacity of municipalities to spend more effectively.

9.2.4 Unviable municipalities to be addressed.

9.2.5 Further research into the viability of a local business tax for municipalities.

9.2.6 Lowering the cost of borrowing from DFIs for municipalities.

9.2.7 Greater transparency in procurement processes and ensuring better value for money.

9.2.8 Avoiding over-regulation of local government finances.

9.2.9 Greater alignment between national and provincial government with local government in view of differing financial years.

9.2.10 Greater recognition of the importance providing electricity to local government finances.

9.3. Consideration needs to be given to the following:

9.3.1 An insurance scheme or some other way of catering for councillors' houses and other properties that are destroyed because of the position they occupy as councilors. The national budget meets the cost of this.

9.3.2 A once-off grant to municipalities to offset the backlogs in service delivery backlogs.

9.3.3 A transitional restructuring grant for municipalities whose boundaries were changed following the May 2011 local government elections.

9.3.4 A review of the remuneration of councilors and the resources allocated to them, taking into account the enhanced role of ordinary councilors in the new model of municipal governance proposed in section 7 above. The National Fiscus should contribute significantly to the remuneration of councilors.

10. Role of Municipal Demarcation Board

10.1. The Commission noted several challenges in the role of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) and previous decisions in this regard.

10.2. And **resolved**:

10.2.1 There should be a review of the role, scope and composition of the MDB.

10.2.2 The government should appoint a Panel of Experts to assist with this.

10.2.3 The MDB should take into account the financial implications of its re-demarcation for municipalities; the challenges of unviable municipalities; the need for ward boundaries to break down racial barriers and a reduced frequency of re-demarcations.

10.2.4 The ANC should develop its capacity to engage with the demarcation process.

11. Relationship Between ANC Structures and Municipalities

11.1. The Commission noted that for municipalities to be effective, the ANC and Alliance need to be stronger, more cohesive and stable. Many of the tensions within the ANC get translated into municipalities and vice versa.

11.2. And **resolved**:

11.2.1 ANC structures, especially RECs and BECs, should exercise political and strategic oversight without seeking to micro-manage municipalities and

use them as sites to wage internal party struggles.

11.2.2 The ANC should develop a policy framework for how structures, from BEC upwards, should relate to municipalities, councilors and officials.

12. Strengthening the Legislatures

12.1. The Commission noted the challenges facing the legislatures in being more activist and developmental.

12.2. And **resolved**:

12.2.1 There should be a more activist people-centred model of legislatures should be developed.

12.2.2 Legislatures should be strengthened as part of building a developmental state.

12.2.3 The legislatures oversight model and capacity should be improved.

12.2.4 Constituency work should be used more effectively to link the legislatures to the people.

12.2.5 The legislatures should play a more effective role in shaping the national agenda.

12.2.6 The ANC as the majority party should play a more effective role in the legislatures' budgets, structures and human resource issues.

12.2.7 The Chief Whip's Offices in all 3 spheres should be the centre of decision-making and should be appropriately resourced.

12.2.8 The Chief Whips in all 3 spheres should work more effectively together.

12.2.9 The ANC Political Committees in the legislatures should be strengthened.

12.2.10 A Paper should be developed within 6 months to give more content to the above proposals, and provide a strategy and implementation plan, after having discussed the above issues with the legislatures.

13. Single Elections

13.1. The Commission noted:

13.1.1 Election campaigns give the ANC an opportunity to connect with the masses and renew our mandates – so we shouldn't reduce them.

13.1.2 Without separate local government elections, which open spaces in the state, it will cost the ANC more financially to reach our constituencies.

13.1.3 Elections help to build the organization and capacity of our cadres.

13.1.4 Provincial ANC leaders currently oversee the finalization of our local government candidates, and they will not be able to do so if they themselves are candidates to be public representatives.

13.2. And **resolved**:

13.2.1 That the current system of separate elections be retained.

13.2.2 However, in future, should conditions warrant it, consideration should be given to reviewing the issue of elections.

14. Allocation of Seats in Municipal Councils after Elections

14.1. The Commission noted:

14.1.1 The allocation of fewer PR seats to parties that win many wards.

14.1.2 The allocation of residual votes to parties that have not qualified to win a seat.

14.2. And **resolved**:

14.2.1 That the principle of "fair representation" in the allocation of seats in municipal councils after elections in the Constitution be retained.

14.2.2 However, the formula to give effect to this should be reviewed, including the way residual votes are allocated to parties as this tends to be unfair.

14.2.3 The L & G Commission undertakes research into this and prepares a

position paper for the NEC to take decisions on.

15. Gender Mainstreaming

15.1. The Commission noted inadequate progress on gender equality in the public sector.

15.2. And **resolved**:

15.2.1 To more effectively implement resolutions on this taken previously.

16. Traditional Affairs

16.1. The Commission noted:

16.1.1 The significant progress on issues related to traditional affairs.

16.1.2 The need for greater clarity within the ANC on the role of traditional leadership.

16.1.3 The need for the L&G Sub-Committee and the NEC to give greater guidance on traditional affairs.

16.2. The Commission **resolved**:

16.2.1 There should be further changes to the system of communal land administration..

16.2.2 Relations between councilors and traditional leaders should be improved in the interests of service delivery and development.

16.2.3 The process of settling disputes and claims on traditional leadership should be expedited..

16.2.4 The ANC NEC L&G Sub-Committee should prepare a paper for the NEC to take decisions on outstanding issues on traditional affairs.

17. Corruption

17.1. The Commission noted that there is significant corruption in many sections of society, including in the private sector

17.2. And **resolved**:

17.2.1 As the leaders of society, ANC comrades in every sphere of activity,

need to be the champions in the anti-corruption campaigns.

17.2.2 The ANC should take tougher action against corruption.

17.2.3 Systems to detect and act against corruption should be strengthened.

17.2.4 There should be greater cooperation across the spheres of government in dealing with corruption.

17.2.5 Corrruptors should be punished as well.

18. Further Issues in Strengthening the Local Government System

18.1.1 The capacity of councilors and officials should be significantly improved.

18.1.2 SALGA needs to be properly resourced and strengthened. Consideration needs to be also given to:

18.1.2..1. SALGAhavingpermanent representatives in the NCOP with the right to vote.

18.1.2..2. SALGA having full-time office-bearers.

18.1.2..3. The national budget meeting the costs of the above.

18.1.3 Given the importance of the NDP and NGP, LED (Local Economic Development) should be strengthened.

18.1.4 There should be a more effective deployment policy, with a greater retention of councilors after elections.

18.1.5 There should be more full-time councilors.

18.1.6 Changing municipal boundaries alone, including by merging municipalities, will not solve the problem of unviable municipalities. Other issues of the viability of municipalities should also be addressed, including the financial,

economic, capacity and other challenges.

19. Implementation of resolutions Adopted at the 53rd National Conference

19.1. The Commission noted the challenges of the ANC NEC L&G Sub-Committee.

19.2. And **resolved**:

19.2.1 The L&G Sub-Committee should be strengthened, including through full-time personnel and resources.

19.2.2 The Commission should hold members of the executive to account more effectively and should seek the assistance of the SGO's Office in this regard where necessary.

19.2.3 Within 3 months of the establishment of the new ANC NEC L&G Sub-Committee, a strategy and programme to implement the above resolutions should be developed.

19.2.4 There be an Annual Assessment of the work of the L&G Sub-Committee.

5. PEACE AND STABILITY

The Commission affirmed the 52nd National Conference Resolutions and noted the progress made in their implementation.

The Commission considered that at the 4th National Policy Conference we recommended various policy changes to be considered by Conference. In charting the way forward we therefore considered the following questions:

1. Whether to adopt the substance and text of the policy amendments proposed by the Policy Conference;

2. Whether the Commission wished to review the policy changes proposed at Policy Conference; and

3. Whether the Commission proposes to put forward additional policy proposals for further consideration, in Correctional Services, Defence and Military Veterans, Justice, Home Affairs, and Police.

The proposed resolutions that follow incorporate both the National Policy Conference recommendations and the current refinements introduced in our recent discussions in Commission. As such the report is comprehensive.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Recidivism

Noting that:
■ There is a high rate of recidivism as a result of among other things, the quality of the rehabilitation programmes and decisions of parole boards; and
■ Correcting offending behaviour is a societal responsibility.

Therefore resolves that:
1. The capacity of the parole boards and case management committees be strengthened to ensure effective standard operating procedures and improvement in the quality

of decisions;
2. There should be a deliberate effort to involve the community in the integration of former inmates into society;
3. The ANC should play a leading role in ensuring victim participation in the parole process; and
4. The ANC should mobilise communities to play a positive role in offender re-integration.

Remand Detention

Noting that:
■ The high number of inmates who spend long periods in Remand Detention; and
■ Challenges still remain in ensuring that victims of crime participate and make inputs in parole hearings.

Therefore resolves that:
1. The Department should provide support and information to victims of crime to enable their increased participation in parole hearings;
2. The Departments of Correctional Services, Justice and Constitutional Development and the Police should ensure that the issue of inmates who spend long periods in Remand Detention is addressed through better case flow management.

DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS

Exhumation and Repatriation of Cadres Buried Outside the Country

Noting that:
■ Many of our fallen comrades remain buried outside the country;
■ The original view of the ANC was not to take responsibility for the exhumation and repatriation of the remains of its members who died in exile.
■ The overwhelming desire of the families and comrades of those who are buried outside

of the Republic is that their mortal remains should be re-buried at home.

Therefore resolves that:
1. The newly elected NEC should expeditiously resolve this matter, including the manner in which the state should take charge of the exhumation and repatriation of comrades who are buried outside the country.

Welfare of Military Veterans
Noting that:
■ Many former MK members remain destitute, unemployed, poor, and do not receive much assistance from the state; and

■ Some of these former members were demobilized from the SANDF with little safety nets for their survival.

Therefore Resolves that:
1. There should be programmes to uplift and attempt to reintegrate former MK members within the structures of the ANC and broader society in order to utilise the skills which they acquired in their training and education, particularly in politics and security.

Creation of a Stand-alone Ministry for Military Veterans
Noting that:
■ The 52nd National Conference resolved that a Military Veteran's Ministry should be established; and

■ the Department of Military Veterans was subsequently established under the auspices of the newly reconfigured Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans; and

■ Unhappiness still persists among others, that the Department of Military Veterans is under resourced.

Therefore resolves that:
1. There should be a dedicated budget for the Department of Military Veterans which should be adequately resourced.

POLICE
Noting:
■ That the ANC resolved in 1994 to establish a single Police Service;

■ That the resolution relating to a single police service has not been fully implemented

■ The existence of several police services under different municipalities and entities ;

■ The different training, disciplinary standards in these police services as well as the different remuneration levels;

■ The constitutional injunction that there should be a single police service

■ The constitutional provision that provides that national legislation must provide a framework for the establishment, powers functions and control of municipal police services;

■ The current statutory responsibilities of the different police services

Therefore resolves that:
1. The newly elected NEC must further interrogate the challenges inherent in the execution of the resolution by the end of 2013.

2. The National Commissioner should ensure the implementation of general, training, operational and discipline standards in relation to policing to foster synergy, uniformity and consistency throughout the Republic.

Conditions of Service for SAPS members in the lower levels
Noting that:
■ It is problematic for members of the security forces to be unionized, and

■ the conditions of service in the SAPS are not satisfactory and need attention at the lower levels.

Therefore resolves that:
1. The Department of Police should review the conditions of service for members of the SAPS at lower levels.

STREET COMMITTEES

Noting that:

- The 52nd Conference took a decision to establish street committees in order to help fight crime;

- The resolution has not been implemented.

Therefore resolves:
1. To urge the incoming NEC to ensure that its structures implement this resolution.

TRANSFORMATION IN SECURITY DEPARTMENTS

Noting that:

- The transformation of the security departments has in the main been hampered by the middle management that continues to resist change and targets progressive personnel for dismissal.

Therefore resolves that:
1. Tools of transformation and employment equity should be directed at transforming the middle management of security structures;

RHINO POACHING

Noting:
- The upsurge in rhino poaching and the detrimental effects thereof to our national heritage; ecology; environment and tourism.

Therefore resolves that:
1. Harsher sentences be handed down on those convicted of this crime.

COMPREHENSIVE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY

Noting that:

- Some of the National Key Points are being secured by private security companies and the risks that this state of affairs poses to national security.

Further Noting

- The country does not have a comprehensive National Security Strategy to ensure cooperation and synergy between security organs.

Therefore resolves that:
1. Government expedites the crafting and execution of a Comprehensive National Security Strategy;
2. National Key Points be secured by National Security Agencies.

HOME AFFAIRS

Noting that:

- The presence of undocumented migrants in the Republic poses both an economic and security threat to the country;

- There is empirical evidence that the majority of asylum seekers do not qualify for refugee status and protection;

- The cross-departmental responsibility and competencies for border management creates duplication of tasks; weak data collection and control; and

- There are challenges relating to legislation regulating access to citizenship by foreign nationals.

Further noting that:

- The Department is embarking on a modernization process to develop a single national identity system which is based on biometrics, and which will be used in the Integrated Justice System to fight crime more effectively; and

- There is a need to balance the inward flow of low skilled labour to curtail the negative impact it has on domestic employment.

Therefore resolves that:

1. Government should reconsider its policy relating to centers for asylum seekers during consideration of their status;

2. There should be awareness programs to combat xenophobia and educate society against narrow nationalism;

3. Home Affairs should take a lead in the border management agency as a department which is seized with immigration issues.

4. Legislation should be introduced to criminalise the fraudulent acquisition of

vital documents such as Identity Documents and provide for such crimes to be treated as a serious offence;

5. ANC branches should be involved in Stakeholder Forums of the Department as a demonstration of "the people" governing as per the Freedom Charter; and

6. There is a need for a single national identity system which will contain a profile of all South Africans and documented foreign nationals who comply with our laws.

JUSTICE AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Noting that:

■ Newly appointed judges get assimilated by the dominant culture in the judiciary and hence do not enhance transformation;

■ Black lawyers not being briefed sufficiently by the government impedes the development of black lawyers as future judges;

■ Some court jurisdictions are not aligned to municipal demarcations and as a result affect negatively access to justice; and

■ There has been no comprehensive approach by the ANC to traditional leaders in general and the Traditional Courts Bill in particular.

Further noting that:

■ The principle of separation of powers means that we should discourage the encroachment of one arm of the state on the constitutional terrain of another, and that there must no bias in this regard

■ The Progress Report on the implementation of some of the recommendations since the 52nd National Conference. In particular the Commission noted that the Constitution 17th Amendment Bill and the Superior Courts Bill have now been passed by the National Assembly to advance the transformative objective of the Constitution and further enhance the independence of the judiciary.

■ The state seems to consistently lose cases in courts.

Therefore resolves that:

1. The ANC reaffirms the position that the branches of the state are co-equal parties entrusted with distinct constitutional powers in their quest to realize the ideals of a democratic South Africa. Each branch of the state must therefore observe the inherent constitutional limitations regarding its own power and authority and that no branch should undermine the others when exercising its constitutional mandate;

2. There should be holistic criteria for eligibility to judicial appointment which include amongst others social activism;

3. Government should strengthen briefing black lawyers so as to acquaint them with defending the state and not individuals, thus creating a pool for potential judges;

4. In order to facilitate access to justice, court jurisdictions should be aligned to municipal demarcation as much as it is reasonably possible; and

5. The LOCUM system in the Magistrates Courts, should be regulated to eliminate its abuse and to enable transformation of the judiciary.

