

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE

4TH NATIONAL POLICY CONFERENCE JUNE 2012



Contents

1. Organisational Renewal	3
2. Strategy and Tactics	9
3. Peace and Stability	13
4. Communications	16
5. Social Transformation	19
6. Gender	26
7. Legislature and Governance	29
8. Economic Transformation & Rural Development and Land Reform	34
9. International Relations	39
10. Education, Health and Science & Technology	48

1. Organisational Renewal

Consolidated report on Organisational Renewal

1. Introduction

The National Policy Conference engaged with the document on Organisational Renewal: Building the ANC as a Movement for Transformation and a Strategic Centre of Power recognising that renewal is principally about building the ANC's resilience, enhancing its transformative capacity and its ability to adapt to changing situations so that it can continue to serve and lead the people. The strategic thrust of the discussion document was embraced by the Conference.

The continuous renewal of the ANC over the century of its existence has always 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 NDR successfully, it has to renew itself so that it remains relevant to the changing conditions of struggle both locally as well as internationally.

Having agreed that the new 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, the National Policy Conference concluded that this will require a renewed and more vibrant ANC, the Alliance and the broad democratic forces.

This new phase will require maximum unity of the ANC and the Alliance, enabling us to sharpen our capacity to advance this programme and defend the NDR. 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.

The Policy Conference reviewed the experiences of the past 100 years of selfless struggle in order to draw lessons for the future. 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.

2. Lessons from the 100 years of selfless struggle

Over the past 100 years, 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;

3. The National Policy Conference agrees that:

a. *On Cadre policy*

- 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.
- 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 ongoing 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 cadre-ship 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 nationwide 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.

b. *Safeguarding the core values*

- Having noted that the gradual erosion of the core values of the ANC threatens its continuing existence in the second centenary, the Policy Conference agrees unanimously that safeguarding and promoting the core values of the ANC constitute one of the key tasks of new phase of the NDR. 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.
- Reaffirms the NGC resolution on the setting up of the Integrity Commissions at all levels of the organisation. The proposals contained in the renewal document on the role of the Integrity Commission were fully supported.
- 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.
- The proposed rules on lobbying are supported and they should be included in conference rules and enforced by a specific structure established by the organisation. However, there was no support for the idea that those wishing to stand for election should be given an organisational platform to campaign. There is no consensus on the establishment of permanent electoral commission. Further debates will be necessary on this matter.

- The delegates 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.
- 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 organisation 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 Policy 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. Branches should be trained on how to conduct disciplinary proceedings.
- ANC members who are public representatives should not have the automatic right of appeal to the NDCA but be treated like all members of the ANC.
- The use of courts to resolve internal organisational matters should be frowned upon and strongly be discouraged among ANC members. The ANC Constitution should make it clear that ANC members who resort to the court to solve internal organisational matters will be sanctioned.
- 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.

c. Strengthening organisational design

- The Policy Conference agreed 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 size of the NEC (i.e. directly elected members) should be reduced from 80 to 60. 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 – 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 should remain in the Presidency of the ANC.

- The NEC and NWC should rotate their meetings in different provinces, after which there will be direct interaction with local structures and communities.
- Further discussions are required on the structure of the NWC.
- The size of the PEC should be increased to 30. The number of full-time PEC and REC members should also be increased as per the Organisational Renewal discussion document. Again, such members should be appointed by the respective PECs and RECs after conference.
- 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 be retained, while sub-branches should be established at VD 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 proposal to cap the maximum number of members per branch was not supported.
- 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.
- 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 ex-

tended 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 should be amended accordingly to prohibit this practice.
- 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.

The Leagues, MKMVA, Young Pioneers and Volunteer Corps

- Reaffirm 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.
- Presidents of the Leagues should be referred to as National Chairpersons so that there is clarity that the organisation has only one President at a time. After concerns were raised on how we are dealing with this matter, it was agreed this

proposal will be further debated in the context of a comprehensive review of the Leagues in the run-up to the 53rd National Conference.

- The resolutions of Polokwane Conference and the NGC on the status and role of MKMVA were reaffirmed.
- The need to re-establish the Young Pioneers (Masupatsela) and launch the Volunteer Corps.

The Alliance

- Reaffirm 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.
- 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.

d. Financial sustainability

- The Policy Conference expressed serious concerns about the perennial uncertainty about the ANC's financial position. Commissions agreed that decisive steps have to be taken to secure the financial sustainability and financial independence of the movement. The proposals to address these financial challenges were enthusiastically debated.

- 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.
- 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.
- The membership fees should be increased from R12 to R20 for all members.
- The Policy Conference expressed serious concern about the failure to implement the 52nd National Conference resolution on the allocation of full membership fee to branches. The NEC was instructed to implement this resolution as part of strengthening the capacity of branches to carry out their key tasks in communities.
- All Branches should promptly open bank accounts.
- All ANC members who earn an income should contribute equitably to the movement by paying a levy, according to their ability.
- The NEC was further instructed to speedily implement Polokwane Conference resolution on the reallocation of MPL's levies to provinces and Councillors' levies to regions.
- Foreign funding should be permitted but must be regulated to avoid abuse and manipulation by external forces in the political affairs of our country.
- All financial donations made to the organisation should be deposited into the bank accounting to eliminate abuse and that fundraising should be limited to those who are authorized to so.
- We 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.

- The NEC should to address the problem of high bank charges from FNB, including a possibility to use the Postbank.

e. *Decade-long programme of action*

- Conference unanimously adopted the decade-long programme of action proposed in Chapter 13 of the Organisational Renewal document.
- Conference further agreed that Cadre Policy should be the centre-piece of organisational renewal. In this regard, Conference further agreed to recommend to the 53rd National Conference to declare the next decade **the Decade of the Cadre**.
- Conference acknowledged that organisational renewal will not be an easy task. However, Conference was unanimous in the view that whatever difficulties we may face along the way, we willing to accomplish this task urgently. This includes introducing new ways of doing things.

f. *Constitutional implications*

- All recommendations that have constitutional implications should be processed into proposed constitutional amendments by the NEC Constitutional Sub-Committee and be dealt with in accordance with Rule28 of the ANC Constitution.
- The proposals on the size of the NEC have implications for the nomination process in the run-up to Mangaung Conference. The NEC

2. Strategy and Tactics

Introduction

1. Delegates to the 4th National Policy Conference in eleven (11) commissions engaged in discussions on the document entitled, *The Second Transition*, which reflects on the strategic and tactical posture of the ANC in the current period. This report to plenary is a consolidation of all of the discussions in the eleven commissions. It also takes into account the extensive discussions in our branches and other structures, as well as within the Tripartite Alliance and the broader democratic movement.
2. The commissions started their work on the 26 of June 2012, mindful that this day marks the fifty seventh (57) anniversary of the Congress of the People. In this regard, the Commissions and indeed the National Policy Conference as a whole were inspired by the injunctions of the Freedom Charter which remains our lodestar.

On the context of 53rd National Conference

3. Commissions noted that the discussion document proposed that we should aspire towards a watershed Mangaung conference. Whilst this judgement should be left to future generations, as current generations we must in this Centenary year ensure that we rise to the challenges of our time.

A new phase of our National Democratic Revolution

4. The Commissions reviewed the Second Transition? discussion document and welcomed the opening up of a discussion on the current challenges facing our country, in particular the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. Its reiteration of the major themes in the Strategy and Tactics, 2007, its identification of major areas of progress over the last 18 years and lessons learnt in the struggle for transformation of South African society were affirmed.

5. The Commissions agreed with the assessment that since our democratic breakthrough significant progress has been achieved. However, the persistence of the structural legacy of apartheid colonialism and patriarchy requires a radical shift and focused programmatic interventions for us to deal decisively with unemployment, poverty and inequality, to advance towards a National Democratic Society.
6. There was broad agreement that we are in a continuing transition from Apartheid colonialism to a National Democratic Society. The interventions required to speed up change, especially with regard to economic transformation, can be understood as marking a new phase in the transition to a National Democratic Society. This second phase of the transition should be characterised by more radical policies and decisive action to effect thorough-going socio-economic and continued democratic transformation, as well as the renewal of the ANC, the Alliance and the broad democratic forces.

The debate on the characterisation of the new phase of the NDR

7. The unique character and strength of the ANC is its tradition of vibrant ideological debate within its ranks and its ability to provide theoretical clarity on each phase of the struggle. This enabled the movement to impact upon new realities and changing times in order to confront the challenges facing our people and the country.
8. The need for conceptual clarity is therefore not just a polemical debate, but about ensuring that we properly characterise the situation and ensure consistency in how we interpret our strategy and tactics.
9. Commissions acknowledged that every phase of our struggle has been accompanied by the introduction of new ideas and concepts, which generate extensive and robust debate. The ANC and its revolutionary allies have always displayed the ability, based on the

particularity of the South African history and situation and the character of the liberation forces, to contribute new ideas, concepts and even new theories to global left and progressive thought. In doing so, we have drawn on ideas and concepts from a range of global progressive ideological traditions and indigenised those.

10. The Commissions embraced the spirit and intent of the document on 'a second transition'. However, there was broad agreement that the transition in the current South African context refers to a single and ongoing transition from Apartheid colonialism to a National Democratic Society. The moment we are moving into is therefore best understood as a second phase of this transition.
11. Commissions agree that the radical shift proposed in this second phase of the transition will require maximum unity of the ANC and the Alliance, so that we sharpen our capacity to advance this programme and defend the NDR. 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.
12. The Commissions therefore urge all South Africans to appreciate that unless we decisively deal with racialised and gendered inequality, poverty and unemployment our collective democratic and constitutional achievements would be put at grave risk.

Review of the last 18 years

13. Commissions re-affirmed the characterisation in the 1997 Strategy and Tactics, that April 1994 was a historic breakthrough in the struggle for democracy, a decisive departure from a colonial system spanning over three centuries and a revolutionary break with the past.
14. Commissions concurred that our programme of National Democratic Transformation and achievements of the last 18 years included:
 - a. The establishment of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist political order;
 - b. The introduction of democratic rights for all citizens and the establishment of vibrant institutions
 - c. The adoption and implementation of a Constitution that promotes consistent equality and encompasses first, second and third generation rights.
 - d. Programmes aimed at meeting basic

needs such as housing, roads, and access to electricity, sanitation and water;

- e. The integration of security forces and improving access to the criminal justice system.
 - f. Programmes to empower women and to transform gender relations;
 - g. Improving access to health care and dealing with the burden of disease;
 - h. The introduction of a social wage and social policy to alleviate poverty;
 - i. Measures to develop our human resources through education and skills;
 - j. A programme of economic transformation that saw growth and job creation after decades of stagnation.
 - k. The introduction of strong elements of participatory democracy; and
 - l. Working for a better Africa and world.
15. Commissions therefore agreed that over the last 18 years we have used the breakthrough of 1994 and the mandate of our people in successive elections as a beach-head of the NDR, laying the foundations for and advancing the transition from Colonialism of a Special Type to a National Democratic Society.

The persistent legacy of Colonialism of a Special Type

16. The Commissions acknowledged that despite these major achievements, the structural legacy of Colonialism of Special Type including patriarchy remain deeply entrenched as reflected in the colonial, racist and sexist structure and character of our economy; the spatial and gender patterns of development and underdevelopment and with regards to the social, human resources and infrastructure backlogs.
17. These historical and primary contradictions find particular expression in the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality, which were inherent to Colonialism of a Special.
18. The commission raised the following issues contributed to the continued persistence of this legacy:
 - The constraints during the first 18 years of a negotiated settlement, meaning that we were not always able to introduce the required changes in

order to rapidly eradicate this legacy.

- Whilst we made progress in transforming the state in terms of its representativity, orientation and its role, we continue to have challenges of state capacity, the orientation of the public service and our capacity to effectively implement our policies, thus impacting on our ability to decisively effect broader social and economic transformation.
- That during this period we experienced shifts in the global balance of forces, which created a more favourable climate for progressive alternatives than was the case at the start of our transition. At the same time, there are serious global forces and trends that mitigate against progressive alternatives. In addition, the two global financial crises, especially the 2008 crisis, had a serious impact on our economy – resulting in over a million job losses over the last three years.
- New expressions of corruption and greed, which not only result in the wastage of public resources, but also undermine confidence of our people in government and in our movement.
- The challenge of the unity and cohesion of the ANC and the Alliance, impacting not only on its ability to mobilise and organise the motive forces in transformation, and therefore on the pace of transformation.

