

Monthly magazine of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

in session



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Taking the salute

State of the Nation, June 2014





Mace of National Assembly

Vision Statement

To build an effective people's Parliament that is responsive to the needs of the people and that is driven by the ideal of realising a better quality of life for all the people of South Africa.

Mission Statement

As the freely elected representatives of the people of South Africa, our Mission is to represent, and to act as a voice of the people, in fulfilling our Constitutional functions of passing laws and overseeing executive action.

Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthen oversight
2. Build a People's Parliament
3. Strengthen co-operative government
4. Improve international participation
5. Build an effective and efficient institution



Black Rod of National Council of Provinces

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Welcome
to all new
and returning
Members of
Parliament

editor's note



Mr *Michael Coetzee, Parliament's highly respected and much-loved Secretary to Parliament, passed away on 13 June. Secretary to Parliament since 2012, after serving for 10 years as Deputy Secretary, his death brought to an end a distinguished political career. He was a grassroots and student activist, trade unionist and member of the African National Congress (ANC) underground structures who was detained by apartheid authorities. He brought to Parliament not only a determined commitment to improve the lives of all South Africans, but also years of experience in community and underground struggle. Until the very end, he continued to ensure the smooth running of Parliament, addressing the Members of Parliament and contributing to their induction only a few days before his death. See the tribute to him on page 15.*

Parliament welcomed the new and returning MPs with registration, induction, and the election of office bearers and committee chairpersons. The new Presiding Officers have already addressed Parliament's staff and taken part in the State of the Nation Address, where President Jacob Zuma emphasised the priorities of the fifth Parliament (see story on page 30).

By the time you read this issue, the new Parliament will again be hard at work. This issue introduces South Africa's fifth democratic Parliament (see stories of the first few days on pages 10 to 14 and profiles on each of the New Presiding Officers on pages 6 to 9).

Our centre spread is a pullout graphic of the new composition of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, as well as the nine provincial legislatures. This issue also surveys the policies of the political parties represented in Parliament, (see page 26).

June being Youth Month, *InSession* took the opportunity to track down some of the youngest MPs, asking them what their priorities are for the youth of this country (see page 23). We put similar questions to a random survey of South African youth in our regular Public Education Office column (see pages 34 and 35), to determine if our leaders are in touch with the country's youth.

Finally, we introduce what we hope to run as a regular column; an article from the constitutionally created chapter nine institutions, known as the Institutions Supporting Democracy. This month we feature the Financial and Fiscal Commission, which tabled a report in Parliament at the end of May on fiscal sustainability (see page 32).

Please note in our last issue we ran an article on the Office that serves as the umbrella body for all such commissions. We mistakenly referred to it as the Office of the ISDs. Its correct name is the Office on Institutions Supporting Democracy, and it was established in 2011. OISD also pointed out to the editorial team that strategic support and advice on matters related to the ISDs is provided to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, not Parliament as such, as this might overlook the crucial role of parliamentary Committees. 🍷

Please email us at insession@parliament.gov.za. We would love to hear your views. Enjoy the read!

Moira Levy

Editor

From our readers

I am glad for what the ANC government has done for the country, but there is still more to be done. The Department of Education is improving each and every day and the government is building more schools, but the system of education in the Eastern Cape is not doing well at all. The teachers teach in Xhosa, not English, which makes it hard for the children to understand and speak it. It should be introduced

in the lower grades. Some children reach matric without knowing how to speak English, making their transition to tertiary education difficult. I would like to invite the Department of Education to visit some of the schools in Lusikisiki, Ntabankulu, Flagstaff and Bizane so it can see what I am talking about.

Simphiwe Daniel Gwegwe (InSession reader)
Verullem, KwaZulu-Natal



Speaker of the
National Assembly

Ms Baleka Mbete

Ms Mbete won the vote in the National Assembly to secure her position as Speaker of the House. This is her second time in the role, having served previously as Speaker from 2004 to 2008. She was Deputy Speaker from 1996 to 2004.

Under Acting President Kgalema Motlanthe, Ms Mbete served as Deputy President of South Africa from 2008 to 2009. She was elected as the national Chairperson of the African National Congress (ANC) in 2007 at its national conference in Polokwane, and was re-elected in 2012.

At the first national conference of the ANC's Women's League in June 1990, Ms Mbete was elected Secretary-General, a post she held until 1993. She was also a member of the Presidential Panel on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and has served in the Pan-African Parliament.