6. The Criminal Justice System should redouble efforts to ensure that case flow management is optimized in order to reduce backlogs.

7. The NEC should be seized with the contradictions pertaining to the constitutional provisions relating to Traditional Leaders and their role and function in society with particular reference to their adjudicating powers.

8. The state should investigate the reasons for the perception that it has a poor success rate at courts, and inter-alia consider the quality of its legal advice.

6. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Believing that:

1. The ANC in pursuit of its international relations objectives as directed by the Freedom Charter which states that "there shall be peace and friendship". Therefore, International Relations is utilised by the ANC to form friendships and to work towards peace in the continent and in the world, whilst pursuing South Africa's national interest.

2. ANC's international relations policy is directly informed by our domestic policy, and vice versa, and they are mutually reinforcing.

3. The ANC remains committed to its founding values of a struggle for a humane, just, equitable, democratic, and free world.

4. The development and prosperity of Africa remains the central objective of the ANC's international perspective and policy for purposes of advancing the African Renaissance.

5. ANC's international relations work is underpinned by a commitment to development, democracy, human rights, peace and security in the world.

Recognising that:

6. As the governing party, the ANC has used its progressive internationalism as a prism through which it views the world. Its independent views and courage on the international stage has been acknowledged by many countries.

7. The current balance of forces provides challenges and opportunities for progressive forces, particularly manifest in:
   a. The global contest between progressive and reactionary ideological perspectives on world affairs.
   b. The global economic crisis.
   c. Continued dominance of countries of the North.
   d. Militarism and regime change doctrine.
   e. The emergence of powers of the South.
   f. The rise of Africa as an important actor in world affairs.
   g. The uprisings in North Africa and the Middle East.
   h. Global governance institutions remain untransformed.
   i. A growing global civil society movement targeting capitalism.
   j. The new scramble for Africa.

Recalling and Reaffirming:

8. All previous international relations resolutions of the 2002 National Conference in Stellenbosch and the 2007 National Conference in Polokwane including the 2010 General Council in Durban, particularly on:
   a. Peace, Stability and end to Conflicts in Africa;
   b. African Union Government;
   c. South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA);
   d. Refugee Policy and Immigration Policy;
   e. Business Code of Conduct on the African Continent;
   f. Parliamentary Diplomacy;
   g. Political Party Foundation Funding;
   h. Rebuilding bodies with the AU (PAWO & PAYM);
   i. Rebuilding a Progressive Movement in Africa and the world.

9. The 2010 National General Council resolution identifies the six pillars of ANC's international work as follows:
   a. Contributing to building a better Africa and a better world;
   b. Continental and international solidarity;
   c. Party-to-party, intra-lateral party and multilateral relations;

d. The transformation of global governance institutions;

e. Policy development issues;

f. Campaigns.

10. The ANC continues to work on the African continent and in the world through party-to-party relations, participation in relevant international forums, conflict resolution on the continent, involvement in campaigns, dealing with some of the transformational global governance issues and ensuring ongoing policy development.

11. The International Relations Department at the ANC Headquarters remains inadequately capacitated to co-ordinate the development of policy, lead campaigns and partner with like-minded organisations in doing international work

12. The ANC and the ANC-led government remain committed to the promotion of a humane, just, equitable, and free Africa.

Therefore Resolves:

ON PILLAR 1: CONTRIBUTING TO BUILDING A BETTER AFRICA AND BETTER WORLD

BUILDING A BETTER AFRICA

The African Union (AU):

a. The ANC remains committed to the ideals and objectives of African Union, the operations of its institutions and the implementation of its programmes.

b. It joins the continent in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the African Union commencing in May 2013, recognising the important role it played in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid. It believes that this provides the continent with a strategic opportunity to reflect on the past 50 years and map out the way forward.

c. The ANC further congratulates the African Union for the election of the woman to be the chairperson of the AU Commission and calls upon the ANC-led government to provide the AU Commission with all the necessary support required.

d. The ANC resolves that the pivotal role that South Africa has played should continue, especially with regard to the strengtheningof

the AU institutions, particularly the AU Commission.

e. Recognising that the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) are the building blocs of the AU, the ANC resolves that South Africa should continue working with other countries to strengthen RECs with special emphasis on SADC.

f. The ANC also resolves that South Africa should continue to play a meaningful role in the AU and in the implementation of its programme of peacemaking and peace building through dialogue.

g. The ANC strongly encourages that the ownership, control and utilisation of natural, marine and land resources as well as essential infrastructure must be to the benefit of the peoples of Africa.

h. The ANC calls on the AU to promote the regulation of multi-national companies without inhibiting investment, whilst simultaneously encouraging domestic industrial development and local investment.

i. The ANC-led government should continue to participate in the AU-led discussions on strengthening the role of the African Diaspora in the development of the continent.

j. The ANC encourages all African countries to pay their membership subscriptions to the AU and that the AU should continue to explore alternative sources of funding.

k. The ANC calls on the AU to encourage African countries to assist countries in great need, especially as a result of conflict and poverty, in the spirit of African solidarity.

l. The ANC encourages active participation of non-state actors and African citizens in AU and other African programmes for the purposes of deepening and broadening continental integration.

m. The ANC calls on the AU to continue to encourage African countries to diversify their economies and broaden their resource pool so as not to heavily depend on external sources of funding.

13. *Pan African Parliament (PAP):*

a. The ANC will continue to play an active role in strengthening the PAP and its work.

b. The ANC will lead the debate on the future of the PAP on the transformation of the parliament by giving full legislative powers.

c. The ANC will promote and celebrate the institution of PAP in South Africa.

d. South Africa resolves to assist the PAP to revitalise its role as a key catalyst for the unity and further democratisation of Africa.

e. South Africa should assist the PAP to establish or support regional parliaments in line with the regional bodies of the AU.

14. *South African Development Community (SADC):*
   a. The ANC will encourage SADC to play a more meaningful role in the promotion of democracy within the region.
   b. South Africa should ensure that the process of regional integration in Southern Africa is fast-tracked in accordance with SADC decisions.
   c. South Africa should encourage the review of bilateral and SADC agreements with the view to strengthen their implementation.
   d. The ANC and the ANC-led government should encourage SADC to promote the process of transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC parliament.

15. *Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO):*
   a. The ANC will work together with other countries to strengthen the PAWO, particularly the Secretariat in which the ANCWL currently holds the Secretary-General position.
   b. The ANC will ensure that the resolution on the formation of a Young Women's structure within PAWO is expedited.

16. *Pan-African Youth Union:*
   a. South Africa as the 15th country to ratify the African Youth Charter, the ANC should work to strengthen the movement's ability to mobilise youth and the implementation of the Charter.
   b. The ANC supports the AU's Decade of Youth Development (2008-2018) and the implementation of the related programmes.

17. *All-Africa Student Union:*
   a. The ANC calls upon the AU to support the resuscitation of the All-Africa Students Union, which, in turn, must support student movements at regional and national levels. In the case of the region we specifically refer to the Southern Africa Student Union (SASU) and at national level referring to the student organisations that form part of the Mass Democratic Movement and the Progressive Youth Alliance. The ANC sees the establishment of the Pan-African University by the AU as an important opportunity in this regard.

BUILDING A BETTER WORLD

18. *South-South Cooperation:*
   a. The ANC views the strengthening of south-south cooperation and strategic relationships as crucial to its vision of a better world.
   b. The ANC resolves to strengthen the IBSA forum and its ability to respond to strategic developmental challenges facing developing countries.
   c. The ANC will continue strengthening the structures of multilateralism in the South including the Non-Aligned Movement and others.

19. *Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa (BRICS):*
   a. The ANC resolves that South Africa will start an awareness and educational programme to deepen the understanding of the importance and relevance of BRICS among citizens and in civil society. The occasion of our hosting of BRICS meetings in 2013 is an opportunity to accelerate this popularisation campaign.
   b. The ANC will work towards ensuring that the BRICS Bank is established for the benefit of south-south development cooperation including Africa's development.
   c. The ANC and the ANC-led government should effectively use our membership in BRICS to deepen the alignment of our policies with each of the individual BRICS countries.
   d. The ANC will discuss with BRICS countries how the G20 can be better

utilised to promote a progressive agenda.

e. The ANC will consolidate party-to-party relations with BRICS countries to strengthen the relations and work towards a common understanding on issues.

f. The ANC will promote student exchange programmes for South African students with the BRICS countries as part of skills development and deepening people-to-people relations.

20. *Peace, Security, Reconstruction and Development:*

a. South African peacekeeping, post-conflict reconstruction and development initiatives cannot be separated from national interest where this is broadly defined to include the fostering of genuine peace and reconstruction initiatives in Africa.

b. In this regard, the ANC resolves to develop policy guidelines for South Africa's engagement in peacekeeping.

21. *Swaziland:*

a. The current conflict in Swaziland has negatively impacted the economy and human rights of the Swazis.

b. As the tripartite alliance we should merge our solidarity campaigns on the basis of a commonly-agreed framework of action.

c. The ANC calls on the Swazi monarch and leaders in Swaziland to create the space for open and free dialogue to find a lasting solution to the challenges facing Swaziland.

d. The ANC confirms its strong support for the people of Swaziland and will engage the Swaziland government to find solutions to the problems facing the people of Swaziland.

e. The ANC supports the campaigns for the unbanning of the political parties and the release of all political prisoners.

f. The ANC urges the Swazi government to adhere to the Memorandum of Understanding on the loan conditions, especially regarding democratisation.

22. *Sudan and South Sudan:*

a. The ANC will continue to support the process aimed at finding a lasting solution towards the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) including the issues of Blue Nile, South Kordofan and Abyei, taking into account recent agreements.

b. The ANC will engage with all political parties in both countries so as to ensure that as and when tensions arise there are mechanisms for dialogue and engagement.

c. The ANC will assist the new state of South Sudan to resolve its political, economic and developmental challenges.

d. The ANC will support the resolution of the complex political, security and developmental challenges in Sudan including Darfur.

23. *Zimbabwe:*

a. Through party to party relations, the ANC will continue to engage and support the efforts of SADC towards the implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) in Zimbabwe.

24. *Madagascar:*

a. ANC commits to a peaceful resolution of conflict in Madagascar and, therefore, supports the efforts SADC in this regard.

25. *Somalia:*

a) The ANC welcomes the formation of the new government which marked an end of the transition period.

b) The ANC will continue to promote political dialogue and provide development support to assist Somalia to achieve peace and development.

c) The ANC calls on the AU to galvanise collective action to stop piracy, illegal fishing, waste dumping on the Somali coastline, including international maritime formations, in order to secure its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

26. DRC

    a. The ANC supports the efforts of the AU and the UN in finding lasting solutions to the conflict in the DRC including strengthening the relationship between DRC and Rwanda and Uganda.

27. Mali

    a. The ANC is concerned about the conflict in Mali and the Sahel and supports the efforts of ECOWAS, the African Union and the UN in resolving these conflicts peacefully.

28. Guinea-Bissau

    a. The ANC recalls the role played by Guinea-Bissau's liberation movement, the PAIGC, in supporting the liberation struggle in South Africa and resolves to mobilise the support of other former liberation movements on the continent for a peaceful resolution of the challenges in Guinea-Bissau.

    b. The ANC supports the efforts of the African Union, ECOWAS, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the UN in resolving the challenges and ensuring a return to constitutional order, an end to millitarisation of institutions of governance, and the release of political prisoners.

29. Iran

    a. The ANC supports the right of Iran and other signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

    b. The ANC calls for continued multilateral dialogue on the issue of Iran to reach a peaceful consensus.

    c. The ANC reiterates its opposition to unilateral action against Iran.

    d. The ANC supports the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

30. Syria

    a. The ANC calls on all parties in the conflict in Syria to embark on dialogue to find a peaceful solution to the current situation.

    b. The ANC continues to support the UN-led peace efforts in Syria including a cessation of all hostilities.

    c. The ANC condemns the violence that is perpetrated by all parties to the conflict including the arming of Syrian parties.

31. Middle East and North Africa

    a. The ANC is opposed to the escalation in the use of force by governments against peaceful demonstrations particularly in the Middle East and North Africa.

    b. The ANC condemns the selective treatment of these developments by the international community, the media, NGOs and military alliances like NATO.

    c. The ANC undertakes to develop a strategy for engaging motive forces in this region.

32. Sri Lanka

a. The ANC will be steadfast in ensuring its role serves to enhance global support for a political process which is characterised by integrity, fairness and empathy for the efforts Sri Lanka is engaged in to create lasting peace.

b. The ANC supports the fundamental approach of ensuring the creation of an environment conducive for fair and equitable participation of all credible representatives in genuine negotiations towards a lasting political solution in Sri Lanka, including the question of Tamil minority.

PILLAR 2: CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

33. Western Sahara

    a. The ANC re-affirms its solidarity with the Frente Polisario/Polisario Front and the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

    b. The ANC condemns Morocco's pull-out of the UN-led peace process and calls on the UN to urge parties back to the negotiating table.

c. The ANC will engage with allies of Morocco to persuade them to pressurise Morocco to implement UN Resolutions on Western Sahara.

d. The ANC calls on the UN to amend the mandate of the MINURSO in order to include provisions on human rights monitoring including the exploitation of natural resources in the occupied territories.

e. The ANC calls upon the African Union and progressive forces in the world to support the Frente Polisario/Polisario Front-led struggle and give diplomatic recognition and developmental support to Saharawi refugees.

f. The ANC should mobilise the international community to pressurise Morocco to immediately lift the military, security and media blackout imposed in the occupied territories of Western Sahara

g. The ANC supports the existence of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic and encourages its recognition by other African and other countries.

34. Cuban solidarity and the release of the Cuban Five Campaign:

a. The ANC continues to support the campaign for the Release of the Cuban Five that is profiled and re-iterated in its commitment to the cause of the Cuban people.

b. The ANC calls on the international community to remove the economic embargo against Cuba as per UN resolutions.

c. The ANC calls on the South African Parliament to pass a resolution calling for the release of the Cuban Five (5).

d. The ANC is to increase the trade between South Africa and Cuba to reinforce our foreign policy position on our solidarity with Cuba.

35. Palestine:

a. The ANC re-affirms the resolution of its 52nd National Conference in Polokwane on the on Palestinian question.

b. The ANC supports the application of Palestine for statehood and full membership to the UN and, therefore, supports the UN General Assembly Resolution granting Palestine a non-member observer state as an important step towards that goal.

c. The ANC is unequivocal in its support for the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination, and unapologetic in its view that the Palestinians are the victims and the oppressed in the conflict with Israel.

d. The ANC will continue its solidarity efforts supporting a just solution including the strengthening of a sovereign independent state of Palestine, which will help to bring peace to the region and end conflict between Israelis and Palestinians.

e. The ANC calls on the Israeli government to release all political prisoners, to immediately cease the expansion of settlements in the West Bank and to stop the wanton and consistent attacks on Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip.

f. The ANC calls on all organisations in support of the people of Palestine to form a united solidarity campaign in a view of strengthening the South African solidarity forum.

g. The ANC calls on all South Africans to support the programmes and campaigns of the Palestinian civil society which seek to put pressure on Israel to engage with the Palestinian people to reach a just solution.

h. The ANC calls upon all Palestinian political formations to put aside their differences and continue to work together for unity.

i. In support of the Non-Aligned Movement's call, the ANC-led government will continue to insist on the labelling of imported goods indicating their areas of origin.

j. The ANC abhors the recent Israeli state-sponsored xenophobic attacks and deportation of people of African origin and request that this matter should be escalated to the AU.