RE-AFFIRMATION OF 2007 STRATEGY AND TACTICS AND PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

19. Commissions affirm the strategic thrust of Strategy and Tactics of the ANC, Building a National Democratic Society as adopted by the 52nd National Conference in Polokwane in 2007. In particular, it reaffirms the characterisation of the National Democratic Revolution, the features of a National Democratic Society, the identification of the motive forces and the Character of the ANC as defined in Strategy and Tactics 2007.
20. Commissions agreed that in order to give expression to the new tasks arising from the new phase of the NDR, the following areas of amendment to the 2007 S&T should be considered:

Chapter 2: Where we come from: Streams of an emergent nation

21. Include reference to the approaching 100 years of the 1913 Land Act.

Chapter 4: Domestic balance of forces

22. The inclusion of matters on the balance of forces raised in the Organisational renewal document (Ch. 4 Aspects of the Balance of Forces), with regards to electoral trend since 1994 and to community mobilisation, protests and social movements.

Chapter 5: Motive forces

23. Further elaboration of the tasks of each of the motive forces, and emphasise the role that the ANC must play in the organisation, mobilisation and education of the motive forces as a key aspect of organisational renewal. The implications of the new phase of the NDR for our stance with regard to monopoly capital in general, and how we should engage with these.

Chapter 6: Character of the ANC

24. Integrate the perspectives of Organisational Renewal on the ANC as the movement for transformation and strategic centre of power into this chapter.

Chapter 7: Domestic and Global balance of forces

25. Add the new developments in the global balance of forces raised in the discussion document, and how this impacts on the possibility for more rapid movement forward. This should include developments with regards the African agenda, as well as the so-called Arab spring, an analysis of the global progressive forces and the impact and implications of the global financial crisis.

Chapter 8: Programme of National Democratic Transformation and Pillars

26. We need to incorporate the priorities of the new phase and the rationalisation of the pillars of social transformation in the chapter.
27. The broad agreement on the elements of the second phase of the the transition from Apartheid colonialism to a National Democratic Society should be reflected.

The Pillars of Social Transformation

28. The Commissions also debated the Pillars of Social Transformation for the new phase. Most Commissions

reaffirmed the five pillars outlined in the 2007 S&T. There was consensus, however, that these need to be reviewed, taking into account such major areas of struggle as mass mobilisation and mass work as well as social transformation and gender. How these are to be integrated and rationalised, will require further reflection.

Conclusion

29. It was noted that the Strategy and Tactics document should address these issues at a high level of abstraction, providing a framework to all other organisational and policy resolutions. The details of these issues will thus be contained in the resolutions on Organisational renewal, and in the sectoral policy resolutions.

3. Peace and Stability

Preamble

Whereas the Commission recognised that: There has been significant progress in implementing the 52nd National Conference resolutions, there remains however gaps in the full implementation of some resolutions. There was greater consensus that the thrust of the discussion document be endorsed by Plenary as recommendations of the policy Conference. The discussions in the commission went beyond issues covered by the discussion document Correctional Services.

The Commission noted that:

- There is a high rate of recidivism as a result of the quality of the rehabilitation programmes and decisions of the parole boards;
- Correcting offending behaviour is a societal responsibility

Therefore recommends that:

- The capacity of the parole boards and case management committees be strengthened to ensure effective standard operating procedures and improve the quality of decisions.
- There should be deliberate effort to involve the community in the social integration of former inmates.
- The ANC should play a leading role in ensuring victim participation in parole process.
- The ANC should mobilise communities to play a positive role in offender reintegration.

Defence and Military Veterans

- The Commission noted that:
 - The 52nd National Conference resolved that a Military Veteran's Ministry should be established.
 - In compliance with the resolution, the Department of Military Veterans was subsequently established under the auspices of the newly reconfigured Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans.

• Further Noted that:

- Many of our fallen comrades remain buried outside the country thus causing concern from their loved ones and close fellow combatants. It is necessary that our comrades be exhumed, repatriated, and given a dignified burial becoming of their self-less sacrifice for freedom.
- Many former MK members remain destitute, unemployed, poor, and do not receive much assistance from the state.
- Some of these former members were demobilized from the SANDF with little safety nets for their survival.

Therefore recommends to Conference that:

- The 52nd National Conference resolution on the establishment of a dedicated Ministry on Military Veterans should be fully implemented;
- The ANC should assist in the exhumation and repatriation of comrades who are buried outside the country;
- 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, particularly in politics and security

Further recommends that:

- The state takes responsibility for the general wellbeing of Military Veterans.

Justice and Constitutional Development

The Commission noted that:

- Newly appointed judges get assimilated by the dominant culture in the judiciary and hence not expedite 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;

- Some Lawyers abuse the LOCUM system when acting as magistrates the effect thereof being unfair and unjust administration of justice;
- There has been no comprehensive approach by the ANC to traditional leaders in general and the Traditional Courts Bill in particular;

- Believing 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

Therefore recommends to Conference that:

- The ANC reaffirms the position that the branches of the state are co-equal parties entrusted with distinct constitutional powers in their quest to realise the ideals of a democratic South Africa. Each branch of the state must therefore observe the constitutional limits on its own power and authority and that no branch is superior to others in its service of the Constitution.
- There should be holistic criteria for eligibility to judicial appointment which include amongst others social activism;
- 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;
- In order to facilitate access to justice, court jurisdictions should be aligned to municipal demarcation as much as it is reasonably possible;
- The LOCUM system regarding lawyers should be regulated to eliminate its abuse;

Home Affairs

- The Commission noted that:
 - The existence of undocumented migrants poses both an economic and security threat to the country.
 - There is empirical evidence that the majority of asylum seekers do not comply with international legal requirements for refugee status and protection.
 - The cross-departmental responsibility and competencies for border management creates duplication of tasks and weak data collection and control.
 - There are challenges relating to legislation regulating access to citizenship by foreign nationals

Further noted that:

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

Therefore recommends that:

- Government should consider a policy on centres for asylum seekers during consideration of status;
- There should be awareness programs to combat xenophobia and educate society against narrow nationalism;
- A comprehensive national security strategy to secure national key points; should be developed.
- Home Affairs should take a lead in the border management agency as a department which is seized with immigration issues, criminalise the defrauding of national identity and provide for the offense to be treated as a treasonable offence;
- ANC branches should be involved in Stakeholder Forums of the Department as demonstration of the people governing as per the Freedom Charter;
- The commission endorsed the need for a single national identify system which will contain a profile of all South Africans and foreign nationals.
- The defrauding of national identify should be a treasonable offence.

Police

The Commission noted that:

- The ANC resolved in 1994 to establish a single Police Service, and this resolution has not been fully implemented.

Therefore recommends that:

- The implementation of this resolution should be accelerated.
- The command and control should be centralized under the National Commissioner of police.
- Training should be standardized to foster uniformity and consistency throughout the Republic.
- Rules governing oversight should be applicable to Metro, Municipal and Traffic Police.

Further recommends that:

- Street Committees should be established and controlled by the ANC as they are part of the ANC crime fighting strategy and are best placed led by the ANC branches.

The Commission further recommends that:

- The transformation of the security departments has in the main been trammelled by the middle management that continues to resist change and targets progressive personnel for dismissal.
- Tools of transformation and employment equity should be directed at transforming the middle management of security structures;
- Having noted with great concern the upsurge in rhino poaching and the detrimental effects thereof to our ecology, environment, and tourism; the commission therefore recommends that harsher sentences be handed down on those convicted of this crime.
- Over and above the recommendation to put in place a National Security Strategy, the Commission proposes that National Key Points be secured by National Security Agencies.

4. Communications

Building an inclusive society through information and communication technology

Introduction

The Communications Commission affirmed the Discussion Document (Communications: Building an inclusive society through Information and Communication Technology – Section 8 of the Special Umrabulo Edition; pages 187–202) and the summary of the provinces and Leagues submissions, as presented and circulated to delegates at the commission.

New issues from the Provinces, Leagues and Sectors engagements were:

On Broadcasting

- There must be access to broadcasting, internet (voice, data and video) and telephone services.
- Broadcast content in all South African languages, reflective of the indigenous cultures, must be prioritized.
- The local content quota should be increased to 60% in the public broadcaster and government should fund the public broadcasting programmes of the SABC.
- Pornographic content should be regulated across all media platforms.
- 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.
- During digital transition, one of the stations should be dedicated to youth programming. Radio 2000 should be transformed into a national youth radio station.
- There should be an increase in funding for diversity in community newspapers, community radio stations and community TV stations.

On ICT Interventions

- ICT interventions should be coordinated across all spheres of government.
- 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.

- There must be a realignment of government shareholding in the various telecommunications entities involved in the sector.
- 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 SKA.
- Media and ICT studies should also be made available in all provinces using existing tertiary institutions and Further Education and Training institutions (FETs).
- National Cyber Security Policy should be in place by 2014 to prevent the distribution of harmful and anti-social content.
- The role of the ICT's in the Green economy should be a priority in the National ICT Policy.
- There should be local manufacturing of ICT products for domestic and exports and government ICT procurement should benefit South African companies including SMMEs.
- The price to communicate should be lowered and the quality improved to do away with phone cuts.

On Print Media

- The recommendations of the Press Freedom Commission should be included in the wide ranging Parliamentary Inquiry on the regulatory system for print media.
- The transformation of the advertising industry to ensure its contribution to media diversity must be prioritized.

On the Post Office

- The ANC must show leadership and utilize the services of the Post Bank.
- Mobile Post Offices should be deployed in all needy rural and urban communities.
- Post Office Public Information Terminals should be upgraded to become fully functioning internet access points in rural areas.

On Government Communications

- There is a need to conduct a government wide review into the effectiveness of government communications, including:
 - Vision
 - Structure and co-ordination
 - Local government communication
 - Increased government investment in the expansion of its communication platforms
- Government's ability to communicate in a coordinated manner across the 3 spheres of government, and within the 3 spheres needs urgent attention.
- 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.

On the battle of ideas and ICTs

- The ANC must engage in a coordinated and disciplined manner to set the agenda in the battle of ideas.
- The greatest source of negative portrayal of ANC is misconduct and public ill-discipline of ANC members.
- There should be an increased participation of all ANC cadres in public debates on political matters. Comrades should be trained on how to respond effectively to the growing onslaught against the movement.
- ANC messaging at all levels should be uniform and properly coordinated, and the lines of reporting between the ANC government and the ANC at all levels must be strengthened.
- There is a need for the ANC to develop means for communicating beyond its membership base and to reach constituencies outside the ANC.
- The ANC's use of ICTs for its own work requires urgent attention and all structures and units of the ANC must have at their disposal an efficient and effective ICT system.
- The ICT system must be coordinated through the Communications Unit and be able to support the diverse needs of various ANC programmes and activities.
- In the modern world of converged communication message, content and infrastructure are managed together as interconnected parts of a single whole.

- A unified ANC ICT capacity should enable:
 - Engagement with all members of the ANC using latest technologies.
 - Availability of ANC content using traditional and modern platforms to reach ANC members and broader society on a 24/7 basis.
 - Always on and available capacity to service the administration and management of ANC, membership and all interactions.

The Commission deliberated and, in addition to the Discussion Document and reports of the provinces and sectors, made the following matters of emphasis:

- A programme of national dialogue is needed to reignite and deepen the battle of ideas to amongst others, achieve the following:
 - Forge unity for accelerated transformation;
 - Intensify interaction with broader society; and
 - Reassert the position of the ANC as a progressive leader of society.
- The commission felt that communications should also include a dedicated focus on the battle of ideas and strategies the ANC and its structures adopt in order to effectively engage the ideological discussions that impact on the character and status of the movement.
- The commission agreed that there should be an increased participation of all ANC cadres in public debates on political matters. Comrades should be trained on how to respond effectively to the growing onslaught against the movement.
- The Commission agreed that the advent of community media offers a potentially progressive opportunity for the ANC, depending on the ability to influence this media and provide it with adequate support. Government needs to pay attention to ensuring adequate funding of this sector of media.
- The Commission agreed there is a need for ANC to develop means for communicating beyond its membership base and to reach constituencies outside the ANC.
- Political education should be inclusive of media training and be part of developing young and future communicators.
- The Commission agreed that there should be recognition of the role of social media and its usage by the youth. The ANC should explore opportunities for maximizing benefit from the reach and influence of social

media. There was an agreement that a supporting environment must be created to support innovative local social media initiatives through research and development in the innovation hubs.