Ms Mbete was born on 24 September 1949. Her early years were spent with

her grandmother in the then northern Transvaal. In 1958, she moved with her family to Fort Hare University, where her father was a librarian.

Ms Mbete matriculated from Inanda Seminary, where she was a boarder, in 1967, and enrolled at Eshowe Teachers' Training College. But she was expelled for challenging college authorities and completed a teacher's certificate at Lovedale Teachers' Training College in 1973.

On 10 April 1976, she left South Africa with the assistance of the ANC underground and went to Swaziland, where she worked for the ANC. She secured a teaching post while in Mbabane, but in 1977 left for

Tanzania where she became the first secretary of the regional women's section of the ANC.

In 1978, she married exiled South African poet Prof Keorapetse Kgotsile and in 1981 she left Tanzania to join him in Kenya where she taught at the University of Nairobi. After fleeing Kenya following an attempted coup, she continued her work in the ANC structures in Botswana. In Botswana, she was the head of the writers and music units of the Medu Gaborone Arts Ensemble until 1985.

Ms Mbete worked for the ANC's women's section in Lusaka until the first National Conference of the ANC Women's League in Kimberley, South Africa, in 1991.

She is also a member of the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) and has published a collection of poems entitled *Essential Things*. 📖



Chairperson of the
National Council
of Provinces

Ms Thandi Modise

Before *being elected on 22 May 2014 as Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Ms Modise served as Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Defence and the Joint Standing Committee on Defence. She was first elected as an MP in 1994 and has served as Speaker of the North West Provincial Legislature from 2004 to 2009 and Premier for the North West Provincial Government from 2014 to 2014. She was also Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee for the ratification of the Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination against Women in the National Assembly.*

The youngest of six children, Ms Modise was born on 25 December 1959 in Huhudi Township near Vryburg in North West. Her formative years were shaped by her father, Mr Frans Modise, an African National Congress (ANC) activist and railway worker.

The student uprising in 1976 coincided with the apartheid government's move to include the Vryburg area into the "homeland" of Bophuthatswana. The people of Huhudi joined the general opposition to these events and during the resulting aggressive reaction from

the police, the teenage Ms Modise was shot at by police on day as she was walking down the road. This experience strengthened her resolve to fight apartheid. In 1976, she slipped into Botswana to join the ANC and was later transferred to Angola where she received military training.

After training, she worked in the camps as a political commissar. Later, she became a commander. Ms Modise has recalled this as a tough period, as some of the men did not want to be commanded by a young woman. Having undergone military and political training, Ms Modise was the

first woman to return to South Africa to organise the townships to fight against the apartheid regime. She was arrested in 1979, and received an eight-year jail sentence, which she served at Kroonstad Prison.

Ms Modise served as the Deputy Secretary-General of the ANC from 2007 to 2012. She also served as a member of its National Executive Committee, but has remained committed to the Huhudi community. She started the ANC Women's League (ANCWL) branch in Huhudi and is a founder member of the Lesedi Community Clinic. She served on the ANC National Executive from 1994 to 2012, and was Deputy President of the ANC Women's League from 1994 to 2004 and served as its President in 2004.

While in Kroonstad Prison, Ms Modise completed her matric and a BComm degree in Industrial Psychology and Economics. She was released in 1988. Ms Modise has three children. 🌟



Deputy Speaker
of the National
Assembly

Mr Lechesa Tsenoli

On 21 May 2014, Mr Tsenoli was elected Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly. Mr Tsenoli's political career spans several decades and 2014 marks his 20th year as a public representative. Before his election as Deputy Speaker, Mr Tsenoli served in the executive branch of government, first as Deputy Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform from October 2011 and then as Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs from July 2013.

As a Member of Parliament from 1994 to 1999, Mr Tsenoli served on the Portfolio Committee on the Reconstruction and Development Programme, later becoming its Chairperson. Other committees on which he served include the Portfolio Committee on Constitutional Development and Local Government, the Portfolio Committee on Housing, the ad hoc Committee on Represented Political Parties, the Special Ministerial Committee on the transformation of the Independent Development Trust (IDT), the Special Ministerial Committee on removing obstacles to housing delivery, the Special Ministerial Political Committee

on the White Paper on Local Government and the inter-ministerial committee on HIV/Aids.