PILLAR 3: PARTY-TO-PARTY, INTRA AND MULTILATERAL RELATIONS

36. Building on the resolutions of the 52nd national conference, the ANC reaffirms its commitment to participation in international organisations.

37. ***ANC participation in international organisations:***
    a. The ANC needs to urgently develop a clear policy on international participation to ensure that proper international protocols and conduct is followed by comrades in all spheres of government and in the ANC when conducting their international work.
    b. The ANC needs to strengthen its affiliation with like-minded international organisations and participate actively in them, including strengthening our proactive participation in structures like the Socialist International, Sao Paulo Forum, and Non-Aligned Movement, etc.

38. ***Party-to-Party Relations:***
    a. The ANC will increase interaction with former liberation movements and other progressive-minded political parties of commitment towards strengthening relations.
    b. The ANC will develop clear guidelines for existing relationships and new party-to-party relations informed by the ANC's values.
    c. The party-to-party relations of the ANC will go beyond Africa including relations with the progressive forces across the world to take forward our national and continental endeavours.

39. ***Building a global progressive movement***

International solidarity conference:
    a. The ANC is pleased with the successful hosting of the third ANC's International Solidarity Conference (ISC) held in 2012 under the theme, *"United for a Progressive, Better World."*
    b. The ANC welcomes the ISC resolutions and therefore commits to set up the ISC's steering committee responsible

for the follow-up and implementation of the ISC resolutions.

PILLAR 4: TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

40. **United Nations:**
    a. The ANC is committed to the reform of the UNSC to make it more democratic, accountable and representative.
    b. The ANC continues to advocate for expansion of the UNSC in both permanent and non-permanent categories and improving its working methods and supports the demand for two permanent seats for Africa.
    c. The ANC encourages the AU to reinvigorate discussions and seminars on the reform of the UN, particularly the Security Council towards a renewed consensus.

41. **IMF and World Bank:**
    a. The ANC continues to call for the reform of the IMF and World Bank to reflect principles of equity and fairness.
    b. The ANC will partner with international organisations and alternative think tanks in this transformation endeavours.
    c. The ANC will call on the SA government to utilise platforms like the G20 to lobby for transformation.
    d. The ANC encourages the formation of alternatives like the Latin American Countries have begun in the formation of Banco Sur (Bank of the South).

42. **The International Criminal Court:**
    a. As much as the ANC does not condone impunity, authoritarian and violent regimes, it is concerned about the perception of selective prosecution of Africans and urges the ICC to also pursue cases of impunity elsewhere, while engaging in serious dialogue with the AU and African countries in order to review their relationship.
    b. The ANC calls on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which has referred some African cases to the ICC, to recognise the work done by the AU, its RECs and

individual African countries to promote the peaceful end to and settlement of conflicts on the continent, the peace agreements signed and commitments made in regard to post-conflict justice.

43. G20:
a. South Africa continues to play a role in the G20, which has eclipsed the G8 configuration of developed countries as premier platform for international cooperation.
b. South Africa will continue to bring to the fore the importance of development outcomes of discussion within the G20 by developed countries, particularly those within the G8.
c. South Africa will ensure that the G20 discussions are focused on stabilising the world economy by building global partnerships to eradicate global poverty and realise a more equitable global economic system.

PILLAR 5: POLICY DEVELOPMENT

44. Foreign Policy Review:
a. As the SA foreign policy edges towards 20 years, the ANC decides to undertake its review including:
   i. the appraisal of its relationship with South Africa's national interest,
   ii. the effect of membership in international organisations, the quality of the foreign service,
   iii. the impact of international migration,
   iv. the coordination of para diplomacy,
   v. the state of bilateral relations and strengthening of Africa and southern Africa.
   vi. In line with the National Democratic Revolution, the national interest should not lead to sub-imperialism and dominance but should take on board the conditions and interests of countries South Africa relates with.

b. The ANC resolves that the foreign policy of the ANC-led government should incorporate the challenges of human trafficking and migration, and worker rights as part of its human rights focus.
c. Linked to this, the ANC resolves to undertake a review of its international relations and solidarity work since 1994 including how it has been given effect through the foreign policy of the ANC-led government.

45. Parliamentary Diplomacy:
a. The ANC will assist in equipping Parliamentarians deployed in global forums like the Inter-Parliamentary Union, SADC Parliamentary Forum, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and others to promote South Africa's foreign policy objectives.
b. The ANC will ensure adequate public education in both urban and rural areas on South African Foreign Policy including issues such positions taken in multilateral bodies like the United Nations (UN).
c. The ANC will continue to strengthen the IBSA Parliamentary Forum and efforts towards the establishment of a BRICS Parliamentary Forum.

46. Business Code of Conduct:
a. The ANC reiterates the resolution of the 52nd National Conference on the need for a Business Code of Conduct to regulate South African companies doing business in Africa in order to ensure that their conduct accords with South African business norms and standards such as upholding good business practice, labour standards, and ethical conduct.
b. The Code of Conduct should, however, should not inhibit the comparative advantage of South African companies and organisations in the business environment .
c. The ANC will work with COSATU to promote the ethos of good labour practice in the business environment.

47. **Economic Diplomacy:**
    a. Economic diplomacy reinforces our vision of a better Africa and better world as well as the achievement of national development objectives, believing that there can be no peace without development nor development without peace.
    b. South Africa's economic diplomacy should serve as a tool of foreign policy including the utilisation of state-owned-enterprises in development projects on the African continent.

48. **Xenophobia:**
    a. The ANC should develop a position paper on international migration, immigration and xenophobia as contained in the 52nd Conference resolution, which should discussed provincial levels before finalisation.
    b. The ANC recognises the rights of international migrants as a vulnerable group of persons and the responsibilities that they have towards their host country.
    c. The ANC should increase awareness of South Africans about the causes and dangers of xenophobia as well as the role foreign nationals play in the country's economy and national life using dialogue, the media and other engagement modalities.
    d. The ANC will join COSATU in educating foreign nationals, especially those from the African continent, on their labour rights, particularly the minimum wage.

49. **SADPA:**
    a. The ANC encourages government to accelerate the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) to assist the ANC and government in pursuit of its vision of a better Africa through African solidarity and mutual assistance as well as partnership with other development actors.

50. **National Development Plan and Vision 2030**

Noting that:
a. ANC-led government has developed the National Development Plan as the overarching framework to guide and accelerate the development of South Africa to 2030 and beyond.
b. The NDP links national development to active international relations and cooperation.
c. But the NDP was adopted without the benefit of drawing from a White Paper on International Relations, which led to a limited perspective on international relations.

The ANC, therefore, resolves that:
a. NDP's content on international relations strengthened.
b. The ANC's foreign policy objectives, particularly on the renewal of Africa, should be reflected in the NDP.
c. More emphasis be placed on the need to change the political economy of Africa that still reflects the legacy of colonialism and neo-colonisation, particularly with respect to mineral and natural resources of Africa.
d. The global economic recession as depicted in the NDP should be seen as an opportunity for Africa's development and unity and for building an alternative continental and global economic system.

51. **Climate Change:**

Noting that:
a. Global climate patterns are changing with evidence also in South Africa's changing weather patterns.
b. There is a marginal debate on whether there is climate change or not, rather than whether the climate is changing because of humankind or because as a natural phenomenon.
c. Climate change technologies, systems and skills are likely to be imported from the developed world.

The ANC, therefore, resolves that:

a. The adoption of adaptive technology to address the problem of carbon emissions

should not be driven by the appetite for markets on the part of developed countries for the market to supply new green techonology, equipment and skills at the detriment of home grown responses that are cost effective and build the country's skill base.

b. The ANC will investigate the science of the debate about the causes of climate change in order to better understand how South Africa could be inventive in response.

c. There must be a focus on indigenous skills and technology that promote energy efficiency.

PILLAR 6: CAMPAIGNS

52. *AFRICOM:*
a. The ANC reaffirms its position that African states should be resolute in their stance against United State's AFRICOM presence in Africa under the guise of "War on Terror", while actually militarising the continent.

b. The ANC recognises that the AFRICOM is more than just the building of American bases on the African continent, but it includes more subtle programmes involving the US and NATO military in military training of African militaries, the funding of NGOs for anti-African agendas and increasingly the introduction of drones under the guise of technological assistance in conflict areas.

c. The ANC respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of fellow African countries, and calls on the US and military organisations like NATO to do the same.

53. *Africa Day:*
a. As part of popularisation of Africa's renaissance and the African Union, the ANC resolves to mandate its structures and government and the broader South African public to promote the Africa Day.

b. The ANC calls for the routine adoption of African Union symbols including the flag and the singing of its anthem in South Africa's part of our commitment

to the African continent and the recognition of our African Heritage.

54. **Mandela Day:**
a. Increase the role of the ANC, particularly ANC branches, in co-ordinating events on Mandela Day, which should not be dependent on government sponsorship and coordination.

b. The ANC will promote Mandela Day across the continent and the world, understanding that Mandela is a symbol of ANC's commitment to a humane and caring society through the promotion of human rights, solidarity, peace and unity.

CAPACITY BUILDING AND COORDINATION

55. *Capacity and work of the International Relations Department:*
a. The ANC resolves to develop the International Relations Department into a fully-fledged department with adequate staffing and a full-time political head, so as to ensure it works effectively on all 6 (six) pillars of International work.

b. All ANC provincial structures that have not established International Relations Sub-committees are encouraged to do so with the assistance of the NEC Sub-committee. Furthermore, IR desks should also established at regional and zone levels and where possible, at branch level.

c. The resolves that the IR Sub-Committee should convene regular information workshops/seminars on IR policy in each province, while find ways to communicate more effectively with the various ANC structures on IR issues.

d. In consultation with provinces, IR practitioners should be identified, who can serve as volunteers in the ANC's international work.

e. Retired ANC diplomats and international organisation deployees must be utilised by the ANC to build the capacity in IR in provinces and regions.

f. The relationship with fraternal organisations and individuals who constituted part of the anti-apartheid movement internationally should be revived so that they are engaged to express the ANC's perspective and activities in various areas of the world and assist in enriching the ANC understanding's and perspectives on broader international matters and country specific dynamics. For example, the anti-apartheid movement in Austria assisted in ensuring that the remains of Klaas and Tvoyi Pienaar were returned back to South Africa.

g. Protocol training should be provided in all ANC structures, amongst deployees and within Alliance structures to ensure that comrades conduct themselves appropriately when embarking on ANC international relations work.

h. The IR Sub-Committee must take on the responsibility to communicate and popularise ANC international policies, especially in the absence of a progressive mass media.

i. The ANC calls on the SABC to invest in the coverage of African news and developments including through the re-establishment of SABC Africa.

j. The ANC will open an International Relations Office in the City of Tshwane for engagement with the large diplomatic community found in the city.

56. Key capacity building tasks for the Department of International Relations and Co-operation:

a. The ANC-government needs to publicise the national guidelines for the coordination of international relations work in all spheres of government, which was adopted by Cabinet. Government officials at all levels should adhere to these guidelines.

b. The ANC-government will explore the possibilities of using their expertise and facilities of their Diplomatic Academy to provide international relations training to South Africans outside of the government.

c. The ANC-government will investigate the regularisation of international twinning agreements of provinces and cities.

d. The ANC-government needs to assist relevant government departments to strengthen our infrastructure development capacity and capabilities to monitor our economic maritime zone referred to as sea borders.

57. Alliance programme on international relations:

a. A combined programme on IR involving Alliance partners should be developed and it should incorporate issues of:

■ Climate change, trade, foreign direct investment, industrialisation of Africa and transformation of multi-lateral institutions and global governance; and

■ Solidarity campaigns on Cuba, Western Sahara, Palestine and Swaziland, with a special discussion on our position on Swaziland.

b. The Alliance should convene an International Forum to strategise and plan joint campaigns.

c. The Alliance should share critical information on international relations as the information arises.

d. The Alliance should hold an annual meeting to assess the events of the year, and plan for the next year.

e. The ANC will lead in the establishment of an International Solidarity Forum to ensure that all campaigns fall under one umbrella and enable the alliance to manage the solidarity efforts.

f. In addition to business delegations, other non-state sectors should be considered for inclusion in planning international visits.

58. ANC participation in international organisations:

a. The ANC will urgently develop a clear policy on international participation to ensure that proper international protocols and conduct are followed by comrades in

spheres of government and in the ANC when conducting their international work.

b. The ANC will strengthen its affiliation with and active participation in like-minded international organisations, including structures like the Socialist International, the Sao Paulo Forum, the Non-Aligned Movement and so forth.

7. COMMUNICATIONS AND THE BATTLE OF IDEAS

ON THE BATTLE OF IDEAS

Noting

1. The serious advances made by the ANC, the Alliance and democratic formations in transforming South Africa into a non- racial and non-sexist democratic society.

2. The real advances that have been made by the NDR to change the lives of the people of our country for the better through focussed service delivery that impacts on real people's lives in areas like health, education, rural development, access to amenities and general services.

3. The democratic conditions that have been created to deepen peoples'' participatory democracy, access to regular government activities and information.

4. Despite all these the battle of ideas is being waged between the theoretical and practical underpinnings of the democratic developmental state and neo liberal paradigm.

5. This ideological battle is being waged mainly through the market forces which seek to dislodge the democratic forces as the drivers of change and to substitute the objectives of the NDR with a neo-liberal market driven paradigm.

6. The Democratic forces need to assert hegemony, propagate and popularise our ideas of transforming South Africa into a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society. The on-going problem facing South African society is that the media and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) reflect patterns of ownership, control and distribution of the past.

7. There is a need to focus on redressing and correcting past discriminatory practices as well as provide firm foundation in policy for a communications sector that embraces all South Africans and treats them equitably.

8. The greatest source of negative portrayal of ANC is misconduct and public ill discipline of ANC members and the use of the media and other platforms to advance their personal and factional interests.

Believing

9. The hegemony of the ANC and the democratic forces in the battle of idea is central to the advancement of the National Democratic Revolution. The ANC must operate in a coordinated and disciplined manner to set the agenda in the battle of ideas. Our interventions must be informed by the ANC Strategic and Tactics, and Organizational Renewal.

10. The war of ideas must be fought like a real war therefore there must be strict coordination of content and messages between all structures of the organisation. The advent of community and public media offers an additional potentially progressive opportunity for the ANC, depending on the ability to influence this media and provide it with adequate support.

Therefore resolve

11. There should be an increased participation of all ANC cadres in public debates on political and ideological matters and comrades should be trained on how to respond effectively to the growing onslaught against the movement in all media.

12. ANC Political education syllabus should be inclusive of media training, research and ICT literacy, and be part of developing young and future communicators. The ANC must develop means through which it communicates beyond its membership

base to reach constituencies outside the ANC. It must urgently increase the use of ICTs for organizational work and effective communication with its structures, communities and society as a whole.