- The Commission agreed that there should be greater co-ordination in government communication and the strategic use of government advertising buying power.
- The Commission agreed that there should be a review of the underlying policy in the establishment of the GCIS.
- The Commission agreed that there is a need for a discussion on the economic, technical and skills dimensions of this sector. However, the commission believes there might be a need for aspects of ICT to be located in the Economic Transformation Committee (ETC).
- The Commission agreed that the 2007 resolutions on the funding of the SABC should be acted upon. The following also required attention:
 - Local content
 - Development of regional stations
 - Increased use of indigenous languages
 - Training young people to support local production.
- The Commission supported the post office and postal infrastructure resolution and a call for increased attention to be paid to rural areas. However, the proposal for postal address for everyone was supported and the commission called for email address to be provided in a universal manner as well.
- The Commission agreed that the issue of the Post Bank should be dealt with in the ETC. It felt that the post office should develop strategies and services that are competitive and generate increased resources for it and the job creating possibilities of postal services should be focused upon including the return to the postal delivery service.
- While there was support for paragraph 33 on the regulatory framework, it was felt there should be a separation of regulatory functions from service providing institutions.
- The Commission agreed on a comprehensive review of all information communications technology policy documents in order to develop a single national policy on Information Communications Technologies.
- The Commission supported the notion to review the regulatory regime and institutions arising from it. It was agreed that there is a need for a review of funding mechanisms of all regulatory institutions in partic-

ular ICASA which plays a fundamental role in the ICT sector.

- The Commission agreed that 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.
- The Commission agreed to mandate Parliament to use the Press Freedom Commission (PFC) report and proposals as a basis for assessing whether anything further is required in order to address the concerns articulated in the 2007 ANC Conference.
- It was the view of the commission that the PFC proposals have gone a long way towards addressing the issues the ANC drew attention to at the Polokwane conference and that any further work should draw on this progressive advance that was influenced by the ANC raising these issues in the public domain.
- The ANC branches must mobilise resources to enable every branch to have a computer and connectivity by 2014. A strategy must be adopted to assist branches that cannot afford.
- All things considered ICTs are also a game changer capable of catapulting the ANC and our country into the next century.

Conclusion

It was noted that the document provides a framework for policy discussion on media, communications and ICT and it builds on the outcomes of the 51st and 52nd Conference of the ANC and 3rd National General Council Resolutions.

The communications discussion document must be read in conjunction with other important Policy Instruments like the Strategy and Tactics and if the new vision to deploy ICTs to achieve an inclusive society and developmental goals within a single National ICT Policy is pursued, there would be better and coherent policy interventions in:

- The use of ICTs for development
- Universal Access to High Speed Internet
- Research Development and Innovation
- Broadcasting Infrastructure and Services
- Print media Transformation
- Postal Infrastructure and Services
- ICTs and Organisational effectiveness and efficiency.

5. Social Transformation

1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Social Transformation Commission of the National Policy Conference met on 27 to 28 July. The Commission received further inputs from the ANC Provinces and Leagues through their submissions and received inputs from the plenary of the Conference on 29 July 2012. The Commission and the Plenary recalled and reaffirmed amongst others, key decisions and policies in relation to social transformation which include the Freedom Charter and the 2007 Strategies and Tactics. The Commission recalled that the 2007 Strategy and Tactics 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.”* The Commission also recalled that the *“fundamental goal of the ANC remains to construct a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.”*
- 1.2. The Commission remains cognisant of the fact that the negotiated political settlement provided an inheritance to the governing party, which inheritance is characterised by financial constraints which have been enunciated by recent global economic challenges. These have limited the extent and impact of the developmental agenda of the state. The result, in the social transformation sector, has been a fragmented inefficient social security system. This has, in turn, also affected the limited and available capacity of the state to prioritise the protection of citizens from extreme poverty.
- 1.3. Consequently, the Commission emphasised that this phase of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) must take fresh and bold steps towards addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality, which largely confront women, youth, and Africans, in particular. The Commission also noted that the South African population is constituted by 52% women, 74% youth and children below the age of 35, and 79.5% Africans.
- 1.4. Consequently, the Commission on Social Transformation agreed that social transformation is at the centre of the NDR to which end the ANC needs to develop fresh and bold steps towards building internal capacities to develop policies, strategies and tactics whilst ensuring that such capabilities inform the work of the state. This will also require that the ANC:
 - 1.4.1. Mobilises society behind a common identity, heritage and programme;
 - 1.4.2. Promotes an active citizenry and an inclusive society (social inclusion);
 - 1.4.3. Embraces the interrelationship and mutual reinforcing nature of social and economic outcomes;
 - 1.4.4. Recognises the Democratic Developmental State as a cardinal lever to addressing the challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality as well as underdevelopment; and
 - 1.4.5. Promotes gender equality beyond the quota system.
- 1.5. The Commission on Social Transformation further agreed that the ANC should also harness the State's and ANC's images as caring institutions and champions for social transformation and human development. To which end the Commission agreed that the ANC must promote the culture of activism and strengthen its mass mobilisation capacities as well as:
 - 1.5.1. Improve the quality of education as well as expand access to early childhood development, literacy and life-long learning opportunities.
 - 1.5.2. Improve the health status of South Africans through: the prevention of illnesses, reduction of the burden of disease, promotion of healthy lifestyles and the improvement of performance in the health system.

- 1.5.3. Improve the social wage by expanding access to and the quality of basic services, implementing a comprehensive social security system, and building integrated and sustainable communities.
 - 1.5.4. Ensure the developmental needs of children and the youth receive priority.
 - 1.5.5. Build safe communities and fight crime and corruption.
 - 1.5.6. Develop and preserve our arts, culture, heritage, language and sports to promote social cohesion and nation-building.
 - 1.5.7. Ensure community participation at all levels of governance by amongst others launching community development forums in every community and explore ways to influence and participate in the civil society sector.
- 1.6. The Commission on Social Transformation provided further specific considerations and recommendations to the 53rd National Conference of the ANC in relation to:
 - 1.6.1. An over Arching Anti-Poverty Strategy;
 - 1.6.2. Building Social Cohesions, through (a) Arts, Culture and Heritage, and (b) Sports and Recreation;
 - 1.6.3. Improving the Social Wage through (a) Water Provision, (b) Environmental Protection and the Green Economy, (c) Youth Development, (d) Services to Children, (e) Human Settlements, (f) the development of People with Disabilities; and
 - 1.6.4. The necessary Institutional Arrangements to drive the social transformation agenda.
2. **Over-Arching Anti-Poverty Strategy**
 - 2.1. The Commission on Social Transformation also noted that despite a plethora of policies, programmes and projects aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, both remain stubbornly high.
 - 2.2. The Commission further noted that inequality stifles equitable growth and that the current growth that does occur tends to benefit those already in positions of relative wealth and privilege.
- 2.3. The Commission in noting these challenges agreed to adopt all proposals contained in the discussion document in relation to the Anti-Poverty Strategy including:
 - 2.3.1. The development of an Anti-Poverty White Paper which should link social and economic outcomes at all spheres of governance, towards addressing poverty, inequality and unemployment, a draft of which should be considered by the National Conference in December 2012 and implemented by July 2013.
 - 2.3.2. The reviewing and development of appropriate people-driven institutional capacities for effective programme implementation, which review must look at how to effect effective administrative, legislative and other necessary and radical changes to the current social and economic transformation terrain.
 - 2.3.3. Drawing lessons from the 2006 Chilean and Tunisian Report and models so as to locate families and women as focus agents of change.
3. **Building Social Cohesion**
 - 3.1. The Commission on Social Transformation reemphasised that the Freedom Charter directs this generation to ensure that the doors of learning and culture be opened to all.
 - 3.2. The Commission also recalled that the 2007 Strategies and Tactics calls for unity in diversity through the building of a national democratic society which is based on human civilisation in which all enjoy political and human freedoms as well as socio-economic rights with a common value system and national identity.
 - 3.3. The Commission recognised that it is the ANC's revolutionary duty to ensure that the protection of fundamental human rights as contained in the country's constitution and its own constitution become embedded in South African society.
 - 3.4. The Commission also expressed concern about the current individualism paradigm permeating society as well as the domination of English as a medium of communication.
 - 3.5. Consequently, the Commission agreed to ensure that the ANC develops a multi sector integrated social cohesion pro-

gramme which should emphasise on the promotion of indigenous knowledge, communal ideology, arts, culture and heritage as well as sports and recreation.

3.6. To which end Commission proposed on Arts, Culture and Heritage:

3.6.1. That all the proposals contained in the discussion document be adopted with further refinement on the proposals related to:

3.6.1.1. The White Paper on Arts and Culture, which should be revised and aligned to current configurations, priorities and policies so as to ensure the promotion of arts, culture, and heritage as a contributor to addressing key economic, social and environmental challenges.

3.6.1.2. The Liberation Heritage Route should be developed with local and continental sites (including the University of Fort Hare which turns 100 in 2016 and the battlefield of *Cuito Cuanavale*) and be synergised with multilateral institutions including the UNESCO as part of a cultural revolution. This should be complemented by the development and recruitment of Cuban style "historians of the city" in all municipalities.

3.6.1.3. The installation and development of provincial level Heritage Councils and local libraries.

3.6.1.4. The preservation, resourcing and modernisation of archives which document the history of the ANC.

3.6.2. In addition the Commission emphasised that:

3.6.2.1. The values of Ubuntu should be included in public policies and that indigenous languages and heritage should be revived by amongst other things including them in the Early Childhood Development (ECD) and schools curriculums. This must be complemented by the daily singing of the National Anthem and hoisting of the National Flag.

3.6.2.2. All pieces of legislation and public policies should be translated into all official and indigenous languages.

3.6.2.3. The development of indigenous

languages and the promotion and preservation of folksongs should be prioritised.

3.6.2.4. Human rights must not only be protected but also actively promoted and attained and that the ANC must never be ambivalent about these.

3.6.2.5. Cultural activities and programmes should be integrated into economic development discourses and programmes.

3.6.2.6. The ANC must initiate dialogue on racism, ethnicity and patriarchy to promote social cohesion and continental solidarity.

3.6.3. The Commission further proposed that:

3.6.3.1. The ANC must as a matter of urgency audit all cultural practices that are in conflict with the South African Constitution with special reference to human rights and gender discrimination.

3.6.3.2. We as a society must ensure that culture does not supersede constitutional rights and thus all patriarchal practices must be discouraged and that the practices of *ukuthwalwa* and *ukungenwa* which are in their nature gender oppressive and abusive to women and children must be outlawed.

3.6.3.3. Preserve the cultural rights and ceremonies to passage towards adulthood and parenting.

3.6.4. The Commission also noted that there had been common practice to refer to the original *Nkosi Sikelela I Afrika* as the national anthem. The Commission emphasised that there is only one National Anthem and that whereas the ANC may wish to sing and promote the original *Nkosi Sikelela I Afrika* it also has a duty to actively promote the National Anthem of the country.

3.7. On Sports and Recreation

3.7.1. The Commission noted that whereas sport and recreation are key components in community development and social cohesion, inadequate progress had been recorded in key areas such as transformation and financing.

3.7.2. Consequently, the Commission agreed to adopt all the proposals in relation to sports and recreation and further emphasised that:

3.7.2.1. The Municipality Infrastructure Grant (MIG) and other funding models need to be reviewed with a view of securing public resourcing of sports and recreation by amongst others ring-fencing infrastructure grants for sports and recreation.

3.7.2.2. The ANC must establish the movement's capacity to manage and coordinate sports and recreation by amongst others establishing a desk at the Head Quarters by March 2013 and establishing branch level sporting and recreation programmes.

3.7.2.3. The proposed sports plan must emphasise on (1) sporting quotas as a means to attain sporting excellence and (2) the transformation of sporting franchises, sporting councils and federations.

3.7.2.4. The employment of sporting legends as school coaches and mentors' and the convening of local sports councils in all municipalities.

3.7.3. The Commission further called on the integration of an ANC-led Healthy Lifestyle Campaign into the national sports plan and other sports and recreation programmes.

4. Improving the Social Wage

4.1. To complement the social cohesion agenda the Commission on Social Transformation agreed that the ANC needs to implement a comprehensive social security system which brings together initiatives such as free basic services for the poor, free education for poor households, passenger transport subsidy, social grants, expansion of the assets base of the poor through housing, small business and land reform programmes as well private retirement savings, unemployment and accident insurance and health insurance. These initiatives would also have to be complemented by efforts, which must include the promotion of savings, directed at the wellbeing and social security of local artists and sports persons.

4.2. Water Provision

4.2.1. The Commission noted that the ANC Policy on Water provision seeks to increase access to the poor within a sound and equitable water management framework.

4.2.2. The Commission agreed to all the proposals contained in the discussion document and emphasised that the following be attended to:

4.2.2.1. A legislative review that facilitates the removal of unused and inequitable allocations from entitlement holders.