Between 1999 and 2004, Mr Tsenoli served as the Member of the Executive Council responsible for Local Government and Housing in Free State. He returned to Parliament in 2004 and, after briefly chairing the Portfolio Committee on Arts and Culture, Mr Tsenoli was elected Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Provincial and Local Government (now Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs).

Mr Tsenoli has a long history of

political activism in youth and civic organisations. He was the Publicity Secretary of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Natal, served as the founding National Deputy President and later President of the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) and was an active member of the ANC underground. He was the Chairperson of the Khanya African Institute for Community-Driven Development for 10 years. He is currently a member of the 13th Congress Central Committee of the South African Communist Party (SACP), being re-elected at the July 2012 Congress.

Mr Tsenoli has certificates in adult education, public policy and facilitation and is a graduate of the International Program for Cleveland's Gestalt Institute on Organisation and Systems Development. A keen lifelong learner, he is currently a student leadership, organisational and life coach. He is also a trauma release exercise practitioner. 🌟



Deputy Chairperson
of the National
Council of Provinces

Mr Raseriti Tau

Mr Raseriti Johannes Tau was elected Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP on 22 May 2014. Mr Tau was born on 12 December 1970 in Galeshewe outside Kimberley and was raised by his mother and grandmother. His early years were influenced by his uncle and he became politically aware at the age of 13. His political life began in 1985 when he joined the youth wing of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Galeshewe Students' Organisation (GASO), the Galeshewe Youth Organisation (GAYO) and became a volunteer for the South African Civic Organisation.

He then became an auxiliary social worker in the Department of Social Development and was elected a shop steward for the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union (Nehawu) in 1997. The following year he was employed by Nehawu full time, but that same year the ANC called him to head the provincial political education department.

During his secondary schooling at Tlhomelang Senior Secondary School, Mr Tau became the organiser of the Congress of South Africa Students, later serving as the President of the Student Representative Council. This led to his expulsion from and blacklisting in all secondary schools in Galeshewe, forcing him to leave for Bloemfontein, only returning to Galeshewe in 1987.

After matriculating in 1990, Mr Tau enrolled for a diploma in youth and community development at the Ipeleng Youth Development Agency. He founded a programme aimed at Soweto youth who had failed matric and wanted to rewrite their exams.

In 2004 in the third democratic Parliament, Mr Tau was appointed as a permanent delegate of the NCOP, where he served as Chairperson of the Select Committee on Public Service. After the fourth democratic election in May 2009, he returned to serve in the NCOP where he was appointed as House Chairperson of Oversight and Institutional Support. In 2013, he chaired the ad hoc committee on the Protection of State Information Bill.

With the unbanning of the ANC in 1990, Mr Tau played a pivotal role in the reestablishment of the ANC's local organisations, focusing mainly on the recruitment of new members.

In 1993, he was employed by the National Youth Development Trust responsible for the Eastern, Western and Northern Cape provinces. He was then deployed to the Northern Cape to work with the Independent Electoral Commission on youth voter education in preparation for the first democratic elections of 1994.

Mr Tau furthered his studies at the University of Port Elizabeth where he studied South African political economy. He has three children. 🌟

Let's build a Parliament that all can be proud of

Newly *elected MPs have committed to building a people's Parliament of which all South Africans can be proud during the term of the fifth Parliament. Elijah Moholola and Sakhile Mokoena report.*

Ms Baleka Mbete was elected on 21 May to serve as Speaker of the National Assembly in her second stint in the role. In her opening remarks after the swearing-in of new Members of Parliament in the National Assembly, Ms Mbete said she was looking forward to working cooperatively with the leaders of all political parties in Parliament, so that Members of Parliament could work together to build a vibrant institution.

"I look forward to working with the heads of all political parties to ensure that Parliament remains a vibrant, robust, people's Parliament that all South Africans are proud of," she said.

Ms Mbete said the people of South Africa had given the MPs, as their elected representatives, an unequivocal mandate through the ballot box and that the MPs dared not fail them. "We rise and fall as one nation, as one people. Let us therefore resist the temptation to fall back on the same

partisanship and pettiness that have taken root in our political landscape of late. Let us summon a new spirit of patriotism, of responsibility, where each one of us resolves to pitch in and work harder, smarter and faster, to ensure that our people have a better quality of life. Robust debates and attacking each other's policies are part of a lively parliamentary process. It is, however, important that Members remain conscious that their interaction with each other does not create a perception in society that would divide a nation into polarised political positions."

The following day on 22 May all 54 permanent delegates of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) committed themselves to be faithful to the laws of the country and to be dedicated to their work as public representatives for the next five years.