13. A National Dialogue is needed to reignite and deepen the battle of ideas to, amongst others, achieve the following:
   ■ Reassert the position of the ANC as a progressive leader of society
   ■ Forge unity for accelerated transformation; and
   ■ Intensify interaction with broader society.

14. To strengthen the information sharing exercise, no edition of *ANC Today*, *Umrabulo* and other publications should go on publication without an article from an ANC government executive (a minister, provincial minister and mayor) highlighting their department's programme, progress and achievement with regard to the implementation of the ANC's programme of action in government. This must be mandatory.

ON ANC INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS

Noting
15. There is a need for an effective and efficient internal ANC communication system as a tool for organisational management, internal democracy and discourse within the ANC. The engagement on the issues of communications remains an important part of the ANC organisational strategy.

16. The assessment of the membership system indicates that there are a number of challenges in the 'membership system value chain' that can be classified as information systems and technology problems.

17. That the 51st National Conference Resolution, reaffirmed by the subsequent national conference and national general councils, called for all ANC regional offices and branches to be connected to the internet, so as to aid internal communications and improve efficiency.

Believing
18. The advent of ICTs offers an opportunity for the ANC to improve its internal communications processes throughout the organization. There is a need for an integrated strategy for the use of ICTs to improve ANC's ability to communicate, administer its processes and ensure efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.

19. The ANC should promote usage and universal access to information and communication technologies amongst ANC members and the citizenry to:
   a) advocate for and monitor the achievement of universal access to ICTs, issues of affordability and expansion of broadband, through its organisational structures and government.
   b) ensure that its members are encouraged to understand the advantages of ICTs, and that they empower themselves through attaining e-skills.
   c) encourage branches to use ICT in communicating with individual members, including bulk SMS and sending emails on branch and regional activities. In addition the ANC website should be used to communicate with members and the public.
   d) develop and expand use of social media to engage with especially younger members.

Therefore resolve
20. The NEC should develop an ANC internal ICT policy and strategy to drive the ANC's administrative and political systems. The said ICT policy and strategy must encompass the overall training of ANC staff and leaders at all levels of the organisation to develop capacity to service the administration and management of the organisation including membership management.

21. Consistent with the decision of the 51st Conference all ANC provincial offices must have internet access with high speed connectivity. This should include provincial websites linked to the ANC home page. "One branch, one connected office by 2015", to give effect to the 3rd NGC campaign and programme.

22. The ANC should build a unified ICT capacity to enable it to engage with all its members using latest technologies. It should ensure availability of ANC content using traditional and modern platforms to reach ANC members and broader society on a 24/7 basis.

23. All ANC regions should be connected to high-speed ICT services by 2020. The national and provincial offices in the allocation of communication resources must prioritise branches. This should include access to fax-to-mail, and/or faxes, photocopiers, printers, internet and email. Each ANC branch must have a permanent email linked to the ANC domain (that is www.anc.org.za)

24. The ANC should improve the membership system, learning from other institutions that also have mass membership systems, including:
    a) Creating a secure online system for applying and paying for membership, as an option for those who have internet access.
    b) A secure SMS based system for applying for and paying for membership as an option for those who have mobile access.
    c) improved security of ANC membership system and databases to make them less open to manipulation, and consider the use of biometric technology.

25. There should be a political champion to drive the ANC ICT policy and strategy including overseeing the implementation. The proper authority regarding the IT systems should champion the roll out and connectivity of ANC regions and branches, to develop and strengthen ICT platforms, manage membership system, including managing all conference registrations, and the like.

26. The NEC should develop social media policy to guide members conduct in the use of social media.

ON GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS

Noting
27. The great strides made by government to communicate with citizens in a transparent and accountable manner through a whole range of mechanisms including quarterly and annual reports, parliamentary programmes, regular cabinet briefings, online publications etc.

28. The Government's ability to communicate with citizens is critical in the delivery of services, deepening democracy and the ability of citizens to interact with government. The weakness of government communications is amongst other factors behind the ideological onslaught, misinformation and the general lack of awareness on the progress achieved since the advent of democracy.

29. The ANC's communication machinery and effectiveness as the ruling party is as strong as the ANC government's communication machinery and effectiveness.

30. The need to enhance Government communication in order to be accountable, influence and set the agenda of public discourse.

31. Whereas weaknesses have been identified in government communications, the media continues to have a propensity to publish mainly negative news on government disregarding the good service delivery record of government. The media continues to distort and ignore information provided by government in a transparent and accountable manner.

Believing
32. That access to government communications is important to a well-functioning democracy and only when citizens are informed about government policies and programmes can take part in the improvement of their lives. There is a need for a pro-active and coordinated government communication platform that enables the three tiers of government to communicate effectively.

33. Government is one of the biggest advertising

spenders. All spheres of government should advertise in the community and small commercial media that produce media in the languages spoken by communities, to assist with media transformation and diversity, and the sustenance and growth of these media.

34. Government's ability and capacity to communicate in a coordinated manner across the 3 spheres of government, and within the 3 spheres needs urgent attention, and ggovernment needs to investigate possible options of unmediated government communication systems like bulk SMS and sending emails, in view of the advent of digitisation and new media.

35. Government's ability to communicate with the different segments and strata of South African society needs to be enhanced. Government's work must be made visible and relate to ordinary South Africans. Media sensationalism must be tempered with concrete examples of government at work delivering services.

Therefore resolve that the NEC should ensure that:

36. The ANC need to establish a coherent framework and an institutional arrangement that enhances collaboration, effective planning and oversight within the ANC and government communication.

37. The ANC and government need to strengthen other effective communication methods to reach targeted communities like using community broadcasting and public broadcasting services (radio and print) to highlight government service delivery in the battle of ideas. The executives (Cabinet, MECs, Councillors) should champion communication and dissemination of government information.

38. Government communication should reach all citizens and be in all languages.

39. Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) should be strengthened in order to coordinate information flow among different departments and among all three spheres of government (national, provincial and local).

40. The local government communication should be strengthened through enhanced training programmes. The GCIS should further offer communication support to parastatals and other state agencies in order to properly profile work of these institutions.

41. Government should encourage and enforce compliance with Codes of Good Practice in procuring services from the media. Government advertising must be used to drive efficiencies and transform the media industry. Government must diversify its adspent to empower community, emerging commercial and public media.

42. Government must review the implementation of the COMTASK Recommendations including responding to challenges of government communications, agenda setting, empowerment of the citizenry with government information in order for the people to be their own liberators including supporting efforts to favourable position our country as a preferred destination for foreign direct investment and tourism must be reviewed.

43. Government must review the effectiveness of government communications including: vision, structure and co-ordination. It must also increase financial, human and other resources within all spheres of government and further invest in the expansion of its communication platforms.

ON INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Noting

44. Over the last three decades, the world has experienced an unprecedented social and economic revolution driven by the advent of high-speed Internet networks or information and communication technologies (ICTs) capable of transmitting huge chunks of information across borders.

45. This revolution, known as the information society, has fundamentally transformed the way people live and relate to one another and their societies. This has made the world a much smaller place, in which individuals can access information and services from

anywhere they are in the world.

46. As globalisation intensifies, driven by ICTs, it has also sharpened inequalities between and within communities. It has produced winners and losers. South Africa is by no means an exception to the rising tide of inequality between the haves and have-nots.

47. Since the advent of democracy in 1994, South Africa has made significant strides to facilitate the transformation of the ICT industry. Meanwhile, in recent years South Africa has lagged behind in a number of key global ICT indicators, especially on universal access to the internet, broadcasting and e-governance.

48. Although government has made advancements through Codes and the reform of the Preferential Procurement Policy Framework (PPPFA), Black Economic Empowerment (BEE) policy, the transformation of the ICT sector remains weak due to some contradictions in underlying statutes.

49. Despite the consistent growth of the ICT market pattern or owners and participation by Black owned and emerging companies is minimal and requires support from government to speed up the pace of transformation.

50. There should be local manufacturing of ICT products for domestic and exports and government ICT procurement should benefit South African companies including SMMEs.

Believing

51. There are several reasons for current state of the ICT sector in the country and these include:
    a) The lack of a comprehensive National ICT Policy, leading to overlaps and competition within government.
    b) Institutional misalignment and limited accountability.
    c) Limited e-skills within the state and society as a whole.
    d) High turnover, and corporate governance challenges in the key institutions and relevant departments.
    e) Inadequate funding of projects aimed at promoting universal service and access.
    f) Failure by the policy and regulatory institutions to enforce compliance with the law.
    g) Limited and misaligned research and development.
    h) Policies are not based on evidence, hence they keeping on changing even before the results can be realised; and
    i) Failure to implement some of the decisions of the previous ANC conferences and the National General Council.

52. ICT is a critical enabler of economic activity in an increasingly networked world. It is critical for South Africa to remain globally competitive. The sector needs long-term policy certainty to be in a position to take the country into the next trajectory. This applies to entities in which the state owns shares such as Telkom. Conference directs government to develop a strategy to ensure that we derive maximum value from the competencies that lie within these entities.

53. Our drive towards a new vision of the ICT sector, in the context of the National Development Plan (NDP) should seek to provide a long-term approach to addressing these challenges.

Therefore resolve

54. The National Development Plan (NDP) in respect to ICT should be underpinned by a policy focus and desire to ensure universal access to affordable and quality high-speed infrastructure and services throughout the country.

55. To provide a detailed sectoral plan to strengthen the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP) in order to maximise the value of the development of the ICT, and to also accelerate the uptake and usage of the ICT tools, the ANC must create a coherent and co-ordinated National Policy Framework and Strategy on ICTs.

56. The National ICT Policy should:

i. promote the provision of universal access to high speed, quality and affordable networks and services to ensure that government, communities; business and all our people become part of the Information Superhighway and the knowledge economy.

ii. inform the deployment of ICTs across the country – national, provincial and local infrastructure. It should also outline the different roles of the state, private and community sectors in achieving this goal.

iii. align uptake and usage of the development of indigenous knowledge systems and the revival of the local content industry.

iv. inform regulatory interventions to ensure a world-class digital infrastructure connecting business centres and households in all areas of the country including in rural areas.

v. set out targets to increase population coverage of high speed Internet access to 100% by 2030. This means that by the determined period, every South African should be within the reach of the ICT infrastructure.

vi. provide for an institutional framework that enhances collaboration, effective planning and oversight.

vii. outline approaches to ICT uptake and usage to promote e-applications in e-government, health, education and fighting crime.

57. National Cyber Security Policy should be in place by 2014 to prevent the distribution of harmful and anti-social content.

58. The role of the ICT's in the Green economy should be a priority in the National ICT Policy.

Institutional Mechanism

Noting

59. There is a need for a review of the institutional framework of the ANC government and its ability to discharge its services timeously within the available resources. This review must ensure that the ICT interventions are coordinated across all spheres of government.

Therefore resolves

60. The ANC government should develop and enhance policy-making capacity. A National ICT Forum should be created comprising government and industry to engage on critical issues of mutual interest. Civil society should also be invited to participate in the Forum.

61. There must be a realignment of government shareholding in the various telecommunications entities involved in the sector. The following state institutions must be rationalised to address existing overlaps, duplication and undue competition within the state:
i. State Information and Technology Agency (SITA)
ii. Office of Chief Government Information Council (GITOC)
iii. Government Information and Technology Officers at provincial level
iv. Broadband Infraco and any other state owned entities in the ICT sector
v. Sentech
vi. Universal Service and Access Agency of South Africa (USAASA)
vii. Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA)
viii. National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (NEMISA)
ix. Meraka Institute
x. Media, Advertising, Information and Communication Technologies Sector Education and Training Authority (MICT SETA)
xi. Fibre Processing and Manufacturing Sector Education and Training Authority (FP&M SETA)
xii. Film and Publication Board

Developing e-skills

Noting

62. The 3rd National General Council pronounced that e-skills should become a compulsory subject in all public schools to promote an e-literate society. The curriculum should focus on end-user-computing as well as encouraging young people to pursue careers in the ICT sector.

Believing

63. For South Africa to be a leader in the development, uptake and usage of ICTs, the country needs more skills than are currently available. The ANC government must also maintain a comprehensive database of the current skills as well as those that will be required in the medium to long term. This would require harmonisation and creation of synergies between public and private sector initiatives.

Therefore resolve

64. Further Education and Training (FET) Colleges should be used as schools of excellence to create opportunities for out of school and unemployed youth. A dedicated funding plan is needed to ensure that rural universities and FET colleges can contribute to the new e-skills revolution. The Skills Fund must prioritize the ICT skills development.

65. Media and ICT studies should also be made available in all provinces using existing tertiary institutions and Further Education and Training institutions (FETs). The two new universities must be dedicated to media and ICT studies and the Northern Cape University should be developed as a Centre of Excellence in ICT's building from the successful bid for the Square Kilometer Array.

66. Government must introduce comprehensive e-Skills Development Plan that would include incentives to mobile industry co-operation for the benefit of young people. This must be in place by 2014.

67. Basic computer literacy should be introduced in all primary schools and a focus should be given also on advanced e skills including software, programming and end-user computing for tertiary institutions and FETs.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE INDUSTRY

Noting

68. The transformation of the ICT sector needs further attention in order to ensure that all our people participate in the sector.

Believing

69. There is a need to institute practical measures to drive transformation with milestones and measurable outcomes.

Therefore resolve

70. As part of the proposed National ICT Policy vision, the ANC should target completing the ICT sector transformation process by 2030. At the end of this period ownership and control of the sector should reflect national demographics including the increased role and participation of black people, women and persons with disabilities in the sector.

71. The ANC needs to prioritise the following interventions:
    i. A review of the empowerment targets in all the ICT subsectors and elements of the ICT value chain by 2014. This review will consider whether such targets are appropriate, reasons why they have not been met - in instances where they have not been met - and what additional considerations should be given with regards to empowerment targets. The review would consider the regulatory and institutional structures overseeing the realisation of empowerment targets. To this end the regulatory capacity will be strengthened to ensure that Independent Communications Authority of South Africa (ICASA) is capable to set and enforce empowerment obligations on the industry.
    ii. In accordance with a drive towards vision 2030, the ANC should ensure that the empowerment rules apply equally to all entities - big and small local and international/multinational. The ANC should ensure that strong preference is given to new companies to access scarce radio frequency resources going forward.
    iii. The review of the Broadcasting Policy by 2014 should be underpinned also by the policy desire to reduce barriers to entry, especially in the pay TV market. The new policy environment should be specific about areas that

constitute barriers to entry in the entire broadcasting value chain.

iv. It is ANC policy to support the convergence of technologies and services. However, the regulation of the ICT sector in the converged environment should not lead to the creation of consolidated vertical and horizontal monopolies or to abuse of dominance by the existing operators. Competition rules and regulations dealing with opening the market to competition will be prioritised.

v. The Universal Service and Access Agency (USAASA) charged with promoting access and universal service in under-serviced areas should be reviewed after over ten (10) years of existence in order to redefine its focus towards increasing the uptake and usage of ICTs.

vi. A new state entity to provide funding to Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE), Co-operatives and other Not for Profit initiatives in the electronic communications, broadcasting and postal sector should be created out of the merger between USAASA and the Media Development and Diversity Agency (MDDA) by 2014. The contribution by the industry to the merged entity should be uncapped and should be accompanied by a coherent plan to expend the current allocation.

vii. The ANC should ensure that endeavours to resource ICASA in line with the decision of the 3rd National General Council should have commenced by the time of the National Policy Conference. ICASA should be self-funding using licence fees, subject to Parliamentary procedures and oversight, by the beginning of 2013 financial year.