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

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

4.2.2.4. The need to 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 household food security.

4.3. Environmental Protection and the Green Economy

4.3.1. The Commission recalled that the pursuance of the environmental protection agenda was an important element of the sustainable development agenda, food security, and the promotion of economic growth through a Green Economy.

4.3.2. The Commission also recognized that these elements were providing a fair contribution to the global effort to achieve the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

4.3.3. Consequently the Commission recognized that the country has to effectively adapt to and manage unavoidable and potential

damaging climate change impacts through interventions that build and sustain South Africa's social, economic and environmental resilience and emergency response capacity.

4.3.4. The Commission agreed to promote a move towards a more sustainable development path which will create new green jobs, as this may assist in offsetting employment losses experienced in other sectors. This in the view of the Commission would also open up new investment opportunities and export markets whilst also supporting the creation of a knowledge-based-economy and allow South Africa to set standards and demonstrate thought leadership.

4.3.5. In the view of the Commission such a move would amongst others require:

4.3.5.1. Supporting and strengthening local government in the areas of air quality management, waste management;

4.3.5.2. Improving service delivery through the integration of authorisations, biodiversity management, and impact management;

4.3.5.3. Long term coastal planning and open space planning;

4.3.5.4. Strengthening compliance and enforcement activities; drawing linkages between climate change, the green economy and sustainable development;

4.3.5.5. Alignment of governance systems with the new outcomes approach; and focusing on key national and international engagements.

4.4. Human Settlements

4.4.1. The Commission noted that due to post-liberation migration and apartheid spatial planning and exclusion policies, poor and working class people do not have adequate access to decent houses in holistic living environments.

4.4.2. The Commission further noted that the situation has been made

worse through towns and cities not being geared for increased level of migration as apartheid influx control policies stunted natural migration patterns.

4.4.3. The Commission also noted that there are dysfunctional spatial development and planning systems across the country and that a substantial segment of South Africans continue to live in inadequate and precarious settlements.

4.4.4. Given this the Commission agreed to adopt all proposals in relation to Human Settlements as contained in the Social Transformation Discussion Document with a further emphasis on:

4.4.4.1. The review of the 1997 legislation and the consolidation of policies so as to ensure effective corporate governance at all spheres of governance.

4.4.4.2. Sanitation since it is a central part of human settlements and spatial planning.

4.4.4.3. Programmes to transform hostels and develop small towns.

4.4.4.4. Rental boards which should be convened so as to regulate rental amounts particularly.

4.4.4.5. The development of multi sphere delivery agreements, which should facilitate for, amongst others, the electrification of all human settlements.

4.4.4.6. The development and promotion of Cooperative Housing Development models.

4.4.4.7. A voucher based programme to support and supplement community and household housing development initiatives.

4.4.4.8. The prioritisation of the release of state owned land, including municipal land.

4.4.4.9. State interventions in the human settlements finance value chain so as to improve access to finance by poor and working class households.

4.5. **On the social integration of People with Disabilities**

- 4.5.1. The Commission considered that the fact that people with disabilities accounted for only 0.83% of the total number of people in employment displays the lack of integration and opportunities for people with disabilities.
- 4.5.2. Consequently the Commission proposed that the relevant NEC committee should prepare a comprehensive discussion document for the 53rd National Conference on the rights of people with disabilities and policy options, which options must include the exploration of an integrated policy to promote the participation and integration of people with disabilities at all levels of the movement and in all spheres of governance.

4.6. **Services to Children**

- 4.6.1. The Commission noted that children below the age of 15 make up 33 % of population and that access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) improves cognitive development, better performance in school and more engaged adults active in the labour market.
- 4.6.2. Consequently the Commission proposed that a significant societal investment be undertaken, which should emphasise on:
 - 4.6.2.1. The implementation of a Comprehensive Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programme, which must recognise ECD as a public good accessible to all children before they enter into Grade R.
 - 4.6.2.2. Professionalising, resourcing and prioritising the development of ECD practitioners.
 - 4.6.2.3. The proposed 1000 Days Campaign/Programme which should, in the long run, be extended to 5 year old children.

4.7. **Adolescence and Youth**

- 4.7.1. The Commission noted that the youth are unduly burdened with all key social challenges including

unemployment, substance abuse and HIV and Aids prevalence.

- 4.7.2. The Commission therefore agreed with all the proposals on youth development in the discussion document and emphasised on:
 - 4.7.2.1. Strategies to retain young people in schools until they complete secondary school should be developed.
 - 4.7.2.2. The need for the extension of integrative skills development programmes as well as public works programmes and learner-ships.
 - 4.7.2.3. The need to strengthen youth development capacities in government departments and public entities.
 - 4.7.2.4. The need for the proposed job-seekers-grant to be tied to compulsory and targeted skills development and learning.
 - 4.7.2.5. The need to explore the possibility of reviewing current public service supply chain management processes to ring-fence up to 30% of resources for youth cooperative and/or enterprises.
- 4.7.3. The Commission further agreed to explore the implementation of a national youth service for two years with optional elements for sports, recreation, and military and vocational training so as to instil cohesion, nation-building and discipline.
- 4.7.4. The Commission also further recommended that the youth service should also be tied to the education system in a similar manner as had been done in the medical professions fields.
- 4.7.5. The Commission further agreed that the ANC, through its Leagues, must accelerate the implementation of all its initiatives and campaigns aimed at addressing substance abuse and teenage pregnancy at all spheres of governance.

5. Institutional Arrangements

- 5.1. The Commission recognised that there is a significant break in management continuity and accountability between the policy-making process at national levels and implementation at provincial and municipal levels of government.
- 5.2. The Commission noted that this is often characterised by significant discretion by provinces and municipalities in budget allocations and deviations from agreed national priorities.
- 5.3. To remedy this, the Commission proposed that a uniform legislative approach be considered to improve accountability by provincial and municipal spheres of government in relation to the implementation and resourcing of agreed national priority programmes.
- 5.4. The Commission recognised the need to strengthen the ANC's communications platforms and capacities so as to ensure improved promotion of ANC led and government programmes, victories and challenges.
- 5.5. The Commission agreed that there is a need to strengthen Monitoring and Evaluation systems at an organisational level so as to provide oversight (with an emphasis on quality of services and maintenance) to the public service.

6. Gender

Preamble

- We located the gender discussion in the context of the NDR and the strategy and tactics document. *
- Issues of inequalities should be raised on the evolution of society with the acquisition of property, that's when women were taken as a commodity, this was reinforced by the industrial revolution, and capitalist ideology.
- We traced the gender equality agenda from women's struggles for land, the pass laws and social injustices in a discriminatory unequal society, (apartheid).
- All these struggles are captured in the Women's Charter.
- The gender agenda should not be perceived as an "act of charity" or good will, as it is a strategic objective of the ANC of non-sexism.

Context

- We are in the centenary, celebrating the 12 presidents of the ANC, the mere fact that they were all men, indicates the struggles faced by women. It took 35 years before women were accepted as full members of the ANC, it took us again 95 years to achieve 50:50 representation. In the years of the struggle before 1994 there was a practice within the liberation movement to prioritize racial liberation rather than prioritising women. Despite women's own plight they were actively involved in the liberation struggles. In 1997 women demonstrated their dissatisfaction with the strategy and tactics document not being engendered. We have equal rights written in the constitution protecting women, but women continue to be burdened by the triple challenge of unemployment, poverty and inequality.
- In Polokwane we made progress with the establishment of a Women's Ministry.
- Since their fight against the land laws, the pass laws and many other oppressive laws, women continue to be the engine of mobilisation in the NDR.

Women and the Economy

- We need to examine the economic environment and ensure that the mainstreaming of women in the economy across all sectors is accelerated through developing measures that will increase their access to finance, employment, and assets.
- A review of all the business and industrial codes, including the BBBEE Act to ensure that women are prioritised, because they are significantly the largest group carrying the biggest economic burden.
- Women in co-ops must be capacitated with business, financial and management skills.

Women's access to development finance

- Women still do not have access to development finance. Even where government has allocated a budget, its conditions make it inaccessible to women, especially the poorest of the poor.
- In other countries such as India micro banking facilities have been developed such as the Grammin bank, and the experience of Kenyan women where they can access loans of as little as the equivalent of R100.

Women and land

- Ownership of land by women needs to be accelerated. We need increased access to land for women, to address poverty. Land also provides collateral for women in the form of an asset so that they can access economic empowerment and enter the economic mainstream.
- Land restitution and relevant resources have not worked for women, therefore all the impediments that have led to this should be reviewed and removed to expedite land access to all women especially those who work the land.

Sex work and human trafficking

- The current skewed economy has created an environment that has influenced the growth in sex work and human trafficking, including human trafficking from rural to urban areas, as well as across the continent.
- The Sexual Offences Act should be reviewed, and more public hearings held with people in this sector actively participating, as the current laws do not assist sex workers in rehabilitation and further expose them to exploitation.

Traditional legislation

- While we acknowledge the Traditional Courts Bill currently in Parliament, nevertheless we would like to recommend more public hearings be held so as to align it with the Constitution and the Criminal Procedures Act.

Gender structures

- While the establishment of the Women's Ministry is a step forward, its impact must be regularly monitored and reported on.

Women and the justice system

- The Justice system requires radical transformation with regards to gender.
- Currently officials of the courts are not sensitive to gender related offenses, eg. issues of abuse, including rape are not handled in a satisfactory manner during prosecution and sentencing. Rapists are often given bail and released into society, and inadequate sentences are handed down to perpetrators of rape and abuse.
- The undue length of time taken to resolve cases victimises the victim a second time. These cases should be prioritised, lengthy and frequent postponements should be avoided.
- Increasing the number of appropriately trained court officials such as prosecutors trained to deal with sexual-related offenses.

Old age pension

- The means test with regards to old age pensioners should be scrapped.

Gender Parity

- 50:50 gender representation across public and private sectors must be legislated appropriately.
- At all levels within the ANC structures, including delegations to conference, the 50:50 policy should be implemented.
- For women to make an impact, we should ensure our organisations and institutions are transformed and a working environment conducive to women's multi-faceted role in society must be created.

Socialisation of children

- Boys and girls should be socialized in a non-sexist manner. This concept should be built into our school curriculum, from grade R. This should work to eradicate patriarchy and the perception that males are superior to females.

Education

- The commission is calling for innovative strategies to eradicate illiteracy amongst women.
- More girls should be encouraged to develop maths, sciences and technology related skills, starting at early childhood development.
- Women need to be encouraged to get into critical skills, such as Engineering and Medicine.
- The number of no-fee schools needs to be increased.

Safety and security

- Mobile police stations should be established at all informal settlements and rural areas.
- The number of Thuthuzela Centers must be increased, especially in rural areas.
- Suitably qualified people should be attached to all police stations to deal with rape and abuse.
- Victims should be given a choice on who should attend to them.

Health

- All medical aids should provide comprehensive reproductive health services, including contraception.
- All government clinics should provide the morning after pill as an alternative.
- The free distribution of sanitary towels (the dignity campaign), needs to be accelerated.
- Mobile clinics should be provided in all rural areas and informal settlements.
- Accelerate the achievement of MDG targets.

Implementation mechanisms

- The establishment of an agency to incubate women owned co-operatives and SMME's on production management, training and business management for sustainability.
- The establishment of an academy that is going to develop women and equip them with employment and life skills, especially for all vulnerable women, with the objective to ensure they participate actively in the economy. This will include rehabilitated sex workers and victims of human trafficking and abuse.
- Rural women working the land should be capacitated effectively to become commercial farmers.

Proposals

- The commission proposed a far reaching gender summit before Mangaung to further enhance the discussion document.
- We affirmed the planned consultative summit being prepared by the ANCWL and the Alliance women, but called for an expansion beyond women and broaden it to address gender in general.

Conclusion

- To achieve the vision and reality of a non-sexist society will require not only appropriate legislation but also a radical transformation of people's mindsets.
- Relegating non-sexism to a specific sector will not transform society; it needs the whole organisation, every man and woman of the ANC and society in general, to commit themselves actively to a non-sexist society.

7. Legislature & Governance

Towards More Integrated Cooperative Governance as Part of a Developmental State

1. Policy Framework

- 1.1. The issues of the transformation of the state dealt with in the two Commissions on Legislature and Governance have to be understood against the background of the Strategy and Tactics document and the NDP and NGP.
- 1.2. To deepen the NDR, and accelerate service delivery and development, we need a stronger developmental state and a more integrated cooperative 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 Commissions 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. The issues reported on below should be understood in terms of the Policy Discussion Document.
- 2.2. This report focuses on the key issues discussed and decided on, and brings together discussions in two separate Commissions. A more comprehensive account of the discussions in the Commissions will be covered in a fuller report.
- 2.3. The report mainly does not cover decisions taken at previous National Conferences of the ANC – unless it is necessary. Previous decisions are endorsed. The Commissions call for their effective implementation.