After taking the oath and affirmation before Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng,

the new delegates representing South Africa's nine provinces elected former premier of the North West Province, Ms Thandi Modise, as Chairperson of the NCOP.

In her acceptance speech, Ms Modise said she was looking forward to a better partnership between the NCOP, the provinces and the South African Local Government Association (Salga). "Our hands can only be on the heartbeat of our communities by ensuring our ideal that integrated development embraces the reality and totality of challenges faced in the provinces. We have no choice but to ensure that the tide of discontent in the local government sphere is responded to adequately," she said.

"One of the unique things about this House is that the Constitution directs it to provide for the participation of representatives of organised local government, thus making sure that the voice of this important sphere of government is taken into account in national deliberations. The success or failure of this House should be measured by whether it is able to contribute to effective government through ensuring that provincial and local concerns are recognised in national policy and law making; and that provincial, local and national governments work effectively together," she said. 🌟

SOLEMN OATH: Before being elected President and Deputy President, Mr Jacob Zuma and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa were sworn in as MPs with other ANC members.





BEGINNING OF TERM: Going through all the paperwork needed to register as Members of Parliament.

Diversity marks fifth Parliament



New members of the fifth Parliament attended a five-day induction course in the Old Assembly Chamber. Interspersed with hands-on training from their own parties and tours of the precinct, the new term opened in fine form, and *InSession* was there.

The first days of the fifth Parliament saw a gathering of new and returning Members from all walks of life. Diversity was the theme, as they gathered for registration and the induction process. For the first time, Members of Parliament dressed in overalls and hard hats to represent the working class mingled with those in traditional gear and others in conventional suits.

What was immediately noticeable was the representivity of the new and returning MPs. With some in wheelchairs, the partially sighted being led by colleagues, a couple of very young people alongside veterans, Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng was moved to comment at the swearing-in ceremony on how well represented South Africans were. The venerable Old Assembly building

took on something of a festive atmosphere as new representatives crammed into its lobby for registration. Energy and excitement was palpable. The bold red of Members from newcomer party, the Economic Freedom Fighters, added colour; its leader, Mr Julius Malema, refused to remove his trademark beret for his official photograph.

The newly elected Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces, Ms Thandi Modise, welcomed Members of the Fifth Parliament of a democratic South Africa as the new term's induction process got off to a

ESTABLISHING THE

5th DEMOCRATIC PARLIAMENT

colourful start. “As we celebrate 20 years of freedom and democracy, our focus is already on working together to implement Vision 2030. The National Development Plan, which is our roadmap until 2030, outlines the type of society we are striving for. It is a society where no one is hungry, everyone is able to go to school and further their studies, where work is available and where everyone is making a contribution because each person has been provided with what they need to reach their full potential,” she said.

Referring to the induction process for new MPs, she said: “We need this on-boarding session, especially now during this exciting period in the life of our democracy, in the hope that it will help us to develop and deepen our democratic culture.” The Chairperson of the NCOP was adamant that delivery “is not a negotiable. We must put our shoulders to the wheel and demonstrate to the electorate that we are worthy of the trust placed in us on 7 May 2014. The fifth Parliament ought to be a people-centred Parliament.

“In 2005, the fourth Parliament crafted a vision which is to build an effective people’s Parliament that is responsive to the needs of the people and that is driven by the ideal of realising a better quality of life for all the people of South Africa. This vision captures the essence of what our Constitution seeks to achieve, as contained in the Preamble. Among other things, it states that the aim is to build a united and democratic South Africa and to improve the quality of life of all citizens. I hope that the debates and inputs we will have to be well informed, meaningful and respectful,” Ms Modise said.

“As new entrants to an organisation, you are receiving the requisite induction, orientation and training through which you will acquire the necessary knowledge, skills and behaviours to become effective organisational members and insiders. About 50% of the Members of the National Assembly and 86% of those in the National Council of Provinces are new. The induction is intended to be more conversational, allowing all the participants to have exposure to critical information and knowledge pertaining to their work and the environment,” Ms Modise added.

The fifth Parliament would have its work cut out, “with so much we have to do,” she said. “We do not expect honourable Members to know and memorise all this information at once but the faster you learn the ropes the better for the fifth Parliament. We all know the basics of debates and meetings. Each institution has its values, history, culture and rules. We also know that we come from different races, cultures and constituencies. What binds us is being South African and being public representatives mandated to better the lives of South Africans.