72. Licensing and use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum, which is a public asset, is another central pillar towards the creation of an industry that is responsive to the needs of all the people. In order to facilitate the diffusion of ICTs across society, licensing of the scarce radio frequency resources should be underpinned by the following factors:

i. Alignment of the spectrum allocation and licensing regime with the prevailing social and economic development context, while taking into consideration future needs.

ii. Equitable allocation of the frequency spectrum to new licences, including SMMEs, to reduce entry barriers

iii. Requirements and obligations to achieve universal coverage. This should be linked to building regulatory capacity to enforce compliance with the law.

iv. Promote Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment at the minimum of 30% to 50% direct ownership and control of ICT and broadcasting, including the empowerment of women and youth development. This must be achieved by 2020.

73. To maximise the value of the scarce or high demand spectrum, government must set aside spectrum for the provisioning of wholesale services or open access network by the merged entity between Sentech and INFRACO.

74. This infrastructure must prioritise government services and provide modern communication services to government departments, municipalities, schools, hospitals, clinics, police stations, multi-purpose community centres and courts to ensure that they are connected and can provide e-services to the people. Excess capacity should be geared to further connect rural areas to help achieve full access to high speed internet networks by 2030.

75. Government should provide capital to Greenfields operators starting business to provide amenities to under-serviced communities. These entities should also be entitled to a preferential interconnection (asymmetrical interconnection) rate and this should be mandatory.

76. The fact that South Africa does not design new innovations in the sector while a lot of money is pumped into the Science Councils is a serious missing link. For the country to position itself as an ICT hub for the continent, it requires high levels of research and development, and innovation,

to allow for all manner of new inventions and technologies to emerge.

High speed internet infrastructure and services

Noting
77. It is the responsibility of ANC government to maximise opportunities for all South Africans to benefit from the digital economy by laying firm foundations for digital infrastructure to reach all and sundry.

Believing
78. Access to digital infrastructure, or more specifically high-speed internet access, must be considered a basic utility for South Africans.

Therefore Resolve
79. Informed by the National ICT Policy, ANC government must introduce a National Broadband Plan. The National Broadband Plan must be revised and reviewed to take into account the proposals herein. The Broadband Plan must provide for:
    i.   A world-class digital infrastructure connecting business centres, households in all areas of the country and people, particularly the poor, in the urban and rural areas is a prerequisite to the introduction of high speed access to modern digital means of communications, work and commerce.
    ii. Affordable quality services that will ensure that the majority of South Africans have access to the internet platforms necessary for them to transact with each other, their government and the private sector.

80. To expedite the deployment of high quality services, the National Policy should explore the combination of various reliable technologies such as satellite, wireless, fibre and other emerging technologies. The wholesale services provided by the merged entity between Sentech and Infraco should use these technologies.

81. High demand spectrum that can be used to deliver high-speed services using emerging technologies should be prioritised for assignment to new entrants. This should

also encourage the use of emerging technologies that are spectrum efficient to increase competition and provide value for consumers.

82. 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. A strengthened competition framework that also addresses the quality and affordability of broadband infrastructure and services should also find expression in the National Broadband Plan.

83. The National Policy should also deal with the security of the High Speed Internet Networks (cyber security) to ensure information security, including the protection of vulnerable sectors of society such as children. A national cyber security policy is needed without delay.

84. In the light of the drive towards the new policy vision, there is a need to accelerate the endeavour to define needy people in order to address the utility expectations of, amongst others, people with disabilities, children, rural and urban poor. The needy people, clearly defined, should benefit from special subsidies to access and use communication services.

85. Public finance through the fiscus and the Developmental Finance Institutions (DFIs) should be set aside to fund broadband rollout as a national priority. There should be clear complimentary interventions between the contribution of the fiscus, DFIs and the merged entity between USAASA and the MDDA subsidising needy people.

ON BROADCASTING INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Noting
86. Various ANC Conference Resolutions and Policy documents capture the vision of a diverse South African broadcasting system - owned by the public, private and community sectors and reflective of the cultural, multilingual and demographic diversity and unity inherent in our society.

87. The ANC has consistently upheld the notion that broadcasting operates at two levels. Firstly, it acts as a means to reflect the rich South African cultural heritage, provides voice to South Africans to participate in democratic dispensation as well as acting as an important platform for community involvement, education and entertainment. Secondly, as part of the ICT industry, broadcasting is an important economic sector that sustains the South African creative industries.

88. Since the advent of democracy the ANC has been consistent in developing a policy environment that transforms the media sector to meet the broadcasting needs and wants of all the segments of the South African pollution. To this end television coverage has been extended to reach 92 percent of the population.

89. Radio coverage now reaches 95 percent of the population. All official South African languages are now reflected albeit in a limited manner on both television and radio. The public broadcaster and an array of independent commercial operators provide radio and Television services. All District Municipalities are served by an array of geographic and community of interest stations.

90. The opportunities arising from the digitisation of broadcasting which has a potential to grow the sector through the provision of additional channels, including 24 hour news, sport, educational and all indigenous language programming.

Believing
91. That broadcasting plays a fundamental role in democratic expression, fostering of social cohesion, development, economic inclusion and the creation of a united and informed society.

92. Despite the achievements of the democratic dispensation, much still needs to be done to develop a broadcasting system that caters for all the needs of the South African population because of the inherent challenges facing the broadcasting system and the advent of digital terrestrial broadcasting. Some of the challenges requiring resolution include:
i. The public broadcasting system, beset by many structural, managerial and funding problems, needs to be restructured and repositioned to prioritise public service as opposed to the commercial focus that it has displayed.
ii. The 51st and 52nd ANC Conference resolutions on funding have not been implemented due in part to the failure to develop a public broadcasting model that is not reliant on commercial programming, failure to cost the mandate as well as different interpretations on the role of public broadcasting in government.
iii. The series of crises at the public broadcaster reflect a lack of leadership, lack of accountability and poor management. In confronting the crisis more emphasis has been placed on reporting processes without a corresponding attention to holding those responsible to account for the financial and organisational maladministration that has brought the public broadcasting institution to the crisis.

93. Such a situation has prevailed because institutional structures responsible for oversight have not been effective. There has also been an overlap in oversight roles enabling he public broadcaster to forum shop.

Therefore resolve
94. To review the current model of the public broadcasting system in order to ensure the emergence of public broadcasting that prioritises public service obligation, including education, health, rural development, reflection and development of all South African languages and cultures, information and democracy education and participation. This review should be undertaken without delay and inform the evolution of public broadcasting system in the digital era and the resolutions of the current challenges facing South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) and the funding model.

95. The SABC must be restructured to prioritise public services in the digital age. As part of this process, the government must, in line with the resolutions of the 52nd conference, increase it's funding of the SABC. This must be implemented progressively over a reasonable period.

96. Government funding must be ring fenced to be targeted towards public programming such as indigenous languages, developmental and educational programming. In addition to government funding, the SABC requires a long-term sustainability strategy based on a people centred approach to public broadcasting.

97. Programming that is supporting education, health, poverty eradication, rural development, crime prevention and other societal priorities are miniscule compared to programming that is entertainment based. Budgets devoted to developmental programming are reflective of the miniscule programming output targeting the developmental agenda. This needs to be revised as a matter of urgency.

98. The public broadcasting system should not be allowed to lag behind the commercial sector in terms of technological innovations. In this regard any future strategy of the SABC must position the broadcaster as a leader in the uptake and usage of new technologies including Mobile television and Internet Protocol television.

99. A stable corporate governance mechanism is required to provide long-term stability. These include strengthening the SABC's accountability to parliament, shareholder (government) and the public. The public ownership of the SABC is central to its existence and sustainability.

100. Significant entry barriers remain in place in the pay commercial broadcasting sector. Regulation of this sector to enforce effective competition has not produced the desired competition. There is a need to relook at the behaviour of dominant players, access to premium content including sports rights and access to critical infrastructure by the competitors in this sector to enable the entry of new Pay TV services during the migration process, and new Free to Air players after switch-over in 2015.

101. 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 for all tiers of broadcasting. Raising the production levels and values of the South African content will in turn require collaboration by the various governmental entities that are active in the cultural creative industries space.

102. While broadcasting is delivered through ever changing technologies, it remains a content and cultural industry. In light of this strategic role of broadcasting, the current local content quotas at 55% for SABC 1 and SABC 2, 30% for eTV and SABC 3 and 10% for Pay TV services do not support our long term vision of a diverse South African broadcasting system - owned by the public, private and community sectors and reflective of the cultural, multi-lingual and demographic diversity and unity inherent in our society.

103. Compared to other countries such as Canada, Australia and Nigeria, South Africa has one of the lowest content obligations in the whole world. Many countries continue to impose foreign content and ownership limitations of the media. In its approach to this matter, the ANC maintains that the broadcasting policy review must prioritise national social and economic goals above private interests. In addition, the broadcasting policy must also provide a strategy to fast track the local content development industry. The review of local content quotas must be aligned to this strategy.

104. Much still needs to be done to ensure that the community-broadcasting sector is reflective of the communities they serve in terms of directorship, management and programming. There is a need for concerted action to ensure a fair representation of women, the workers, and people with disabilities, children and the aged.

Programming offered by the community sector still need to be diversified to cater for the special needs of these strata while also contributing to community development and upliftment.

105. The capacity of ICASA to effectively regulate in the public interest still shows limitation occasioned by funding constraints, skills shortage and confusion on the means and ways of achieving effective regulation. There is an overriding need to boost the capacity of the regulator to effective monitor the broadcasters in order to enforce licence conditions and regulations.

106. The analogue system of broadcasting must be switched off by 2015 and a digital terrestrial system should be built to replace it. This will require considerable funds to maintain the penetration levels that have been achieved to date. Given its immense public benefits, Digital terrestrial television (DTT) should be treated as a service with wider implications beyond the ICT sector and broadcasting.

107. The terrestrial digital way of distributing and accessing the television broadcasting services presents a fresh opportunity for South Africa to realise the policy ends that are defined in the broadcasting environment. 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 realisation 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 switchover by 2015.

108. Government must ensure that such a review is open to participation by all segments of the South African population and outcomes informed by their needs. As such DTT should be present an opportunity to create a new industry that is owned and controlled by South Africans. The manufacture of Set-Top-Boxes (STBs) should be linked to a long-term vision to manufacture Integrated Digital TVs (IDTVs) for local and external markets. More emphasis needs to be placed on the inter-operability of STBs on both pay TV and free to air to address consumer and competition needs.

109. For government to promote a new manufacturing environment, the current tariffs should be reviewed, as they do not protect vulnerable industries. Digital broadcasting should be implemented as soon as possible in order to accelerate the release the of "digital dividend" spectrum. The International Telecommunication Union recognises that the Digital Dividend is to be allocated to new broadcasting services, wireless services, mobile broadband, public emergency and other services.

110. The broadcasting policy review should create a regulatory framework for satellite services up-linking in the country as well as those that uplink outside our borders. Appropriate public broadcasting obligations should also be imposed on commercial services, Pay TV and Free to Air Services (FTAs) to ensure that public frequencies benefit more than just the owners and operators.

111. There must be access to broadcasting, internet (voice, data and video) and telephone services.

112. To prioritise the broadcast content in all South African languages reflective of the indigenous cultures.

113. The local content quota should be increased to 60% in the public broadcaster and government should fund the public broadcasting programmes of the SABC.

114. Pornographic content should be regulated across all media platforms.

115. Sentech and SABC should remain in state hands in order to facilitate access to broadcasting services by all and corporate governance and human resources capacity at the SABC should be strengthened.

116. There is an urgent need for the establishment of a dedicated Youth Radio Station.

117. There should be an increase in funding for diversity in community newspaper, community radio stations and community TV stations.

ON PRINT MEDIA TRANSFORMATION, ACCOUNTABILITY AND DIVERSITY

Noting

118. In 1992, the ANC adopted a Media Charter that set out the organisation's commitment to the creation of an environment that promotes media diversity and media freedom. Over the years, the ANC has successfully introduced legislation to promote and protect media freedom. At the same time, various interventions were introduced to promote media diversity. The later include the creation of the Media Development and Diversity Agency to support community media and small commercial media outlets.

119. The print sector is still dominated by four big players, namely Naspers, Avusa, Caxton and the foreign owned Independent Group. These companies also dominate the entire value chain of the market especially printing, distribution and advertising. This integration and the very market structure is perhaps the biggest barrier to market entry and potentially shows possible anti-competitive behaviour. Other mainstream media players include the M&G Media and TNA Media. There exist a number of small commercial print and community print media, who all face the challenge of sustainability.

120. Despite protestations and evident denial, the print media existed for many years as one of the pillars of the apartheid super structure providing rationale and intellectual support to apartheid system. Whatever progressive media fought for the democratisation of society was initiated and linked to mass democratic movement led by the ANC.

121. The print media continues to be a contested terrain that reflects the ideological battles and power relations based on race, class and gender in our society. It continues to position itself as the main determiner of the public agenda and opinion.

122. Recent reports from the Media Development and Diversity Agency and the Print Media of South Africa indicate that despite changes that have taken place since 1994, regrettably the facts are that the average black ownership in South Africa mainstream print media

to date is 14% and women participation at Board and management levels is at the diminutive 4.44%.

123. The 52nd Conference resolution regarding the parliamentary inquiry on the desirability and feasibility of establishing an independent Media Appeals Tribunal (MAT) aimed at complementing and strengthening the existing self-regulatory system of print media.

124. That the proposed MAT was a direct response to the ineffectiveness and varied weaknesses of the self-regulatory regime within the print media.

125. Conference directed that such investigation should examine the principle of a MAT and the associated modalities for implementation. Pursuant to the ANC resolution on a Parliamentary MAT Inquiry, the print media established its own Regulatory Review Mechanism. This led to the publication of the Press Council Report and further established the Press Freedom Commission (PFC) which conducted the wide ranging review of the current regulatory system of the print media.

126. That amongst others, the reports led to the review of the Press Code and the restructuring of the self-regulatory which is ongoing.

127. There is uncertainty on the extent of the implementation of the entire recommendations of the PFC most of which the ANC supported.

Believing

128. Over the years, the ANC has remained resolute that the media including print media patterns of ownership, management and content must reflect the democratic dispensation ensuring the freedom of expression freedom of expression, which includes freedom of the press and other media; freedom to receive or impart information or ideas; freedom of artistic creativity; and academic freedom and freedom of scientific research.

129. That consistently maintained that the freedom of expression does not extend to - propaganda for war; incitement of imminent violence; or advocacy of hatred that is based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion, and that constitutes incitement to cause harm.

130. That freedom of expression which includes the freedom of press and other media does not supersedes human rights and other rights enshrined in the South African Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

131. The apartheid patterns and behaviour that treat South Africans in an unequal and discriminatory manner sometimes manifests in some of the conduct of the print media in the content, coverage, distribution, management and opinions. Despite denials, this is natural, such attitudes and practices need to be confronted for the media to be a mirror of the present democratic dispensation. The reality arising out of this situation is that the majority of South Africans do not have media that report and project their needs, aspirations and points of views onto the national discourse.