3. Need for More Integrated

Cooperative Governance

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

- 3.1. And recommended:
 - 3.1.1 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.
 - 3.1.2 National and provincial government should become more involved in local government in ways that strengthen municipalities, not erode their powers and functions.
 - 3.1.3 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.
 - 3.1.4 Decisions taken at Inter-governmental Forums should be implemented effectively.
 - 3.1.5 There should be greater cooperation of legislatures.
 - 3.1.6 All 3 spheres of government should work closer with SOEs, DFIs and other public entities, and with civil society.
 - 3.1.7 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.
 - 3.1.8 Outstanding issues relating to the creation of a single public service should be finalized through further consultation within the Tripartite Alliance within 6 months of this Policy Conference and a report be presented to the 53rd Conference.

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 recommended:
 - 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.

5. A Differentiated Local Government Model

- 5.1. The Commissions recommended that there should be a differentiated local government model. This includes:
 - 5.1.1 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.
 - 5.1.2 Differentiation in scope of IDPs, funding support and capacity building
 - 5.1.3 Devolution of certain provincial functions to stronger municipalities.
 - 5.1.4 New revenue raising powers for some municipalities.
 - 5.1.5 Strong local municipalities should not be located in Districts.
 - 5.1.6 Government needs to develop a policy and regulatory framework on differentiation.

6. Role of District Municipalities

- 6.1. The Commissions noted the proposals in the Policy Discussion Paper.
- 6.2. The Commissions recommended:
 - 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 Commissions 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 Commissions recommended:
 - 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.

8. Strengthening Ward Committees as Part of Community Participation

- 8.1. The Commissions noted the vital importance of ward committees and community participation in ensuring that municipalities function effectively.
- 8.2. The Commissions recommended:
 - 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.
- 8.2.10A 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.

- 9.2.5 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 of 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 councillors. 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. Local Government Finances

- 9.1. The Commissions noted the major challenges in the local government financial system.
- 9.2. The Commissions recommended that there should be major review of the local government financial system. This includes:
 - 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

10. Role of Municipal Demarcation Board

- 10.1. The Commissions recommended:
 - 10.1.1 There should be a review of the role, scope and composition of the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB).
 - 10.1.2 The government should appoint a Panel of Experts to assist with this.
 - 10.1.3 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.

10.1.4 The ANC must develop its capacity to engage with the demarcation process.

11. Relationship Between ANC Structures and Municipalities

11.1. The Commissions 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. The Commissions recommended:

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 Commissions noted the challenges facing the legislatures in being more activist and developmental.

12.2. The Commissions recommended:

12.2.1 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.

13. Single Elections

13.1. The Commissions 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. The Commissions recommended:

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 matter of elections.

14. Allocation of Seats in Municipal Councils after Elections

14.1. The Commissions could not find consensus on this matter and proposed that further research should be done before the 53rd Conference for a resolution to be taken on this. In particular, this research should focus on the advantages and disadvantages of:

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 ward.

15. Gender Mainstreaming

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

15.2. The Commissions recommended to:

15.2.1 More effectively implement resolutions taken previously on this.

15.2.2 Address this matter further at the Mangaung Conference.

16. Traditional Leadership

16.1. The Commissions noted the need for greater clarity within the ANC on the role of traditional leadership and the absence of a commission discussing a paper on traditional affairs.

16.2. The Commissions recommended:

16.2.1 The current system of communal land administration needs to be changed.

16.2.2 Relations between councilors and traditional leaders needs to be improved in the interest of service delivery and development.

16.2.3 L&G and CRATA need to meet as soon as possible to finalise proposals on traditional leadership to take to the 53rd National Conference.

17. Corruption

17.1. The Commissions resolved:

17.1.1 ANC comrades need to be the champions in the anti-corruption campaigns.

17.1.2 The ANC should take tougher action against corruption.

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

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

17.1.5 Corruptees should be punished as well.

17.2. Other Issues:

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

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

- SALGA having permanent

representatives in the NCOP with the right to vote.

- SALGA has full-time office-bearers.

- The national budget meets the costs of the above.

17.2.3 Given the importance of the NDP and NGP, LED (Local Economic Development) needs to be strengthened.

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

17.2.5 Councillors remuneration and resources should be improved.

17.2.6 There should be more full-time councilors.

17.2.7 Unviable municipalities should be addressed in terms of demarcation, financial , capacity and other challenges.

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

18.1. At the Mangaung Conference, it should be decided that within 3 months a strategy and programme to implement the resolutions adopted be developed by the ANC NEC L&G Sub-Committee.

8. Economic transformation & Rural Development and Land Reform

■ ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Introduction

1. Our economic vision rests on the Freedom Charter's clarion 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. This means taking decisive and resolute action to overcome the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment, which is at the heart of South Africa's challenge. We reiterate the conclusion of the 52nd national conference that 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.
2. Moreover, 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. Over the last 18 years significant progress has been made in meeting 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 ownership, the democratisation of economic power, the empowerment of black people, women and workers, and the growth of job creating industries have not met the expectations we had 18 years ago.
3. Therefore, as an integral part of the second phase of our transition from apartheid to a national democratic society, we need to intensify our programme of economic transformation.

Affirming the Polokwane Resolution

4. The commission reaffirmed the Polokwane resolution and agreed that this resolution

continues to be the foundation of our programme of economic transformation. Much work still needs to be done to put the resolution into action, and implementation of its fifteen pillars is only just beginning. It was agreed that the Economic Transformation Committee (ETC) should audit the pillars of the Polokwane resolution to provide the 53rd National Conference with an appraisal of the progress made, challenges encountered and new policy issues arising.

5. Since the 52nd National Conference global developments have created new challenges and opportunities for our economic agenda. The global crisis of capitalism asserted itself with vengeance from 2008. Despite concerted counteractions 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.
6. Despite its obvious dangers, the crisis indicates that the world is at a crossroads. In these conditions, the imperative of taking decisive charge of 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.

Macroeconomic policy

7. It was agreed that both the Polokwane resolution and the discussion document prepared for the National Policy Conference gave insufficient attention to macroeconomic policy. In this regard, the Strategy and Tactics of the ANC (2007) says:
"The ANC will continue to strive for macro-economic balances that support sustainable growth and development. This applies to such indicators as the budget deficit, inflation and interest rates. In other words these balances shall not

be treated as things-in-themselves, but as requirements that ensure higher rates of growth, labour-absorption and poverty-reduction”.

8. This position remains correct, but it is critical that macroeconomic policy responds to fluid economic conditions as it plays a critical role – interacting with other policy objectives – in determining economic and social outcomes.
9. Noting this, it was agreed that the ETC should prepare a review of macroeconomic policy for consideration at the 53rd National Conference of the ANC. The review should examine how macroeconomic policies interact with other policy objectives, the balance between fiscal and monetary policy, and how these policies should respond to changed economic conditions. It should also consider the resourcing of industrial policy initiatives.

Bold state intervention

10. 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 private sector investment.”
11. This places the democratic developmental state, capable of intervening effectively to transform economic relations, at the centre of our economic agenda. Transformative state intervention in the economy can and must take many different forms.
12. A comprehensive strategy needs to address the challenges we face in transforming the economy as a whole, and specific sectors. This should include bold forms of state intervention including the following:
 - Financial regulation and control, including through a state owned bank.
 - Progressive and redistributive taxation.
 - Wage and income policies that promote growth and address poverty and inequality.
 - Progressive competition policies aligned to our development objectives
 - A well-resourced state-led industrial and trade policies
 - State ownership, including more strategic use of existing state-owned companies, as well as strategic

nationalization, where deemed appropriate on the balance of evidence. However, conference has rejected wholesale nationalisation.

13. The question of how to ensure redistribution and economic democratisation, placing us onto a new growth path, will continue to be debated in the ANC and our movement as we refine our policies and strategies towards the 53rd National Conference. In this regard the ETC must coordinate participation of ANC provinces, Alliance partners and the Leagues in a process of engagement leading to Mangaung.

Minerals sector

14. The SIMS report carries a number of policy recommendations concerning ownership and control that can be processed at the conference. The rest of the issues that the report raises can be dealt with at the NEC Lekgotla.
15. Commissions agreed that state intervention with a focus on beneficiation for industrialisation is urgently required in the minerals sector. In this context, the commissions engaged in robust yet comradely debate on the question of the nationalisation of mines and other sectors of the economy.
16. At the forefront of this intervention should be the strengthening of the recently created state mining company by consolidating state mining assets into a single institution. This state mining company will expand or contract depending on the balance of evidence, including by partnering with the private sector in strategic mining ventures.
17. There was also broad consensus around the following points:
 - a) Minerals belong 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.
 - b) Exploitation of minerals must optimise the 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 much greater degree of beneficiation.
 - c) The state must capture an equitable share of mineral resource rents and deploy them in the interests of long-term economic growth, development and transformation.

- d) Mining should create safe and decent work, and mineral extraction should not compromise local communities or the environment.
- e) The state should develop strategies to identify and manage strategic minerals in the national interest. Instruments to support beneficiation and competitive pricing of these strategic resources include the use of targeted export taxes
- f) Strategies should be identified to rapidly increase the supply of coal at competitive prices with the aim of containing energy costs.
- g) 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.
- h) We must also expand investment in research and development that contributes towards innovation that supports beneficiation.
- i) Some of the recommendations contained in the SIMS report do not require consideration by conference but will be referred to NEC Legkotla for auctioning because policy already exists.

Industrialisation and infrastructure development

- 18. The commissions welcome the infrastructure 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.
- 19. Our industrialisation process 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 measures to address import parity pricing. It also requires using our infrastructure programme to support the growth of our supply sectors. To reap economies of scale for these supplier industries, we should strive to ensure the standardisation of infrastructure inputs across the region.
- 20. The commissions affirm our commitment to promoting local industries through using the tools of public procurement, and our intention to the full use of 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 53rd National Conference must be made in South Africa.

- 21. SMME and BEE policies should focus on the development of entrepreneurs providing productive inputs into the real economy, rather than shareholder transactions.

Youth employment

- 22. The commissions agreed that urgent and extra-ordinary measures are required to address youth unemployment. There are far too many young people who are out of work, and these numbers are growing daily. Urgent action is needed to get more young people into the work place. Some of the proposals on the table include those contained in the National Youth Development Strategy, a tax credit to incentivise youth employment, the provision of training subsidies and a youth work-seekers grant. All these proposals aim to bring new entrants into the workplace, while still protecting the jobs and conditions of existing workers.
- 23. The commissions agreed on the need for a discussion about youth employment that embraces the private sector, public sector, youth organisations and trade unions. These discussions should aim to rapidly achieve consensus in the form of a compact or accord on youth employment.

■ RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM

Overview

- 24. The commission considered land issues identified in the discussion document which guided discussions.
- 25. The commission reaffirmed that land must represent a radical and rapid break from the past without significantly disrupting agricultural production and food security.
- 26. The state must mobilize resources to reverse both the human and material conditions of those displaced by previous land policies; and therefore recommends 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

27. The commission reaffirmed the Polokwane resolution that a comprehensive audit of state owned land be completed by December 2012.
28. The survey of state land (including former homelands) to be completed by December 2012.
29. In August a meeting of all custodian departments to take stock of progress made in surveying of state land portfolio for their respective custodianship and the completion of registers for immovable asset.

Willing Buyer willing seller

30. The commission affirmed 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.
 - Keep Nationalization as an option.
 - Expedite the promulgation of the new Expropriation Act.

Land Tenure system

31. A four-tier system is recommended by the commission.
 - State and Public land: leasehold
 - Privately owned: freehold with limited extent
 - 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.
 - Communal land: communal tenure with institutionalized use rights.
32. Taxation of under-utilized land, in both communal and commercial areas.

33. Expedite the Tenure Security Policy and bill against farm evictions.

Institutions in support of land reform

34. The commission recommends the following institutions in support of the land reform:
 - Office of the Valuer General (OVG).
 - Land Management Commission (LMC)
 - Land rights management board.
35. The commission recommends that land be recognized in the Constitution as a socio-economic right and that indigent households be allocated minimum landholdings.

Rural Development

36. The commission makes the following recommendations with regards to rural development:
 - A rural development agency sustained by a 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. construction 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 (PLUMB).

Food Security

37. The commission further recommends the 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

38. 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

39. Build the organization and capability of rural communities to be champions of their own destiny:
- Various Cooperatives including a rural cooperatives 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.