“Our immediate focus will be to constitute committees of both Houses and all other institutional arrangements, to ensure that the programme of Parliament is designed effectively for the work of oversight, monitoring and evaluation of government departments,” she said.

The new members were fortunate to be addressed by the then Secretary to Parliament, Mr Mike Coetzee, who passed away only days later after a long illness. He gave them a wide-

ranging introduction to Parliament’s governance models, inter-government relations, the legislative role of Parliament, the separation of powers, public participation, and oversight and accountability. Mr Coetzee had outlined the pillars of the core business of Parliament: to scrutinise and oversee executive action; to facilitate public participation; to promote and oversee co-operative government (not only between the three tiers of government but also between the provinces and various governmental institutions); and to engage in and ensure international participation.

Mr Coetzee had outlined the mandates of Parliament and paid special attention to the role of the Committees, which drive the turbine of Parliament. “The meetings of the committees are open to the public and there must be a very good reason (like the security of the state) for them to be closed,” he had stressed.

The Spokesperson of Parliament, Mr Luzuko Jacobs, encouraged members to assist in imparting a positive image of Parliament by acting professionally in the presence of the media. Parliament’s work was closely followed by the public, corporate parties and the media, he added.

South Africa’s role in regional, continental and international parliamentary forums was also covered and there was an overview of the chapter 9 and 10 Institutions Supporting Democracy, including the Auditor-General, the Public Protector, the Independent Electoral Commission, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on Gender Equity. 🌍



PIVOTAL ROLE: Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng presides over the first sitting of the National Assembly of the fifth democratic Parliament.

Handing over the reins of power

Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng had a pivotal role to play when he presided over the first sittings of the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) of the fifth Parliament. As he heard the oath or affirmation from the new Members of Parliament, the three arms of state power were centralised in him. **Mava Lukani** interviewed him after the swearing-in ceremonies.

At the first sitting of the fifth Parliament in the NA on 21 May and at the first sitting of the NCOP on 22 May, you seemed to be in charge. Is this the correct impression?

No, I wouldn't say I was in charge, but perhaps it is correct to say I looked like I was in charge. Parliament wasn't in a position to do much until 21 and 22 May. Until this time, the executive was still functioning. The

President, Deputy President, Cabinet Ministers, Premiers and members of the executive council are entitled, in terms of the Constitution, to continue with the execution of their day-to-day functions. However, there is an understandable reluctance to go all-out in the fulfilment of their mandates when they know there is a new crop of leadership coming in. So it is in this sense that I say 'not quite', insofar as there were no executive or legislative functions I could perform. But the crucial

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part that could lead people to believe I was in charge of the entire government is that we were, as the judiciary under my leadership, on the verge of establishing the two political arms of the state – the legislature and the executive – after the general elections.

The presiding officers had been sworn in and, in theory, were able to preside over the election of the President, but you filled the role. Does this mean that the judiciary is above the legislature?

If there is one arm of the state that is least understood it is the judiciary. Every genuine democracy rests on three pillars: Parliament, in South Africa's case made up of the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces; the executive, under the leadership of the President; and the judiciary, which includes the entire court system under the leadership of the Chief Justice.

Because much of the administrative responsibility pertaining to the judiciary rests within the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Development, people have inadvertently been led to believe that the judiciary is a unit of the Department of Justice. This leads to the impression that the entire judiciary, including the Chief Justice, is answerable to the Minister of Justice.

Constitutionally and in reality, the judiciary fulfils the role of ensuring that Parliament, the executive and any other person or entity who has constitutional responsibilities complies with the Constitution and carries out their responsibilities for the betterment of the lives of our people.

Can the judiciary act proactively when the relationship fails between Parliament and chapter nine institutions?

When either the executive or legislature, or any other person or entity fails to do its work, it becomes the responsibility of the broader public to approach the courts to order chapter nine institutions to fulfil their constitutional responsibility.

The judiciary is the custodian and guardian of South Africa's constitutional democracy. This is why I tell people around the world that, even if Parliament and the executive fail to carry out their constitutional responsibilities, the citizenry will still have reason to hope for a better tomorrow. As long as you have an efficient, effective and truly independent judiciary in place, it will bear the responsibility of issuing orders compelling the failing arms of the state to carry out their responsibilities. The judiciary bears the responsibility of ensuring practical expression is given to the legitimate and constitutional aspirations of South Africa's people, as enshrined in the Constitution.