132. That the PFC recommendations go a long way in responding to the ANC conference resolutions. There remains a lot of work to be done to ensure the full implementation of the principles guiding the ANC resolution and the PFC report. Also, the Parliamentary Inquiry using the PFC report as a basis remains relevant.

Therefore resolve

133. The ANC needs to review its own Media Charter to take into regard the developments that have taken place since its adoption, strides that have been made in realizing the rights enshrined in it as well as the emergence of new technologies.

134. The ANC remains committed to a media climate that is free from vested political and commercial interests. This has been our guiding principle in all the engagements and ongoing discussions on the media transformation and accountability. Within this understanding, the ANC reaffirms the need for parliament to conduct an inquiry on the desirability and feasibility of a media

appeals tribunal within the framework of the country's Constitution that is empowered to impose sanctions without the loss of any constitutional rights.

135. The envisaged parliamentary process should reinforce the South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996; review the existing media accountability mechanisms; balance the individual's rights to dignity and freedom of expression and freedom of the media; and review the privacy laws as well as those dealing with libel and defamations.

136. The departure point of the ANC is that South Africans must enjoy the freedom of expression in the context of a diverse media environment that is reflective of their situations and daily experiences. Accordingly, the following must be introduced to encourage media diversity:
    a) Introduction of an economic empowerment charter to promote Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment in the sector. Amongst others, the Charter should address the availability of print media in the languages South Africans speak and communicate with.
    b) Strengthening the MDDA to support more community and commercial entities.
    c) The Competition Commission should focus on anti-competitive practices within the sector.

137. The recommendations of the Press Freedom Commission (PFC) should be included in the wide raging Parliamentary Inquiry on the regulatory system for print media.

138. The transformation of the advertising industry to ensure its contribution to media diversity must be prioritized

ON POSTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE POST BANK

Noting
139. The postal infrastructure plays a significant role in the socio-economic development of the country. The ANC through its government has over the years pursued

efforts to stabilise the Post Office through a range of interventions, including the allocation of financial and other resources for the State Owned Enterprises to meet its obligations.

140. The postal network has been expanded to reach 2 400 outlets. The re-balancing of the postal infrastructure to ensure that 1 postal outlet serves a maximum of 10 thousand South Africans. This re-balancing exercise seeks to redress the imbalances between the urban and rural areas of the country.

141. Part of the strategy is to achieve universal access, including the rollout of addresses and other services to under-serviced urban and rural areas.

142. Progress is being made to transform and corporatize the Post Bank as a preferred bank of choice for the poorest people in urban and rural areas. However, more work is needed to establish a sustainable mechanism for the Post Bank.

143. The challenge however is that the advent of emails and SMS has led to reduction in mail volumes. This has lowered SAPO profitability for re-investment in under serviced areas and to rollout the infrastructure.

Believing

144. Through its massive and extensive network the Post Office act as a pay point for many government services including municipality bills and traffic fines. This contribution helps alleviate backlogs in the delivery of services to the people which is the central trust of our National Democratic Revolution.

145. In the view of the ANC, the postal market is not ready for liberalisation. Evidence in the courier market point to local and international courier companies paying more attention to the lucrative urban areas to the detriment of the rural and peri-urban areas who can get services based on internal market cross-subsidization.

146. The Postal Infrastructure and the Postbank are needed for government to deliver services to the people. As such, ownership of the Post Office and the Post Bank by government should be linked to efforts to ensure that the two institutions are sustainable.

147. A State Bank should not only be defined in terms of ownership, but in terms of the services that are delivered by the Postbank.

148. Directing opportunities to Post Bank and Post Office will strengthen revenue diversification and provide a viable alternative for offsetting the cost of services to the under serviced and marginalised areas.

149. That the decision to protect the exclusivity of the Post office should not compromise the provision of affordable, quality services.

150. Postal infrastructure is important in the ongoing efforts to promote regional integration.

Therefore resolve

151. The National Address System should prioritise the rollout of addresses to informal settlements and rural areas to ensure addressability for all households to achieve economic inclusion.

152. The existing government's financial support for infrastructure re-balancing including the rollout of the National Address System should be continued.

153. Government should introduce policy guidelines to direct opportunities to the Post Bank as a bank of first choice of government and a primary platform for government and citizens' transactions. Over the next ten years, the Post Office should continue with the exclusive rights to all letters up to 1kg. This is in line with the Postal Licence Act of 1998 which confers South African Post Office (SAPO) exclusive rights and privileges to be the monopoly on the provision of the basic letter service up to 1kg in order "to offset the cost of providing a basic service in low-density, rural or uneconomical areas," as is a common practice globally.

154. ICASA, as a regulator, need to be strengthened with the necessary capacity to regulate the postal market. Strengthening ICASA as a regulator also has to address policy gaps to improve postal regulation

efficiency and effectiveness in reserved and unreserved postal services. This includes courier services, courier brokers and extraterritorial offices of exchange. Extraterritorial offices of exchange refer to international mail houses sending mail either electronically or physically to entities in South Africa. Of concern are illegal operators and broader transformation issues in the sector.

155. National policy should clarify approach to the regulation of cherry picking behaviour of international courier companies. The current practice to dump international mail on the South African Post Office infrastructure without paying anything has a long-term detrimental effect on the sustainability of the South African Post Office. A policy to curtail this practice should be implemented by government. This will include compliance with the international tariff regime.

156. All three spheres of government must be encouraged to use the South African Post Office. For its survival, the postal market must continue to expand infrastructure that will be used in the distribution network. The connected Community Service Network must also diversify services to integrate online services. To this end the South African Post Office must be supported to accelerate evolution and migration of traditional postal services to e-services using innovative technology platforms and electronic channels.

157. The ANC must show leadership and utilize the services of the Post Bank.

158. Mobile Post Offices should be deployed in all needy rural and urban communities.

159. Post Office Public Information Terminals should be upgraded to become fully functioning internet access points in rural areas.

160. The post office and postal infrastructure should have regard to increased attention paid to rural areas. This should include the provision to implement a consistent national address system, taking into account the human settlement expansion in the country.

161. The mandate of the Post Bank is reaffirmed as the bank for the unbankable as a priority, in line with the 52nd conference and the NGC. The Post Bank as a developmental bank, different from conventional banks, should be dealt with in the ETC.

162. That the postal services should be inclusive and address the needs of the people with disabilities. It agreed that there is a need for the postal services and postal infrastructure to accommodate access for people with disability. It was also agreed that print as well as the electronic media should also facilitate access to content for people with disability.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION

Noting
163. The country continues to demonstrate excellence through major ICT and scientific breakthroughs emanating from research and development programmes. There is great potential in ICT Research and Development and Innovation that needs to be unlocked in order for the country to become more globally competitive.

164. Highlights of recent world-class achievements include the following projects of the Department of Science and Technology:

a) As part of the cyber-infrastructure programme which is implemented by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) in partnership with universities and other science councils, South Africa today hosts the most powerful computer in Africa, which is among the top 500 supercomputers in the world – currently at position 329. This facility provide South Africa with enormous capability to perform complex scientific and mathematical calculations that solves real societal problems in the environment and climate change, automobiles, bio-medical sciences and astronomy.

b) On the social impact side, some ICT Research and Development and Innovation programmes include the Digital Doorway

(DD) – an innovative, robust computer facility that is deployed in under-serviced areas that members of the community can access anytime of the day to gain computer literacy skills and access relevant information, content and various applications.

c) A flagship project that demonstrates the use of alternative, cost-effective and innovative technologies and models to deploy broadband infrastructure and services for rural communities is currently underway in Nkangala District Municipality in Mpumalanga. The project uses Wireless Mesh Network technology to connect close to 200 schools and a few other sites. 114 of these connections have been commissioned to the Internet. The project incorporates a business model that promotes local economic development. Unlike with conventional telecommunication network operator model, the Wireless Mesh Network uses the out-of-school youth who show entrepreneurial and technical potential to operate, support and maintain the network in their communities.

165. The progress made in the development of a long-term ICT Research and Development and Innovation (RDI) implementation roadmap.

166. High impact national programmes such as the digital switchover will facilitate local and international investments in ICT research and development. As a crucial part of the National ICT Policy research, development and innovation strategies and plans would enable a coherent and increased public and private investment in the ICT by providing mechanisms to forecast technology developments in targeted areas; attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) from ICT multinational companies; and identifying critical areas that must be developed to meet South Africa's socio-economic objectives.

Believing
160. The above examples illustrate how directed interventions on ICT Research and Development and Innovation can bring about significant socio-economic development. However, to make real impact, the current investment in ICT Research and Development and Innovation need to be increased multiple-fold in order to achieve a critical mass in ICT Research and Development.

161. While ICTs are widely recognised as potent tools and enablers for socio-economic development, South Africa still lacks adequate competencies, capacity and capabilities and hence the continued reliance on imported ICT products and services. If the status quo persists, the real impact of ICTs on economic growth will not be realised.

162. There is enough evidence-based studies that show that the world's advanced economies have achieved their status largely because they have adopted and implemented policies that support technological (in most case ICT) innovation based on strong research and development capabilities.

Therefore resolve
163. To promote and support development of new ICT Research and Development (R&D) plans and strengthen existing strategies and policies to foster robust, well-coordinated institutional arrangements that lead to development of indigenous world-class, technology innovations in ICT through directed national ICT research, development and innovation programmes.

164. To increase the number of Masters and PhDs students enrolling and graduating in ICT. Over the past few years, South Africa has been graduating between 14 and 35 PhDs per year in ICT related fields. The starting point should be to increase the current ICT PhD production by 10 - 15 fold per year in order to enable critical mass of advanced ICT human capital.

165. Within the framework of the National ICT Policy, South Africa will overcome the *"Digital Divide"* by leveraging advances in ICT to address socio-economic challenges and thus create *"Digital Advantage"*. Through sound investment and effective coordination of ICT RDI activities, the following conditions will be established:
a) advanced human capital and strong institutional capacity, enabling critical mass for research in focussed ICT domains;
b) a flourishing and growing high-tech ICT industry characterised by tight

engagement with research communities, as well as fast uptake and promotion of research results and indigenous innovation;

c) a healthy innovation ecosystem, in which research results flow unencumbered to government and industry to achieve impact in society;

d) advanced ICT infrastructure connecting South Africa internally and with the world; and

e) local content and applications that address local needs and also create export opportunities.

166. To increase investments in ICT RDI which must support existing research programmes – and enable creation of new ones – leading to achievement of ICT Research and Development critical mass through appropriate funding for Research and Development in higher education institutions, science councils and research institutions.

167. The ICT RDI roadmap must be adopted by 2014.

168. The building of research infrastructure; and attraction of foreign direct investment through various incentive schemes that will see large multinational ICT conglomerates setting up research and innovation facilities in South Africa – not just sales offices.

8. EDUCATION AND HEALTH

INTRODUCTION

The Commission noted the Political Report by the President, the Organisational Report by the Secretary General, recommendations of the 2012 National Policy Conference, and presentations on the National Development Plan and Census 2011 results. These provided the context in which discussions took place.

The Commission also received presentations on the progress made since the 52nd National Conference in the ANC and government. Progress was evaluated and plans and programs for the future designed.

After extensive deliberations the commission resolved that the details of certain issues will be dealt with by the NEC and that Conference should adopt resolutions tabled in this report.

GENERAL
Establishment of Subcommittees on Education and Health and collation of sectoral ANC policy documents.

1. Noting that:
   ■ The ANC Subcommittee on Education and Health needs effective and functional structures to carry out its mandate.

   ■ Sectors in the Subcommittee require current policy documents to promote uniform understanding of ANC policy.

Therefore resolves that:
■ Each Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) immediately establish a provincial subcommittee on Education and Health at all levels of the organisation.

■ At a provincial level an MEC who is not the political head of Education or Health shall serve as a Chair of the Subcommittee on Education and Health. Similarly a Member of the Mayoral Committee (MMC) entrusted with educational and health matters shall not serve as the chairperson at local government level.

■ The NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health conduct comprehensive reviews of official policy documents of specific sectors, namely Basic Education, Higher Education & Training, Health and Science & Technology; and where indicated consolidate existing ANC policy positions into identifiable ANC policy documents by 30 June 2013.

National Development Plan 2030
2. Noting that:
   ■ The National Development Plan is a long-term strategy for the country's development which enjoys overwhelming support among the various sectors and communities in our country.
   ■ The National Development Plan broadly resonates and is compatible with the Action Plan to 2014: Towards the Realization of Schooling 2025.
   ■ The Health related identified challenges as well as the recommended objectives, targets and actions correlate with those identified by the ANC and Government in a.o the ten point plan and the NSDA.

Therefore resolves that:
■ Conference supports the implementation of the NDP and endorses its objectives and goals.
■ Conference enjoins government departments to note any gaps that might have been identified by the NDP for purposes of policy and planning.
■ The ANC and government mobilize all necessary resources to achieve the goals and priorities set out in the National Development Plan 2030.

BASIC EDUCATION
Stability in schools and protecting education from disruptions:

Noting that:
■ There is general agreement that education has to be protected from disruptions.
■ Disruption of schooling through industrial action and service delivery protests impact negatively on the stability of schools and the quality of education.

Therefore resolves that:
- A Presidential Commission be established to review the remuneration and conditions of employment of education and health professionals and make recommendations on salary adjustments and wage increases in a manner that protects education and health as national priorities.

- The Commission commences with health and education because they are APEX priorities; and this will set up the benchmark for all other sectors.

Post provisioning norms
Noting that:
- There is on-going tension between government and trade unions with regards to post provisioning.

And believing that:
- There must be closer engagement between government and trade union stakeholders to resolve disagreement on class sizes, distribution of educators and redeployment of educators declared redundant.

- The challenge of providing educators in rural schools and incentives must be reviewed.

- Urgent attention must be given to the filling of vacant posts and resolving the matter of temporary educators and attend to issues of principals who interfere with enrolment to maintain a particular number of educators.

Further believing that:
- This solution required close cooperation between government and labour unions.

Therefore resolves that:
- The department must match teaching skills and competencies with positions to which teachers are appointed.

- Post provisioning norms in addition to numbers must be informed by socio-economic context and curricula needs.

- The department must profile all educators on the basis of their qualification and teaching experience.

- Provinces must adhere to existing policies to avoid problems currently experienced with the movement of educators to where they are needed.

- A different and more stable system must be established to avoid yearly movements of teachers, and this must be balanced with providing teachers where they are needed most.

- The challenge of quality outcomes must also be linked to this point, as poor performance forces parents to move children around schools but also across provinces complicating the deployment of teachers and resources where they are needed.

Resourcing education
Noting that:
- Conditions under which educators work play an important role in creating job satisfaction.

- These conditions also play a role in improving the morale of both educator and learner.

Further noting that:
- The department will integrate all the education infrastructure needs into the current multi-year programs of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC).

- To maximise benefit, the Commission supported a centralized approach in the procurement of LTSM.

Therefore resolves that:

Procurement
- Government adopts a centralized approach in the procurement of Learner Teacher Support Material (LTSM).

- Government expands the capacity to print text books and workbooks and own their intellectual property.