Communications

40. The commission makes the following recommendations on communications, internally and externally:
- ANC to improve its own internal and external communication tools to strengthen its own and government communications platforms.
 - ANC to establish its own capacity for the production and distribution of information and media within and outside the organization.
 - Furthermore the ANC needs to improve the capacity of its communications cadres, including the resuscitation of the 51st Conference resolution on establishing media organizing committees.
 - The ANC should extend communication beyond its members and allies.

Uniting South Africans

41. Taking forward our programme of economic transformation, including rural development and land reform, requires united action by all sectors of the South African society. We need social dialogue and agreements to advance our strategic objectives. The social partners need to work together to define the common interests of the nation, and identify the sacrifices required of themselves towards realising this vision. The ANC can play a role as a catalyser and leader in the process of bringing these partners together.
42. The ANC should contribute to shaping a common national vision of growth and development, including actively engaging with the draft National Development Plan.

Conclusion

43. Aside from the broad themes of discussion identified in this report, the commissions noted wide-ranging contributions from provincial discussions, which were distributed in the commission and to which many delegates spoke. Also noted were submissions from the ANC Caucus in parliament. There was also wide range of specific proposals that were made in the commission that were noted by the scribes, including in the form of written submissions. None of these contributions have been lost, all will be included in the submission to the drafting and resolutions committee for further consideration leading to the 53rd National Conference.

9. International Relations

Introduction

1. The ANC in pursuing its international relation's objectives is directed by the Freedom Charter which stated 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 the world, whilst pursuing South African national interest.
2. The ANC moves from the premise that our international relations policy is directly informed by our domestic policy, and vice versa. Both domestic and international policy are mutually reinforcing with an umbilical link.
3. The ANC remains committed to their founding values of a struggle for a humane, just, equitable, democratic, and free world, particularly Africa.
4. Africa and its development remain the central objective of the ANC's international perspective and policy, with the African Renaissance remaining a key policy objective.
5. International Relations continues to remain a pillar of the ANC's strategic approach.

Recognising that:

6. As the governing party, the ANC has used its progressive internationalism as a prism through which it looks at the world. Its independent views and courage on the international and diplomatic stage have been acknowledged by many countries, their governments and political parties.
7. The movement has appreciated the impact of the continued ideological contest between a generally reactionary perspective of the world, on the one hand, and a generally liberal-progressive on the other.
8. The election of Barack Obama as President of the United States, was welcomed by South Africans as the first African American President, however there has been no substantive change in policy with regard to economic practice or foreign policy of the

US as a superpower.

9. Multilateral institutions, including the United Nations, continue to be dominated by a few countries from the developed world.
10. The emergence of growing economic powers, especially China, India and Brazil, have a perspective that is informed by their struggles against colonialism, and therefore accustomed to acting multilaterally, thus share our commitment to rebuilding and transforming the institutions of global governance.
11. Africa has also seen a growing scramble for economic power between the West and the emerging markets. It is therefore imperative for the ANC/South Africa to forge strategic partnerships with emerging markets that is benefiting to both the ANC/South Africa and the emerging markets.
12. Although the Great Recession, from 2007 to date, began and its epicentre is in the developed countries, especially Western Europe and the United States, it has negatively affected the developed world. The Recession has also negatively affected the transformation of the global economic and financial system.
13. The hypocrisy of Europe, the United States, and the NATO military alliance that is consistent with their divisive policies in the Middle East, as well as North Africa.

Reaffirming:

14. The resolutions of the 2002 Stellenbosch National Conference and the 2007 Polokwane National Conference and the recommendations of 2011 National General Council.
15. Particularly the 2011 National General Council recommendations that the six pillars of international work are:
 - (a) Contributing to building a better Africa and better world;
 - (b) Continental and international solidarity;
 - (c) Party-to-party and multilateral;

- (d) Transformation of global governance institutions;
 - (e) Policy development issues;
 - (f) Campaigns.
16. The ANC has done work on the continent and in the world through party-to-party relations, participating in certain international forums, conflict resolution on the continent, in campaigns continentally and globally, addressing some of the transformational global governance issues, and ensuring ongoing policy development.
 17. The International Relations Department at ANC headquarters remains inadequately capacitated to deal with all the issues assigned to it, co-ordinate policy development effectively, lead campaigns, and partner with like-minded organisations, amongst other programmes.
 18. The ANC and the ANC government remains committed in the promotion of a humane, just, equitable, and free Africa and not to dominate the continent nor its institutions.

Therefore the ANC 4th National Policy Conference recommends:

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

Building a Better Africa

19. African Union (AU):
 - a. The ANC remains committed to the African Union and all its attendant institutions and programmes, including albeit not limited to the Pan African Parliament (PAP), the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), and the African Development Bank (ADB).
 - b. Although South Africa and Southern African Development Community (SADC) has played a pivotal role in the development of policies and decisions of the African Union, it is recognised that South Africa and SADC can do more to strengthen the AU, particularly the AU Commission.
 - c. South Africa should focus on strengthening the AU Commission to rationalise the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) into a maximum

of five geographically aligned (5) REC's.

- d. The ANC calls on African countries to utilise their natural and land resources, marine resources and infrastructure development programmes for the benefit of their population.
 - e. The ANC calls on the AU to request that the member states discuss the regulation of multi-national companies' conduct without necessarily inhibiting investment.
 - f. The ANC and ANC led government should continue to participate in the AU-Commission led discussions on increasing and deepening the involvement of the African Diaspora in the development of the continent.
 - g. (Call on the AU to encourage member states to pay their membership subscriptions to the AU, particularly since the AU Commission is not able to function optimally with meagre resources.)
 - h. The ANC request the AU to discuss how fellow African countries can assist those countries whose national budgets are donor-dependent.
 - i. South Africa continues to play a meaningful role in the AU and SADC's programme in peace-making and peace-building, such as it has played and continues to play in Madagascar, South Sudan and Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote de Voire, etc. These interventions are based on the objectives of finding solutions through dialogue as well as post-conflict reconstruction and development, as opposed to being purely military interventions.
20. Pan African Parliament (PAP):
 - a. The ANC and ANC-led government should continue to play a role in strengthening the PAP and its work.
 - b. The ANC should continue to lead the debate on the future of the PAP on whether or not it should have legislative powers as the mandate stands and it shapes its character
 - c. The ANC and ANC-led government should promote and celebrate the institution of PAP in South Africa.
 - d. South Africa should assist the PAP to revitalise its role as a key catalyst for the unity and further democratisation of Africa and its member countries.
 - e. South Africa should assist the PAP to

establish regional parliaments in line with the regional bodies of the AU.

21. Southern African Development Community (SADC):

- a. The ANC and ANC-led government should encourage SADC to play a more meaningful role in the promotion of democracy within the region.
- b. South Africa should ensure the process of regional integration in Southern Africa is fast-tracked.
- c. South Africa need to look at bilateral agreements and SADC agreements to assess whether SADC member states are adhering to them.
- d. SADC should investigate how the SADC Parliamentary Forum can be transformed into a SADC Parliament.

22. Pan African Women's Organisation (PAWO):

- a. The ANC, together with the ANCWL, and DIRCO work with other countries to strengthen the PAWO, particularly the secretariat, which the ANCWL is currently the Secretary-General thereof.
- b. The ANC must assist build PAWO to help member countries of the AU to promote gender equality.
- c. The ANC must ensure that the resolution on the formation of a Young Women's structure within PAWO is expedited.

23. Pan African Youth Movement:

- a. South Africa was the 15th country to ratify the African Charter. Therefore the ANC supports the African Union's Decade of Youth Development (2008-2018).

24. All-Africa Student Union:

- a. The South African government should request the AU to resuscitate the All-Africa Students Union.

Building a Better World

South-South Cooperation

25. Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa (BRICS):

- a. The must educate ANC members and broader public on the relevance and importance of our membership in BRICS. The ANC should utilise the hosting of BRICS meetings in SA as events that can promote the work and

the relevance of BRICS among its membership and the South African community.

- b. The ANC and ANC-led government should work towards ensuring that a BRICS Bank is established.
- c. The ANC and the ANC-led government should effectively use our membership in BRICS to deepen and align our policies with each of the individual BRICS countries.
- d. The ANC should discuss with BRICS countries how the G20 can be better utilised to promote a progressive agenda.
- e. The ANC should consolidate party-to-party relations with BRICS countries to strengthen the relations and work towards a common understanding on issues.
- f. The ANC and ANC-led government should promote student exchange programmes for South African students with the BRICS countries as part of skills development.

PILLAR 2: CONTINENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

26. Swaziland:

- a. The current conflict in Swaziland has resulted in both the economy and human rights of Swazi's suffering.
- b. As an alliance we should merge our solidarity campaign but work out the framework of the campaign that all have agreed upon.
- c. The ANC calls on the Swazi monarch and leaders in Swaziland to create the space to have an open and free dialogue that can result in an end to the conflict and a solution designed and created by Swazi's.
- d. The ANC confirms its strong support for the people of Swaziland and would find a way to engage the Swaziland government to find solutions to the problems facing the people of Swaziland.
- e. The ANC support the campaigns for the unbanning of the political parties. Call for the release of all political prisoners.
- f. The Swazi government must adhere to the MoU on the loan conditions on democratisation.

27. Sudan and South Sudan:

- a. The ANC should continue with its work supporting process of two countries to find lasting solutions to the outstanding matters on the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and solutions to the border conflicts.
- b. The ANC must continue to be seized with resolving the complex matters related to Darfur, Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan.
- c. The ANC continues to directly assist in the development of South Sudan as a new state.
- d. The ANC continue to 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.

28. Western Sahara:

- a. Recalling the historic relations of comradeship and solidarity existing between the ANC and the Frente Polisario/Polisario Front as allies in the struggle against injustice, colonialism and apartheid.
- b. Recalling that Western Sahara is the only remaining colony in Africa.
- c. Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.
- d. Recalling all relevant UN Human Rights reports and reports of other international human rights organisations such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, etc. The ANC therefore recommends that:
 - The ANC condemns the pull-out of Morocco from the UN-led peace process and call on the UN to bring all parties back to the negotiating table.
 - The ANC should continue to engage with allies of Morocco who the ANC have good relations with to convince them to ensure that the proposed UN Referendum in Western Sahara takes place.
 - The ANC urge the international community, the United Nations in particular, to assume without further delay, their legal and moral responsibility on granting respect to the inalienable right for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

- The ANC call upon the African Union and progressive forces to join efforts in solidarity with Frente Polisario/Polisario Front for the realisation of independence, freedom and self-determination of the Saharawi people.
- The ANC express solidarity with Saharawi political prisoners and human rights defenders as well as urging the international community on the protection of Saharawi civilians, including support both materially and otherwise, and encourage delegations to visit the occupied territories and refugee camps.
- The ANC call on the international community to mobilise and pressurise Morocco to immediately lift the military, security and media blackout imposed in the occupied territories of Western Sahara, to remove the wall and to initiate and lobby the international community for the wealth of Western Sahara to be under the mandate of the United Nations.
- The ANC salute the struggle and determination of the Saharawi people, both in occupied and liberated zones, as well as in refugee camps under the leadership of Frente Polisario/Polisario Front.

29. Madagascar:

- a. The ANC continues to support the work of government in ensuring that a peaceful outcome to the conflict in Madagascar.

30. Somalia

- a. The ANC should task government to remain seized on the matters with regard to Somalia.
- b. Call on the AU to discuss the issues of piracy on the Somali coastline, whilst recognising the role Western private ships have been playing in dumping waste material and illegally fishing in Somali waters.

31. 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 reiterated in its commitment to the cause of the Cuban people.