The constitutional mandate of Parliament includes ensuring that the executive accounts to Parliament. Can the judiciary intervene if there is confusion between them?

No, we can't do that. The judiciary is hardly ever in a position to act proactively in relation to the failure of the arms of the state to carry out their responsibilities. What triggers our intervention is a complaint in the form of a case brought to us by an interested party. Without a case before us, we are not able to intervene.

Thankfully, we have formalised a meeting between the leadership of Parliament and the Chief Justice at least once a year in May. The Chief Justice also meets regularly with the President. During these meetings all are equal partners in the governance of this country. Without compromising the independence of anyone as head of the judiciary, executive or Parliament, we are able to agree that there are matters of common and national interest that we must deal with, with the sole objective of making sure our country prospers.

The Chief Justice might raise delays in finalising legislation in Parliament. The Superior Courts Bill and the 17th Constitutional Amendment Bill, for example, lingered in Parliament for some 16 or 17 years before they became Acts. I requested a meeting with the Speaker of the NA and Chair of the NCOP, who brought in the relevant portfolio committee members to discuss the fact that we were unable to prosecute complaints of judicial misconduct lodged with us because the judicial code of conduct and the necessary regulations had not yet been passed by Parliament.

That is the kind of healthy interaction we have. So, as much as the Chief Justice may not intervene in the form of issuing a court order, I am able to intervene by saying this is what you're supposed to do, and vice versa. This facilitates the easing of the natural tension between the three arms of the state.

There is now a committee working to ensure that there is parity of resources and benefits among the functionaries in the three arms of the state. Good governance is one of the issues we shall be discussing. 🌍

tribute *to*

Mr Michael Coetzee

25 August 1959 – 13 June 2014



Michael *Coetzee, Parliament's highly regarded Secretary to Parliament since 2012, passed away on Friday 13 June, after a long and courageous battle against cancer.*

At his funeral on 21 June, speakers recalled his work in the African National Congress (ANC) underground. A former fellow ANC operative, now Vice Chancellor of Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Professor Derrick Swartz, likened Mr Coetzee to struggle hero Robert Sobukwe who died in the Eastern Cape in 1978. Prof Swartz said that for both men no amount of torture or fear of death deterred them from fighting injustice. Both refused to be intimidated by the fearful odds of beating apartheid and both died of cancer. "Michael was defined by life, not by death," Prof Swartz said.

The Deputy President, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said not everybody could be Secretary to Parliament. The position demanded a clear understanding of, among other things, the rules and ethics of Parliament and, above all, the Constitution. "He did his work with remarkable distinction," Mr Ramaphosa said.

Also speaking at the funeral, the former Minister in the Presidency and Member of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Trevor Manuel, said Mr Coetzee was deeply committed to making democracy work in South Africa and had realised that Parliament was the only tool to achieve that.

At the close of the ceremony, the ANC flag was folded and handed to his wife, and the coffin was carried off to the stirring sounds of the traditional farewell to members of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Since his passing, tributes have been pouring into Parliament, and friends from across the Western Cape have packed his Plumstead, Cape Town, home.

A memorial service held by Parliament filled St George's Cathedral in Cape Town. Parliament's current and past leadership took the opportunity to remind the more than 1500-strong crowd that Mr Coetzee preferred to work behind the scenes, but from there he played a crucial role in community, political and trade union organisation. He was described as an unassuming man, who combined humility with a steely determination to serve as a public servant.

Speaker after speaker at the memorial service reminded participants that Mr Coetzee had shown that same determination in his fight to overcome his illness. The former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly and the current Deputy Minister of International Relations and Protocol, Ms NomaIndiya Mfeketo, said Mr Coetzee placed

parliamentary work above his health. "Although at times we discouraged him from coming to work, he refused to stay at home and continued to come until he delivered the brand-new fifth parliament," Ms Mfeketo said. She said Mr Coetzee left an indelible mark, not only on the South African legislative sector, but also in the regional and international legislative sectors, playing a role in the Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Parliament branch of the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union described Mr Coetzee thus: "Not only a top servant of Parliament, he was a trade unionist and a reliable friend of the working class. He was kind, approachable, and gifted with unmatched humility. He was indeed the epitome of the kind of public servant South Africa needs today."

Mr Coetzee's death brings to an end a life-time of struggle for justice. Growing up in a politically conscious home, the son of teachers, his childhood was spent on a farm in the Eastern Cape.