- Uniform and standardized textbooks must be provided to all learners across the system.

School Infrastructure
- Infrastructure must be dealt with urgently and in an integrated manner.

- A comprehensive school building program must be developed and coordinated by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee.

Monitoring and evaluation of performance

Noting that:

■ There is general consensus among stakeholders on the need for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of performance in the education sector.

■ The objective of monitoring and evaluation plus evaluation of learner performance must be capacity building in order to keep the process innocent and free of manipulation.

Therefore resolves that:

■ All teachers, principals and deputy principals as well as education officials must be assessed and evaluated with the intention of improving their skills and accountability.

■ People who are to be evaluated must not be the ones determining whether they should be assessed or not and also should not have the final word on how the evaluation should be done.

■ The Integrated Qualifications Management System (IQMS) must be refined, improved and enhanced as efficient instrument for teacher assessment and development.

■ Quality teaching leadership and management development must address both content knowledge and methodology.

■ The Commission confirmed the Polokwane resolution that certain category of teacher training should take place in colleges whilst strictly monitoring quality at those institutions.

■ Accountability mechanisms must be developed to ensure that teachers, principals and all officials in the system are held accountable through an efficient monitoring system utilizing modern technology.

Review of funding model for schools and review of the Quintile Model

Noting that:

■ The funding model based on the quintiles system has material inconsistencies.

■ The model has limitations and unintended results.

■ The current system is being reviewed by government with a clear purpose of arriving

at situation where there are "fee" and "no-fee" paying schools in the country.

Therefore resolves that:

■ The funding model is endorsed with special emphasis on a bias toward poor communities and the achievement of parity and equality.

■ The quintile model must be transformed to classify schools into fee-paying and non-fee-paying schools.

The appointment of school principals

Noting that:

■ The current system used to appoint school principals is deficient and open to undue influences.

■ School principals are important professionals and managers of our schools accountable to the Departments of Education and communities.

Therefore resolves that:

■ Relevant legislation must be amended to allow for a different method of appointment.

■ School principals must be appropriately qualified and also be appointed on merit.

■ The role of School Governing Bodies (SGBs) in the appointment of school principals must be clarified and communicated to all learners, parents, communities and other stakeholders.

■ Principals must be held accountable for poor management, poor discipline and poor outcomes.

■ Mechanisms must be developed to enable the deployment of principals in areas of need and for purposes of mentoring and coaching.

The capacity of government

Noting that:

■ The low level capacity and incompetence amongst some government officials has resulted in embarrassment and is entrenching a culture of mediocrity.

■ Some of these appointments are partly caused by flawed appointment processes and the composition of interview panels.

Therefore resolves that:

■ Government be directed to put in place

business processes and to institutionalise these, thus making sure that there are consequences for every action.

■ Government must institute constant training and development programmes for government officials.

■ A national skills audit must be carried out at all levels of government as a matter of urgency in order to identify the gaps.

Mismanagement, incompetence and ill-discipline

8. Noting that:

■ The culture of ill-discipline in schools, crime, vandalism, drugs, violence amongst teachers and learners that has to be urgently uprooted.

■ Many educators are not exemplary by engaging in unsavoury relations with learners and therefore get implicated in learner pregnancies, high rate of absenteeism, absconding, unpunctuality, drunkenness and lack of professionalism.

■ The inability of bureaucrats to manage and their incompetence often results in labour unrest.

■ Poor management often leads to mismanagement of labour relations, with the consequence of creating a vicious cycle of ill-discipline and impunity,

■ Poor management completely erodes dignity in the institutions of learning.

■ Some teachers have a poor regard for formal dress code and go to school wearing takkies, jeans and T-shirts.

And further believing that:
■ Conference should support a process of both government and trade unions to cooperate to stamp out ill-discipline in the sector.

Therefore resolves that:
■ The department enforces strict adherence to the disciplinary standards and norms, including adherence to formal and proper dress code.
■ Disciplinary steps must be taken against any official who engages in corrupt, unethical or unlawful practice.

Corruption

9. Noting that:

■ Reports of corruption are increasing, especially irregularities in employment and promotions.

■ There are many cases of conflict of interest that relate to procurement involving public representatives and civil servants.

Therefore resolves that:

■ The ANC takes strong action to deal with corruption.

■ The ANC ensures that all collusion that leads to irregularities is stamped out.

■ The ANC must ensure its name and all its structures are not abused in the furtherance of corrupt activities.

Poor education outcome

10. Noting that:

■ Poor education outcomes are also a reflection of poor leadership at various levels in the system.

Therefore resolves that:

■ The ANC takes responsibility and ensures that both elected leaders and deployed cadres in the administration are held accountable.

■ The ANC must act decisively to turn around the situation.

■ The Subcommittee on Education and Health submits to the ANC leadership a plan of how to ensure accountability of ANC structures, leaders and deployees responsible for delivery and education sector outcomes thus enabling decisive action to be taken where performance does not achieve expected outcomes.

■ The ANC as a party must act on its members who fail to perform.

■ The ANC engage its structures to mobilize grass roots support for improved education outcomes, including the ANC branches, regional, provincial structures, Alliance, parents' bodies and civil society in general in accordance with resolutions of the 52nd National Conference.

Language and cultural education

It is resolved that:

■ Teacher development with regard to the use of sign language should be increased.

■ In preparation for the introduction of indigenous languages in 2014, the department must prepare resources, curriculum, teacher development and other support measure to ensure an efficient implementation of the program.

Curriculum

Noting that:

The Minister has appointed a Ministerial Team to investigate, among others,

i. The academic value and benefit of Mathematical Literacy.
ii. Whether it is desirable in Matric to have a pass rate of above 50% in five subjects and 30% in two subjects.
iii. To examine two-stream model in the curriculum for technical schools and Further Education and Training (FET) colleges.

Therefore resolves that:

■ The Minister must investigate the value of Life Orientation, including Environmental Education, and history as compulsory subjects in the curriculum.

■ The recommendation of the Ministerial task team be discussed with the ANC and other stakeholders upon release.

Credibility and image of the sector
Noting that:

■ There is on-going onslaught on the education system that is creating a sense of despair, undermining work and progress made and the general credibility of the system; and

Therefore resolves that:

■ A committee be established to examine all matters raised such as the debate including the matric pass requirements, text book provisioning and the ANAs results.

School Governing Bodies

Noting that:

■ Policies and legislation must be reviewed to prevent unfair discrimination and exclusion and to promote integration.

■ A guide on the roles, responsibilities and functions of governing bodies has been distributed to schools.

Therefore resolves that:

■ The power of governing body with regards of the locus of authority in terms of language, and capacity of schools and curriculum choices be reviewed and appropriate policy and legislative changes be made where necessary.

■ The department must develop SGBs in rural and township schools through the funding that has been made available.

■ The department must launch the advocacy campaign encouraging SGBs to co-opt members with appropriate technical skills to assist Governing Bodies.

Section 100 (1)(b) interventions

Noting that:

■ There were concerns that were raised about the declaration of section 100(1)(b) interventions.

■ There has been good progress in the area of intervention.

Therefore resolves that:

■ Interventions must be linked with efforts to develop capacity in areas of interventions.

■ Conference supports these interventions and call upon government to pass the necessary legislation guiding such interventions.

Employment of educators and other civil servants as local government councillors

Noting that:

■ The 52nd National Conference resolved that the ANC must review the issue of civil servants who are local government councillors.

And further noting that:

■ Teachers who are employed as councillors are inevitably distracted by the additional obligations, which impact negatively on their performance.

Therefore resolves that:

■ Government must prioritise passing a law to

bar civil servants from taking up employment or positions as local government councillors whilst still employed in government posts.

Multi-grade schools

Noting that:

■ A large number of children attend small, multi-grade schools. In 2011, approximately 26% of schools reported having multi-grade classes similar to figures in 2009.

Believing that:

■ Multi-grade schools have a negative impact on the quality of learning and teaching.

Therefore resolves that:

■ Multi-grade schools must be phased out by 2020.

■ Until such time as multi-grade schools are phased out, focused dedicated service and support must be provided to multi-grade schools with elaboration at all levels in the system starting from national to provincial, district and up to schools level.

Retention and drop-out rates

Noting that:

■ Approximately 590 000 children aged 7 to 18 were not attending any education institution in 2011 of which the majority, viz. 4 in 5 were in the 16 to 18 age group and 1 in 5 were disabled. A higher percentage of males than female aged 16 to 18 were enrolled in education. Teenage pregnancy generally has a negative impact on enrolment; and the secondary completion rate (completion of Grade 12 by 24 year olds), which was 44% in 2009, has increased to 46.5% in 2011. Learners with Special Education Needs are frequently excluded as a result of not being able to cope with the demands of the National Senior Certificate and Curriculum Statements.

Believing that:

■ Completion of Grade 12 and attainment of the National Senior Certificate qualification is vital for the world of work and post schooling education and training opportunities.

Therefore resolves that:

■ All measures must be taken to strengthen the basic education sector to provide more opportunities for young people as well as increasing retention, progression, and completion rates in the basic education sector. Such measures can include the following:

❏ Focused programmes must be put in places to address drop-out rates especially at high school and the negative effects of teenage pregnancy, gangsterism, and vulnerability including bullying

❏ The two stream model of provisioning must be strengthened to reflect the balance between the vocational and academic pathways.

❏ Post school options must be expanded; that is, collaboration between DBE and DHET must be strengthened to improve articulation between basic and post-school education in order to expand the effectiveness of credible post-school education and training options.

❏ Inclusive education. The development and advocacy of learning programmes linked to the National Senior Certificate and the National Curriculum Statement must be.

Early Childhood Development, including Grade R

Noting that:

■ There has been a significant increase in the enrolment of learners in ECD – especially in Grade R. 84% of learners entering Grade 1 have attended Grade R in schools according to 2011 Household statistics. Pre-Grade R attendance in ECD has doubled since 2008, and we are on track for universal coverage.

Believing that:

■ ECD contributes to accelerated development and that participation in ECD and Grade R is key to develop the basic skills for future successful learning and it is critical that South Africa meets the goal of universal access to Grade R by 2014.

Resolve that:

■ A National Policy for Grade R must

be finalised in order to make Grade R compulsory;

■ Qualified teachers for Grade R must be trained and employed and professionalization of all Grade R practitioners must be achieved by 2018

Adoption of the National Development Plan 2030 Implementation plan for Basic Education

Noting that:
■ The resolutions are aimed at enhancing policy and will help shape an integrated implementation plan on Basic Education.

■ Such a plan provides greater detail and time lines for the implementation of such a plan.

Therefore resolves that:
■ The attached implementation plan forms the basis and framework for government in dealing with the issues pertaining to the resolutions.

■ The implementation plan is hereby adopted as appropriate.

HIGHER EDUCATION
Implementing free higher education for the poor in South Africa

Noting that:
■ Significant strides have been made in finalizing the policy on free higher education to all undergraduate level students from for the poor and working class communities for phased implementation from 2014.

■ A draft policy on Free Higher Education has been completed has been completed, and the broad consultative process, including the social, economic analysis and impact and consultation with Treasury will ensue.

Therefore resolves that:
■ The policy for free higher education to all undergraduate level students will be finalized for adoption before the end of 2013.

The National Student Financial Aid Scheme

Noting that:
■ University education is costly.
■ The principle of increased access to higher

education is a core transformation goal.

■ Academically capable students from poor families should not be expected to pay up-front fees in order to access higher education.

■ Academically capable students from working class and lower middle class families should also be subsidised with their families providing a household contribution to their studies in proportion to their ability to pay.

■ The fees that must be covered include tuition, accommodation, food, books, other essential study materials or learning resources and travel that is the full cost of study fees.

■ The upfront fees that are provided and enable fee-free university education for the poor and subsidised fees for the working class and lower middle strata, should be made available as loans through a strengthened NSFAS system. Part of the loan should be converted to a bursary for successful students.

Therefore resolves that
■ A newly structured national student financial aid system must be introduced to enable fee–free education from 2014 onwards.

■ A policy dialogue model must be utilised to develop a fully-fledged costing model.

■ The current NSFAS must be used as a basis for introducing the newly structured scheme.

■ Consideration must be given to a graduate tax for all graduates from higher education institution.

Community service for graduates from higher education institutions

Noting that:
■ There is currently no national youth or graduate community service scheme in South Africa, which covers all youth and/or graduates.

■ The only comparable national programme for graduates is the community service requirement that graduates in a variety of health science programmes have to fulfil.

Therefore resolve that:
■ Community service is in principle required from all students who are funded from the fiscus, government bursaries and/or loan schemes with the need to leverage employment and internship opportunities in the public service for different professional fields; and

■ Impact studies must be commissioned to inform a policy on Community Service for Higher Education Graduates, initially targeting professional fields linked to national human resource development priorities and progressing to a community service scheme for all higher education graduates.

Infrastructure for post-school education and training system

Infrastructure for post-school education and training system:
Noting that:
■ The expansion of the post school education and training system to achieve the 2030 enrolment targets requires extensive infrastructure investment over the next 18 years including the construction of 5 Universities, 20 Teacher Education Campuses and 55 Further Education and Training Colleges.

Therefore resolves that:
■ The Department of Higher Education and Training consolidates the infrastructure requirements with estimated costs to expand the post school education and training system which will be linked and coordinated by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Council (PICC).

On Higher Education Colleges
Noting that:
■ The DHET has been established specifically to enable the coherent and well-articulated offering of higher education, vocational education and skills development through a variety of post school institutions which are under national legislative competence, these colleges continue to operate outside of this sphere and therefore cannot be well integrated into the post school system.

■ All post school education and training institutions should be governed under national authority and specifically regulated under the requirements of Higher Education and Training legislation.

Therefore resolve that:
■ All public Colleges, specifically Agricultural and Nursing Colleges currently under provincial authority must be moved to a national competence in line with the constitution, and should be governed under the relevant Higher Education and Training Act.

■ All Agricultural Colleges must be immediately transferred to the Department of Higher Education and incorporated fully into the post school system.

■ All nursing colleges must be immediately transferred to the National Department of Health but must operate under the requirements of the Higher Education Act of 1997 as amended, and must be fully incorporated into the post school system in terms of articulation, governance, information systems and skills planning.

On former Teacher Education Colleges
Noting that:
■ All education infrastructures should be effectively utilised for educational purposes in order to ensure expanded access to educational opportunities for our youth.

■ Former Colleges of Education are well placed across the country and represent significant infrastructure that could be recapitalised for teacher education, as well as other post school education and training opportunities.

■ Specifically there is a need to open new Teacher Education Campuses to enable the strengthening and expansion of foundation phase and intermediate phase African language specific teacher education, as well as a need to open new FET College campuses and Community Education and Training Centres.

Therefore resolves that:
■ A full audit of all former College of Education infrastructure must be undertaken to identify those Colleges which are not being utilised for educational purposes or

are underutilised and could be productively used to expand post school education and training opportunities.

■ All former colleges not utilised for educational purposes e.g. as university campuses, FET College campuses, teacher development institutes or centres, must be recapitalised for foundation and intermediate phase teacher education or as FET College campuses, or for other post school education purposes.

Other matters

The Commission further raised a number of issues amongst which the following may be noted:

1. A special committee on the transformation of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) has been established by the Minister.