- b. The ANC continues to call on the international community to remove the economic embargo against Cuba.
 - c. It further calls on the government to increase the trade between South Africa and Cuba as a reinforcement of our foreign policy and international solidarity with Cuba.
 - d. The ANC calls on the South African Parliament to pass a resolution calling for the release of the Cuban Five (5)
32. Iran:
- a. The ANC pronounced that there should be no unilateral action taken against Iran.
 - b. The ANC supports Iran's, and other signatories to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, right to develop nuclear energy for peaceful means.
 - c. The ANC calls for further dialogue with Iran so as to reach a peaceful consensus.
33. Syria:
- a. The ANC continues to support the UN-led peace efforts in Syria, which has called for a cessation of all hostilities.
 - b. The ANC calls for all parties in the conflict in Syria to embark on dialogue to find a peaceful solution to the current situation.
 - c. The ANC further calls on all organisations and/or countries that are arming Syrians to desist.
34. Bahrain:
- a. The ANC questions the silence of the world and domestic media, NGOs, European Union (including NATO) on the violent actions of the Bahrain government against its own citizens.
35. Sri Lanka:
- a. The ANC will be steadfast on 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 to create lasting peace.
 - b. The ANC supports the fundamental approach is to ensure 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.
36. Palestine:
- a. The ANC re-affirms the resolution on Palestine of its 52nd National Conference in Polokwane.
- b. 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.
 - c. The ANC continue our solidarity efforts supporting a just solution.
 - d. The ANC calls on the Israeli government to release all political prisoners.
 - e. The ANC calls on the Israeli government to immediately cease the expansion of settlements in the West Bank.
 - f. The ANC calls on the Israeli government to stop the wanton and consistent attacks on Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip.
 - g. 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.
 - h. 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.
 - i. The ANC calls on the political representatives of the Palestinian people in the Gaza strip and West Bank to put aside their differences and work together.
 - j. The ANC support the DTI's insistence that imported goods are labelled with their proper area of origin.
 - k. The ANC abhors the recent Israeli state-sponsored xenophobic attacks and deportation of Africans and request that this matter should be escalated to the AU.
- PILLAR 3:
PARTY-TO-PARTY, INTRA AND
MULTILATERAL RELATIONS**
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 need to strengthen affiliation to like-minded international organisations and participate actively in them, including strengthening our proactive participation in structures like the Socialist International, Sao Paulo Forum, Non-Aligned Movement, etc.
38. Party-to-Party Relations:
- a. The ANC should continue to build and deepen relations with progressive like minded political parties, governments and former liberation movements in Africa.
 - b. The ANC should increase interaction with former liberation movements such that there is a continuous deepening commitment towards strengthening relations between political parties, building stronger democracies and forging relations that would assist the political parties to have various exchange programmes which would be a learning curve for all.
 - c. The ANC should develop clear guidelines for existing relationships and forging new party-to-party relations informed by the ANC's values.
 - d. The party-to-party relations of the ANC should go beyond Africa it therefore needs to establish relations with the progressive forces across the world to take forward our national and continental endeavours.
 - e. The ANC Women's League should strengthen party-to-party relations as well as relations with progressive women organisations across the world.

PILLAR 4: TRANSFORMATION AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

39. G20:
- a. South Africa continues to play a role in the G20, which has eclipsed the G8 configuration of developed countries. This is an important platform for our international work.
 - b. South Africa should continue to bring

to the fore the burgeoning domination of the outcomes of discussion within the G20 by developed countries, particularly those within the G8.

- c. South Africa should 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.
40. IMF and World Bank:
- a. The ANC continues calling for the reform of the IMF and World Bank.
 - b. The ANC should partner with international organisations and alternative think tanks which have consistent programmes directed at the IMF and World Bank.
 - c. The ANC should call on the SA government to utilise platforms like the G20 to discuss reform of the IMF and World Bank.
41. The International Criminal Court
- a. As much as the ANC does not condone authoritarian and violent regimes, it nevertheless should express its outrage of the ICC's selective prosecution of mainly African leaders, and regards it as having lost its original purpose.
 - b. The ANC call on the ICC to recognise the work done by the AU, its REC's and individual African countries to promote the peaceful end and settlement to conflicts on the continent, and especially the agreements reached during the peace process.
42. United Nations
- a. The ANC recognises that the reformation of the UN is a key discussion that should not be allowed to waver.
 - b. The ANC continues to advocate for expansion of equal membership in the Security Council as being key to the reformation of the UN.
 - c. The ANC request South African government to encourage the AU to reinvigorate discussions and seminars on the reformation of the UN, particularly the Security Council so that Africa has a consensus view.

PILLAR 5: POLICY DEVELOPMENT

43. Foreign Policy Review and the issue of National Interest
- a. The ANC should conduct a review of South African foreign policy, including such matters as South Africa's national interest, international migration, and strengthening of the Region. In pursuing our national interests we should take the local conditions of the country we establish business in into account so that we can avoid being a big brother.
 - b. The ANC's definition of the national interest should advance the NDR, and be informed by the Strategy and Tactics document of the ANC. We also need to equally recognise that our national interest also includes our commitment to human rights and democracy and not just trade and economic interests.
 - c. Foreign policy should incorporate the current challenges of human trafficking and migration, in addition to human rights and worker rights issues.
44. Parliamentary Diplomacy
- a. The ANC should assist and equip the Parliamentarians deployed to global forums like the International Parliamentary Union (IPU), SADC Parliamentary forums and others to promote the foreign policy issues.
 - b. The ANC should ensure that Parliament together with DIRCO promote public education in both urban and rural areas of South Africa on Foreign Policy issues such as why certain decisions are taken in the multilateral bodies like the United Nations (UN) and elsewhere as well as South Africa's other foreign policy objective to create a better understanding in the public domain, particularly since the mass media sensationalises many of these issues.
45. Business Code of Conduct
- a. The Business Code of Conduct should ensure that South African companies doing business in Africa and further abroad conduct themselves in a manner consistent with South African norms and standards, such as upholding good business practice, standards, and ethical conduct.
 - b. The Code of Conduct should not inhibit the comparative advantage of South African companies and organisations.
 - c. The ANC call on COSATU to engage with employers so as to promote the ethos of good business practice.
46. Economic Diplomacy
- a. The ANC holds the view that economic diplomacy is not limited to basic economic knowledge, but should be able to increase South Africa's voice and choice in international relations and cooperation.
 - b. Economic diplomacy relates to the connection between international relations and domestic imperatives or interests as the enhancement of South Africa's economic diplomacy as a tool of foreign policy, for example our State-owned-enterprises should invest in development projects on the continent.
47. Xenophobia:
- a. The ANC should develop a position paper on migration, immigration and xenophobia as contained in the 52nd Conference resolution, which should be engaged on provincial levels before finalisation.
 - b. The ANC should mobilise the South African public through dialogue meetings in the community to create a better appreciation and understanding of the increasingly important role those persons from the African continent play in growing the South African economy and in the creation of jobs by holding community dialogue meetings.
 - c. The ANC call on, and encourage COSATU to embark on a programme to educate foreign nationals, especially those from our continent on their labour rights, particularly minimum wage.
48. SADPA
- a. The ANC request government to accelerate the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) to assist the ANC and government in pursuit of our vision for a better Africa.

PILLAR 6: CAMPAIGNS

49. AFRICOM

- a. The ANC reaffirms its position that African states should be resolute against AFRICOM presence in the guise of fighting terrorism and need to mount campaigns against US military presence on the continent.
- b. The ANC recognises that the AFRICOM programme is more than just the building of American bases on the African continent it includes the involvement of US and NATO military on African soil, either through the prosecution of the so-called War on Terror or through 'promotion of democratisation'.
- c. The ANC respects the territorial integrity and sovereignty of fellow African countries, and call on the US and military organisations like NATO to do the same.

50. Africa Day:

- a. The ANC should mandate its structures; encourage government and the broader South African public to promote Africa Day. The African Union anthem should be learnt and sung by all South Africans as part of our commitment to the African continent and recognition of our African Heritage.

51. 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 sponsored or organised events.
- b. The ANC should promote Mandela Day across the continent and the world as a symbol of our commitment to a human rights culture, a humane and caring society, and fostering solidarity and unity.
- c. The ANC calls for Mandela Day to be a global event.

52. Peace and conflict resolution:

- a. South African peace keeping, post-conflict reconstruction and development missions cannot be separated from the national interest of South Africa.

Capacity Building and Coordination

53. Capacity & Work of the International Relations Department:

- a. The ANC must urgently ensure that International Relations be developed into a fully-fledged department, with adequate staffing, a full-time political head, so as to ensure it works on all 6 (six) pillars of International work.
- b. All ANC Provincial structures should establish International Relations (IR) Sub-committees with the assistance of the NEC Subcommittee. Furthermore, IR desks should also be cascaded to regional level, and if possible branches.
- c. The ANC IR Sub-Committee should convene regular information workshops/seminars on IR policy in each province as well as find communication tools to consistently communicate with the various ANC structures.
- d. In consultation with provinces, IR practitioners should be identified, who can serve as volunteers in the ANC.
- e. Retired ANC diplomats and international organisation deploys must be utilised by the ANC to build the capacity of IR in provinces and regions.
- f. International comrades from the anti-apartheid movement should be contacted so that they are utilised to express the ANC's perspective in various areas of the world and assist the ANC in understanding their country's views on particular issues, 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, for deployees and Alliance structures to ensure that comrades behave and conduct themselves professionally 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 development as well as re-establish SABC Africa.

- j. The ANC should open an International Relations Office in Tshwane as one of the largest diplomatic communities in the world.
54. Key capacity building tasks for the Department of International Relations and Co-operation
- a. DIRCO 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. DIRCO should explore the possibilities of using their expertise and facilities of their Diplomatic Academy to provide international relations training to South Africans outside of government.
 - c. DIRCO investigate the regularisation of twinning agreements of provinces and cities.
 - d. DIRCO assist the relevant government departments to strengthen our infrastructure development capacity and capabilities to monitor our economic maritime zone referred to as sea borders (Economic Maritime Zone)
55. Alliance programme on international relations
- a. A combined programme on IR with the ANC's Alliance partners should be developed which incorporates:
 - Climate change, trade, and transformation of multi-lateral institutions.
 - Solidarity campaigns: Cuba, Western Sahara, Palestine and Swaziland. In particular, the Alliance needs to undertake a full discussion on our approach to the situation in 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 should lead to establish an International Solidarity Forum to ensure that all campaigns fall under one umbrella and enable the alliance to manage the solidarity efforts.

10. Education

Report and recommendations from the commission on education, health and science & technology

Introduction

The Commission received a presentation that covered the distributed NEC policy document on Education and Health. The presentation covered four sectors, namely Basic Education, Higher Education & Training, Health and Science and Technology. It emphasised the fact that greater focus should be on evaluating progress made in terms of delivery against resolutions of the 52nd National Conference and subsequent forums of leadership structures of the ANC.

The Commission was informed that the discussion document distributed to ANC structures, the Alliance and the public responses to and is guided by specific questions that were posed by the ANC NEC. It was further highlighted that the paper identified several cross-cutting issues such as implementation, monitoring and evaluation, job creation, employment, economic development, sustainable growth, correcting skills shortages and Information and Communication Technology.

Noting that:

- The ANC Subcommittee on Education and Health needs effective and functional structures to carry out its mandate in the Basic Education, Higher Education and Training, Health and Science and Technology internally.
- The sectors mentioned above need updated policy documents to ensure uniform understanding of ANC policy in the area of their work.

Therefore recommend that:

- Each Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) immediately establish a provincial subcommittee on Education and Health, whose chairperson must be a member of the PEC other than any MEC for Health or MEC for Education. The same principles must obtain at the level of the ANC branch and district; and be observed similarly by councillors and Members of Mayoral Committees to ensure that there is proper

oversight of and accountability by cadres deployed in government.

- The NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health conduct comprehensive reviews of official policy documents of specific sectors, namely Basic Education, Higher Education & Training, and Science & Technology; and where indicated consolidate existing ANC policy positions into identifiable ANC policy documents, by 30 June 2013.

Basic Education

The Commission received further presentations on the state of education, which looked at achievements and challenges in four areas of assessment, namely access, equity, quality and efficiency. It also received a presentation that informed members about Section 100(1)(b) interventions. South Africa has surpassed targets for the millennium development goals for girls and the country in general. The target for no-fee-paying schools has also been exceeded. There are still challenges in improving the quality of education for learners in poor, rural and farming communities. Challenges of efficiency still exist, with high failure rates and high drop-out rates.

Chairperson's report

The Commission received various reports on the contentious issues that cause tension in the education sector and recommended the following:

1. **CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND BARGAINING PROCESSES AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES**

The Commission noted that in April the Subcommittee convened an Education Summit which adopted a resolution that read as follows: "The African National Congress as the ruling party must ensure that policy implementation is accelerated without compromise by government officials (from departmental level to school levels) and provide leadership in engagement

with stakeholders to ensure that a lasting solution is provided to FOREVER PROTECT education from any form of disruption in future”.

It was noted that there is general agreement that education has to be protected from disruptions. However, the classification of education as an essential service is not supported by the labour union.

Labour unions believe that the issue of essential service seeks to take away from them a right to embark on industrial action guaranteed in the Constitution, as they believe the civil service salary structure does not adequately reward appropriately as professionals.

The ANC recognizes the rights of labour to bargain for better conditions of employment but also believes that education and health services have to be protected from any disruptions. As the ruling party and the leader of the revolution, the ANC has a responsibility to secure good quality education to ensure intellectual and skills development to our people and for securing a positive future for the country through social transformation, eradication of poverty and economic upliftment.

The Commission agreed to support a consensus seeking process and recommends the following to Conference:

- The Sub-committee continues with open-minded engagements with various stakeholders in search of a solution; including but not restricted to meeting labour, government, and other stakeholders considered relevant. Such engagement which is not part of current bargaining processes should amongst others consider the following:
 - An audit of the salary structure and factors that constitute a living wage suitable for the professional categories should be conducted.
 - Exploration of the creation of a credible remuneration determination process with an independent body or Commission that will work along the lines of the Commission for Remuneration for Public Office bearers and thereby remove the educators from annual bargaining processes.
 - Encouraging labour to cooperate with the consultative process and commit to a multi-year salary determination during which the basic services of health and education are protected from industrial action.
 - Proposals generated from such a process should be tabled for the 53rd conference.

2. *POST PROVISIONING NORMS*

The commission notes the on-going tension between the government and trade unions with regards to the Post Provisioning Norms.

The Commission believes there must be closer engagement between government and trade union stakeholders to resolve disagreement on class sizes, distribution of educators and the 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 issue of principals who interfere with enrolment to maintain a particular number of educators.

This solution requires close cooperation between the government and labour unions.

The Commission recommends that the following be noted:

- It is necessary to match teaching skills and competencies with positions to which teachers are appointed.
- Post provisioning norms in addition to numbers should also be informed by socio-economic context and curricula needs.
- Provinces should adhere to existing policies to avoid problems currently experienced with the movement of educators to where they are needed.
- Whilst a different and more stable system should be established to avoid yearly movements of teachers, this should be balanced with providing teachers where they are needed most.
- The challenge of quality outcomes should 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.

3. *RESOURCING EDUCATION*

Conditions under which educators work play an important role in creating job satisfaction. They also play a role in improving the morale of both educator and learner.

The Commission agreed that immediate attention be directed to solving the major concern of infrastructure backlog, e.g. through the eradication of mud schools, dilapidated schools, inadequate classrooms, lack of libraries, and the provision of laboratories, ablution facilities, water and electricity.

It was agreed that the department will integrate all the education infrastructure needs into the current multi-year programme of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission (PICC).

The Commission endorsed a consultative process between the government and education stakeholders.

To maximize benefit, the Commission supported a centralized approach in the procurement of Learner Teacher Support Material (LTSM).

The commission recommends that:

■ **Procurement:**

- ❑ Central procurement for learner teacher support material is necessary and will be more cost effective and efficient.
- ❑ Government should develop the capacity to print text books and workbooks and own their intellectual property.
- ❑ Uniform and standardized textbooks should 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 under the leadership of the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee.

4. *MONITORING & EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE*

It was indicated from the onset that there is no disagreement in principle on the need for rigorous monitoring and evaluation of performance in the sector. However, the objective must be capacity building in order to keep the process innocent and free of manipulation, as currently is the case. The identified challenge was to find mechanisms on how to implement monitoring and evaluation and learner performance should only be a part of the instrument used.

It was noted that there is a framework that had been agreed upon at the Education Labour Relations Council (ELRC). The agreed Integrated Qualifications Management System (IQMS) framework is being refined.

The Commission supported the process.

The following recommendations were made:

- 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 should 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 should address both content knowledge and methodology.

- The Commission confirmed the Limpopo resolution that certain category of teacher training should take place in colleges whilst strictly monitoring quality at those institutions.

- On accountability, mechanisms should be developed to ensure that teachers, principals and all officials in the system are held accountable.

5. *REVIEW OF FUNDING MODEL FOR SCHOOLS AND REVIEW OF THE QUINTILE MODEL*

The inconsistencies in the funding model based on the quintiles system were raised. The limitations and unintended results of this funding model were sharply raised. The Commission was assured that that 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. This should also address the infrastructure challenges in the schools serving non-paying learners.

The commission recommends that:

- The funding model should be reviewed and should continue to be biased towards poor communities, teacher development and education priorities aimed at improving quality of education.
- The Commission supported the review of the quintile model into fee-paying and non-fee-paying schools.

6. *THE APPOINTMENT OF SCHOOL PRINCIPALS*

Regarding the appointment of principals, the meeting agreed that the system used to appoint principals must be reviewed so that it can be as objective as possible without any undue external influences to make sure that the best candidates are identified on merit only.

The issue of empowerment of School Governing

Bodies (SGBs) was also raised in the context of their role in the appointments. Principals must be held accountable to the Department for poor management, poor discipline and poor outcomes.

The Commission recommends that:

- Given the importance of principals as professional leaders and managers of our schools and their accountability to the Department of Basic Education, relevant legislation must be amended to allow for a different method of appointment.

7. THE CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

The Commission discussed low level capacity and incompetence amongst government officials which has resulted in embarrassment and is entrenching a culture of mediocrity, partly caused by the appointment process and the composition of interview panels.

It was agreed that there is a need to set business processes in government and institutionalise these business processes, thus making sure that there are consequences for every action.

A call was made for constant training and development programmes for government officials, and that a national skills audit at all levels should be carried out as a matter of urgency in order to identify the gaps.

8. MISMANAGEMENT, INCOMPETENCE AND ILL-DISCIPLINE

The Commission noted that the culture of ill-discipline in schools, crime, drugs, violence amongst teachers and learners has to be urgently attended to. Many educators are not exemplary, engaging in unsavoury relations with learners and getting implicated in learner pregnancies, high rate of absenteeism, absconding, lack of punctuality, drunkenness and lack of professionalism.

The inability of bureaucrats to manage and their incompetence often results in labour unrest. Their poor management often leads to mismanagement of labour relations, with the consequence of creating a vicious cycle of ill-discipline and impunity, completely eroding any sense of dignity in the institutions of learning.

The Commission supports a process of both government and trade unions to cooperate to stamp out ill-discipline in the sector.

There must be a strict adherence to the disciplinary standards and norms. Disciplinary steps against violation of the codes and strict

measures must be taken against any corrupt, unethical or unlawful practice.

9. CORRUPTION

The Commission noted that reports of corruption are increasing especially irregularities in employment and promotions. It was noted that conflict of interest involving public representatives and civil servants in the procurement processes.

The ANC needs to take strong action to deal with corruption and ensure that all collusion that leads to irregularities is stamped out. The ANC must ensure that ANC structures are not abused in the furtherance of corrupt activities.

10. POOR EDUCATION OUTCOMES

The Commission made observation that poor education outcomes are a reflection of poor leadership at various levels in the system.

The ANC must take responsibility and ensure that both elected leaders and deployed cadres in the administration must be held accountable. There should be no hesitation to act decisively to turn around the situation.

The Commission recommends that the subcommittee submit to the ANC leadership a plan of how to ensure accountability of ANC structures, leaders and employees over 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

ANC to engage 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.

11. LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL EDUCATION

The commission also considered other matters such as language in education and cultural education, calling for the introduction of additional languages. On the other hand it raised concerns about languages of learning and teaching.

12. CURRICULUM

Issues were raised about the curriculum, especially the type of learner that the curriculum aimed to produce.

13. CREDIBILITY AND IMAGE OF THE SECTOR

The Commission recommended that a serious examination about the 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 further that a committee be established to examine all matters raised such as the debate around the matric pass requirements.

14. SCHOOL GOVERNING BODIES

The Commission recommended that capacity building for School Governing Bodies (SGBs), especially those in rural villages and townships must be accelerated.

15. STABILITY IN SCHOOLS

It was agreed that distribution of schooling through industrial action and service delivery protests impacted negatively on the quality of education.

The commission recommended that a committee or commission be established to examine how this should be dealt with to protect education as a national priority.

16. SECTION 100(1)(b) INTERVENTIONS

Concerns were raised about the declaration of section 100(1)(b) interventions.

The Commission supported these interventions and called upon government to pass the necessary legislation to regulate these interventions.

Higher Education and Training

1. Implementing free university education for the poor in South Africa:

In order to provide free higher education to all undergraduate level students from poor and working class communities, the policy conference recommends that:

- Policy for free higher education to all undergraduate level students, from poor and working class communities be finalised for the elective conference for phased implementation from 2013.

2. Community service for graduates from higher education institutions:

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.

The policy conference therefore recommends to the elective conference that:

- Impact studies be commissioned to inform a policy on Community Service for Higher Education Graduates initially targeting professional fields linked to national human resource development priorities progressing to a community service scheme for all higher education graduates.

3. Infrastructure for post-school education and training system:

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.

The policy conference recommends to the elective conference that:

- The Department of Higher Education and Training consolidates the infrastructure requirements with estimated costs to expand the post school education and training system and linked to Governments Infrastructure Expansion Programme.

4. Transfer of former colleges of education: In order to strengthen teacher education and fast track the opening of teacher education campuses to address the shortage of teachers and lecturers within the education system as a whole, as well as future planned expansion of the schooling sector, the policy conference recommends to the elective conference that:

All former teacher training college sites that are not used directly for education purposes, other than those used for university campuses, FET Colleges, schools, fully operational teacher development or education resource centres must be made available for teacher education and transferred into the custodianship of the Department of Higher Education and Training.

Health

1. National Health Insurance (NHI):

Noting that:

- There is progress towards the implementation of the NHI, including the setting up of pilot sites in at least 10 districts covering all provinces.

Recommend that

- Conference welcomes progress made.

- A dedicated NHI fund must be set up urgently using state revenue.
- NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health must ensure that the presentation on NHI given to the Commission today be presented to all the PECs including Alliance structures and, if possible, even to regions, branches and communities to anticipate and give support the roll out of the NHI.
- The ANC NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health guide and oversee the government process of developing the White Paper and legislation on the NHI.
- Progress report be presented to the 53rd National Conference.

2. **Central hospitals (Academic hospitals directly attached to medical schools)**

Noting that:

- Central hospitals are national assets providing services across provinces.
- These are an integral part of universities by virtue of being primary platforms which no medical university can do without.
- That all universities are competencies of the Department of Higher Education and not provincial competencies.
- NHI will need an expanded training platform to produce adequate skilled personnel, and further more referral systems under NHI need to be seamless and not subjected to complex negotiations between provinces.

Therefore recommend that:

- Government move with speed to make central hospitals a responsibility of central government; and that all matters related to these institutions and services be removed from provincial governments.

3. **Security and efficiency of supply of critical services**

Noting:

- The continuous and 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.
- That the improvement of quality of health services has been identified as a prerequisite for the implementation of NHI.

- That in implementing Point 9 of the Ten Point Plan for Health, which is the Review of Drug Policy, ARVs were procured through a central procurement mechanism which saved the country a massive 53% of costs (R4,7 Billion).
- That the pharmaceutical depots are no longer a method of choice 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 recommend:

- To extend the central procurement mechanism to all pharmaceuticals, dry dispensary and medical equipment and devices.
- To introduce direct delivery to facilities, improved turnaround times and prompts payment of suppliers.
- That critical services such as cleaning services, security services, food services and laundry services and linen supply should be provided in-house and not be outsourced.
- The state should have majority shareholding in the state pharmaceutical company.

4. **Human Resources Development**

Noting:

- The National Health System currently experiences a critical shortage of professional and technical staff.
- That the NHI will require increased numbers of health professionals and technical personnel.
- That nursing is the backbone of the health care system.
- That while it is important that nurses also continue their studies at universities, this cannot be a primary training platform for the nursing profession.
- The training of nurses is mostly a bedside experience.

Therefore recommend:

- To welcome the finalization and publication of 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 by even extending it, where necessary, to outside the borders of the country and therefore strongly endorse the planned training of a 1000 students in Cuba later this year.

5. Healthy lifestyles

Noting that:

- The 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.
- The United Nations high-level meeting in the General Assembly 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 Non-Communicable Diseases, including violence and injury especially on the roads, by mechanisms that control the risk factors.

Therefore recommend that:

- The government should fast track legislation and regulations to deal with the four risk factors, including the creation of a Health Care 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.

Science and Technology

Science, technology and innovation have not been in the centre of the work of the ANC. There is also fragmentation of the work of science, technology and innovation.

1. Mainstreaming of Science & Technology:

In order to provide free higher education to all undergraduate level students from poor and working class communities, the policy conference recommends that:

- Policy for free higher education to all undergraduate level students, from poor and working class communities be finalised for the elective conference for phased implementation from 2013.

2. Coordination of the work on Science & Technology:

The ANC should, through a working group appointed or convened by the NEC Subcommittee on Education and Health, a detailed set of proposals to achieve the mainstreaming of Science, Technology and Innovation in the ANC, government and the private sector.

3. Financing of the Science, Technology and Innovation system:

It is recommended that government design appropriate instruments to adequately finance the Science & Technology system.