2. A funding model informed by the report of the Ramaphosa Commission is biased in favour of the Historically Disadvantaged Institutions of Higher Learning.

3. Bogus colleges that have not been registered have been criminalized.

4. A review process of the curriculum content of the National Senior Certificate – Vocational (NSC-V) has been initiated.

5. A policy document seeking to align FET Academic schools, Technical Schools and FET Colleges is being developed.

6. An initiative has been launched to attract better qualified FET lecturers and staff.

7. There are discussions between Higher Education & Training and Higher Education South Africa (HISA) in relation to standardization of points or scores for purposes of admission to universities or universities of technology.

8. The Minister of Higher Education & Training in his capacity as a convener of the Human Resource Development Inter-Ministerial Task Team has approached State Owned Enterprises (SOEs), sister departments and the private sector to provide opportunities for practical training of graduates. Eskom has already taken about 8000 learners as interns and apprentices.

9. The process of centralized applications for Higher Education Institutions has commenced and will be refined over time.

HEALTH

National Health Insurance (NHI)

Noting:
■ Progress made in the implementation of the NHI, including the setting up of pilot sites in at least 11 districts covering all provinces.

Therefore resolves that:
■ The NHI fund be set up urgently using state revenue by 2014.
■ The ANC should mobilise broad social support for the roll out of the NHI.
■ The ANC should continue to guide and oversee government process of developing the White Paper and legislation on the NHI and should be finalised by 2013.

Central hospitals, namely academic hospitals directly attached to medical schools

Noting that:
■ Central hospitals are national assets providing services across provinces.
■ Central hospitals are an integral part of universities by virtue of being primary training platforms which no medical university can do without.
■ All universities are competencies of the Department of Higher Education.
■ The NHI will need an expanded training platform to produce adequate health professionals.

Therefore resolve that:
■ Central hospitals must become the responsibility of national government including overall management.
■ National Health must ensure improved management and related capacity of central hospitals to deliver services efficiently and effectively.

Security and efficiency of supply of critical services

Noting that:
■ Intermittent deterioration of quality of health care within public health institutions, especially in the areas of cleanliness, safety and security of staff and patients, attitude

of staff, infection control, the long queues and stock-out of drugs and other essential services.

■ Improvement of quality of public health services has been identified as a key success factor in the implementation of NHI.

■ Cost reductions have been achieved in the centralisation of procurement of medicines.

■ Pharmaceutical depots are no longer a best practise for sustainable supply of medicines by the countries with developed and efficient health systems because of inherent risks of pilferage, expired stock, lack of security of supply and inefficient distribution to hospitals and clinics.

Therefore resolve that:

■ Critical services such as cleaning services, security services, food services and laundry services and linen supply must be provided in-house and not be outsourced.

■ The department introduces direct delivery of pharmaceuticals, dry dispensary and related supplies to facilities by suppliers to ensure improved turnaround times and prompts payment of suppliers.

■ The department extends the central procurement mechanism to all pharmaceuticals, dry dispensary and medical equipment and devices.

■ State must have majority shareholding in the state owned pharmaceutical company.

Human Resources Development

Noting that:

■ The National Health System currently experiences a critical shortage of professional and technical staff.

■ The NHI will require increased numbers of health professionals and technical personnel.

■ Nursing remains the backbone of the health care system.

■ While it is important that nurses also continue their studies at universities, universities cannot be the primary training platform for the nursing profession as the training of nurses is mostly a bedside experience.

Therefore resolves:

■ To welcome the National Human Resource Strategy for Health.

■ That the Primary training platform for nurses should be located at nursing colleges inside the hospitals, and that the department accelerates the refurbishment of such colleges.

■ To accelerate the training of health professionals in collaboration with the Ministry of Higher Education and local Universities; and, where necessary, to extend training to outside the borders of our country.

Healthy lifestyles

Noting that:

■ Ever-increasing global burden of Non-Communicable Diseases, which in our country adds to the already high incidence of communicable diseases such HIV & AIDS and TB.

■ United Nations high-level meeting in the General Assembly as well as National Summit held in September 2011, imploring countries to deal decisively with the risk factors of smoking, harmful use of alcohol, poor diet and lack of exercise.

■ Generally NHI systems around the world are sustained through initiatives targeted at reducing the burden of Diseases, including NCD's, violence and injury especially on the roads, by mechanisms that control the risk factors.

Therefore resolve that:

■ Government must fast track legislation and regulations to deal with the risk factors of diseases and injury, including the creation of a multi-sectoral Health Commission whose function is specifically to deal with the said risk factors.

■ The ANC and government must embark on activities to promote healthy lifestyles through mobilization of individuals and communities to engage in physical activities, good dietary practices and reduction of harmful use of alcohol, tobacco and to control of substance abuse.

■ Government must strengthen the capacity of rehabilitation services in the public sector with a focus on mental health, physical disability, gender based violence, childhood trauma and substance abuse.

Infrastructure

Noting:
- The health infrastructure backlogs, poor maintenance of health facilities, under-spending and poor project management capacity.

- The need to accelerate the revitalisation of health facilities as well as building new ones.

- That health infrastructure is one of the SIPs in PICC.

- There is a need for massive health infrastructure for NHI

Therefore resolves that:
- Under the auspices of the PICC, a comprehensive audit of all health infrastructure be conducted, revitalization and refurbishment of all substandard infrastructure be executed by 2025 using the public fiscus and public-private partnerships where appropriate.

- The department establishes teams of engineers and other professionals in built industry from, e.g., the CSIR, DBSA, Transnet, Eskom, to provide health infrastructure on a massive scale in the pilot districts in order to shorten the pilot period.

- Provincial health departments must establish effective project management teams led by Technical professionals such as engineers.

- The department establishes workshops in health facilities for maintenance of infrastructure and medical equipment.

Quality of Health Care

Noting that:
- Health facilities easily run out of essential supplies and services despite budgetary allocation.

- The Office of Health Standard Compliance (OHSC) Act has been passed by national parliament in November 2012; which prescribe for the establishment of the following 3 units: Inspectors, Ombudsperson and Certification office. These Units are established for the implementation and monitoring of core-standards.

Therefore resolves to:
- Establish the OHSC nationally and in each

province from 2013.

- Appoint Ombudsperson by 2013.

- Accelerate the establishment of facility improvements teams for each district.

- Adopt non-negotiables for health, e.g. pharmaceuticals, security, vaccines, food, dry dispensary, as a policy and good practice for hospitals and clinics.

Re-engineering of primary health care

Noting that:
- Primary Health Care is the heartbeat of any sustainable health system globally.

- The PHC remains at the core of the overhauling of the health system and the NHI in South Africa.

- Progress was made in the re-engineering of the PHC through the School health programme, municipal ward-based primary health care agents, districts specialist teams and contracting GPs to work in clinics in pilots districts.

Further noting:
- The centrality of the school health programme in giving children a head start in disease prevention and health promotion as well as the need to social crisis like barriers to learning, teenage pregnancy, teenage termination of pregnancy and substances abuse.

Therefore resolves to:
- Launch a massive family planning programme throughout the country by 2013 under the theme "Dual Protection".

- Ensure consultation of parents on school health programme, in relation to reproductive health rights, HIV counselling & testing and prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

- Establish the National Health Commission in 2013, which will be a multi-sectoral platform to promote healthy lifestyles, encourage prevention of diseases and promote health care; by enforcing health regulations.

- Pass regulations on tobacco control, in line with World Health Organisation's framework convention on tobacco control as it relates

to elicit trading of tobacco products, by 2014.

- Pass law to abolish marketing of alcohol products by 2013.

- Accelerate regulations on diet and content of salt in food stuffs.

- Accelerate the contracting of General practitioners to work in government clinics.

Cost of Health Care

Noting:
- Extremely exorbitant fees charged in private health care which have markedly increased health inflation.

Therefore resolves to:
- Establish a National Pricing Commission to regulate the health care in the private sector by 2013.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Noting that:
- Science, technology and innovation requires greater attention in the work and policies of the ANC.

- Science, technology and innovation across public and private sectors remains somewhat fragmented.

- The ANC 50th National Conference emphasized the importance of science and technology in human resource development and economic growth.

- The need for a clear policy on the strategic leadership, coordination and governance of the Science, Technology and Innovation system.

Further noting that:
- Government declared 1998 the Year of Science and Technology and launched a five☐year public awareness campaign in Science and Technology; and that the ANC resolved that this campaign be linked to the educational campaign to build a culture of learning, teaching and service.

- The 50th ANC National Conference resolved to call upon government to ensure that programme and broader efforts to restructure the country's science and technology infrastructure to benefit the poor and rural areas.

- The Ministerial Review Committee recommendations on the governance and financing of the Science, Technology and Innovation system tabled in 2012.

Believing that:
- Science, Technology and Innovation are central to finding appropriate solutions for any society to address its socio-economic challenges.

- The achievement of the vision 2030 will require investment in innovations of new knowledge and technology

- The Developmental State must lead in strengthening the capacity, co-ordination, funding as well as ensuring mainstreaming of Science, Technology and Innovation in both the public and private sector.

Therefore resolves that:
- The 53rd National Conference Strategy and Tactics make reference to critical role of the National System of Innovation in building the knowledge based economy.

- The ANC should prioritise science and technology policy development, implementation and monitoring capacity.

- The principle of mainstreaming Science, Technology and Innovation in the ANC, government and the private sector be adopted.

- The Ministry of Science and Technology should provide strategic leadership and coordination of the National System of Innovation.

- The Government should adequately finance and capacitate the National System of Innovation and target achieving 1,5% expenditure of GDP by 2017.

9. FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

Noting that:

1. The organization is entering its second phase of transition in the transformation of our society from a colonial apartheid past to a united, non – racial, non – sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa, where more radical programmes will have to be implemented aimed at a total emancipation of the people of South Africa in an environment of scarce resources.

2. As an organization operating within a modern and dynamic society, we need to adapt our systems to be compatible with modern technologies that speed up processes and facilitate smooth management and accountability.

3. The organization must maintain financial prudence and discipline at all levels of organization all the time.

4. Progress made in the implementation of the 52nd National Conference as has been presented in the Treasurer-General's report to the 53rd National Conference. The financial report pointed out a number of strengths and weaknesses as well as threats that organization needs to pay attention to and opportunities that it may need to exploit in bettering its financial situation.

And believing that:

i. Resourcing the movement is fundamental to its ability to carry out the mission of the ANC, as articulated by the 52nd National Conference.

ii. Decisive steps have to be taken to secure the financial sustainability.

Therefore resolves:

1. Public funding should be expanded in order to promote and support democracy. Such funding will be accompanied by full financial accountability and transparency by political parties, including regulation of private financing of political parties.

2. The ANC should participate in the economy, through various activities such as setting up business to provide goods and services as well as building an investment portfolio. Regulation of party-linked investment vehicles should also be introduced to avoid conflict of interest which will result in compromising the integrity of the movement.

3. The membership fees should be increased from R12 to R20 for all members.

4. The NEC must implement the 52nd National Conference resolution on the allocation of full membership fee to branches as part of strengthening the capacity of branches to carry out their key tasks in communities (full allocation to be sub-divided amongst the province, regions and branches).

5. All Branches should promptly open bank accounts.The opening of bank accounts by branches should be concluded within 6 months, and special mechanisms should be put in place to deal with unsustainable accounts, including allowing a region to hold some kind of a trust account separate from any region's transaction account in which moneys of those branches can be kept and be released on request. This should go with rigorous training of branches on financial management and politics of money as proposed above.

6. In expediting the full implementation of the 52nd National Conference resolution on the full reallocation of membership fee, cost of collecting such fee and printing a membership card must be taken into consideration.

7. All ANC members who earn an income should be encouraged to contribute equitably to the movement by paying a levy, according to their ability.

8. Affirm the 52nd resolution on the allocation of levies to provinces. However, on implementation, provinces must be given option based on their concerns and their situation.

9. Foreign funding should be permitted but must be regulated to avoid abuse and

manipulation by external forces in the political affairs of our country.

10. The fundraising guidelines should emphasize that fundraising effort should be an ongoing responsibilities of every member in the leadership. However, there must be consultation with the Office of the Treasurer-General. Donations will be accepted in kind or financial contribution. Mechanism will be instituted to eliminate abuse and corruption, such as keeping records, or a declaration book for donation in kind, depositing into the organization's account and limiting fund raising to those who are authorized.

11. The ANC should introduce financial management module in the political education program for ANC members who are charged with the responsibility to manage finances of the organisation.

12. The current investigation done by the ANC has indicated that the use of the Post Bank will be more affordable and the NEC should consider using the Post Bank unless the high bank charges with the current FNB is negotiated to a more competitive and acceptable level.

13. The NEC should act to improve the professionalism and effectiveness of ANC fundraising and financial management efforts, including by ensuring that those involved are properly orientated, trained and authorized. Those assigned to these tasks must be accountable to organizational structures, such as the Finance Committee and related forums, and their performance needs to be monitored.

14. Outstanding matters from the 52nd National Conference pertaining to Finance and fundraising should be concluded within the next 12 months. These include amongst others increase in allocation of political party funding from the public fiscus at national level and introduction of the provincial political party funding bill. To maximize the sharing of resources between regional offices, provincial leagues and caucus the alignment between the operations of the constitutional structures and constituency offices must be finalized.

15. Mechanisms to broaden the revenue base of the organization should be developed as a matter of urgency and be implemented. These include the adoption of the fundraising and investment policy guidelines within the first meeting of the finance and fund raising sub-committee for recommendation to NEC.

16. The composition of the Finance and Fundraising sub–committee should be reviewed. In particular:

    i.   In addition to NEC members serving on this structure, other ANC members with relevant expertise and knowledge should be coopted on to this structure to enhance its effectiveness. Provincial treasurers and treasurer-generals of the Leagues should also serve on the FFC.

    ii. To improve its effectiveness, the subcommittee must develop an annual programme with specific milestones to be achieved within any given period of reporting. Due consideration must be made to all levels of the organization regarding this matter.

    iii. Institutional capacity to support the work of the sub-committee should be built at the national, provincial and regional levels. The performance of this support function should be assessed from time to time, and should include responsibilities for specific areas of work (e.g. fundraising, investment portfolio and financial management and accounting systems).

17. Political decisions taken should be costed and financial implications be understood and budgeted for. The adoption of annual political programme must be linked to the available funding in order to avoid over commitments and accrual of debts and liabilities.

18. Induction on financial matters involves all members of the executive committee at all levels and the leagues to ensure collective responsibility for the finances and other resources of the organization. Training of treasurers of the ANC and its leagues must be in both hard core issues of financial management, on politics, ethics on good governance and in fundraising in general. This training must be conducted within six months of the term of office of the current NEC.

19. The Veterans league to be provided with special financial and technical support, including training as they are at an early stage of their setting up of systems.

20. The ANC should ensure its financial reporting complies with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (GAAP)

CRITICAL ISSUES REFERRED TO NEC FOR FURTHER HANDLING

The Financial report points out that the following costs are very high and unsustainable and have been referred to NEC for further handling since there are of administrative nature:

■ Salary and Wages;

■ Operational Costs; and

■ Travelling and Accommodation.

Other matters that the commission also referred to the Management for further handling:

■ Asset Management;

■ Expansion of Investment portfolio; and

■ Donor Fatigue.