He went on to high school in Uitenhage where he was exposed to the black consciousness movement and was involved in setting up a branch of the South African Students' Movement. He was a high school student during the 1976 Soweto uprising and his school held a boycott in solidarity with the pupils of Soweto. His developing political

consciousness was further shaped by the death of Steve Biko in 1977.

In 1978, when he started a BSc degree at the University of the Western Cape (UWC) he came into contact with political organisations, and discussion and reading groups. This is when he was introduced to the Freedom Charter, the ANC, Marxism and an understanding of the theory of revolution.

In the early 1980s, the Student Representative Council at UWC was revived and the campus provided a political base for mobilising consumer boycotts in solidarity with striking workers. Mr Coetzee was active in many different organisations and it was at a meeting of the Teachers' Action Committee that he met his wife Bridgette Prince, a women's rights activist and teacher at the time, now a senior civil servant.

In 1981, Mr Coetzee was recruited into the ANC underground and travelled to Lesotho to receive training in underground work. He was among the first wave of individuals to consciously work among coloured activists, linking the mass organisation emerging in the country with the exiled ANC.

For a while, Mr Coetzee moved to Port Elizabeth where he worked to build student and youth organisations, trade unions and the Eastern Cape-based ANC underground network.

He was detained for the first time in 1983. The state had planned to call him as a state witness, but when he took the oath he shocked the court by declaring: "So help me, Oliver Tambo". This resulted in him being charged with perjury. He was released on bail in time to attend the launch of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in Mitchell's Plain on 20 August 1983.

He was later convicted in the Paarl Regional Court and given a two-year

sentence, with one year suspended, and served four months in Allandale Prison before getting parole.

Mr Coetzee returned to live in Port Elizabeth in 1984, working as a chemical analyst in the laboratory of a pharmaceutical company. At that time, UDF structures were proliferating in the Eastern Cape. He played a crucial support role to the UDF leadership in the Eastern Cape, working with leaders such as Henry Fazi, Stone Sizani, Derrick Schwarz, Arnold Stofile, Gugile Nkwinti and Matthew Goniwe.

In fact, Mr Coetzee was one of the last people to see Mr Goniwe alive. The day before he was assassinated by apartheid security forces, Mr Goniwe was at a meeting held at Mr Coetzee's mother's house. This affected Mr Coetzee so profoundly that, years later, he named his son Matthew.

When the apartheid government declared a State of Emergency, plunging the country into a new era of repression, Mr Coetzee was detained again and

severely tortured. After this detention, Mr Coetzee worked for the Chemical and Industrial Workers Union, playing a key role in the formation of Cosatu.

Mr Coetzee worked as Human Resources Manager of Parliament, followed by a four-year period as Secretary to the Gauteng Provincial Legislature.

In 2002, he became Deputy Secretary to Parliament. In October 2012, both the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces unanimously appointed him as Parliament's top administrator, Secretary to Parliament. He took up his position on 1 November 2012.

Although diagnosed with cancer in 2010, he refused to give in to the disease. He was still hard at work in May this year, welcoming the new members of the fifth Parliament in their induction. Days later, he passed away surrounded by family and friends. He is survived by his mother, Bertha, his sister Alexandra, his brother Reggie, his wife Bridgette, his son Matthew, his friends and the many, many people whose lives he touched. 🌹



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Adams, Patricia Emily (Ms)
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Cele, Mosie Antony (Mr)
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 Xego-Sovita, Sheilla Tembalam (Ms)
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 Majola, Thembekile (Mr)
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 Marais, Sarel (Mr)
 Masango, Suhla (Mr)
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 Mbhele, Zakhele (Mr)
 Mcgluwa, Joseph Job (Mr)
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 Michael, Natasha Wendy Anita (Ms)
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 Mubu, Kenneth Sililo (Mr)
 Ollis, Ian Michael (Mr)
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 Redelinghuys, Marius Helenis (Mr)
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 Schmidt, Hendrik Cornelus (Dr)
 Selfe, James (Mr)
 Seshoka, Mmoba Solomon (Mr)
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 Stubbe, Dirk Jan (Mr)
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 Van Damme, Phumzile Thelma (Ms)
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 Van Dyk, Veronica (Ms)
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 Walters, Thomas Charles Ravenscroft (Mr)
 Waters, Michael (Mr)
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 Wilson, Evelyn Rayne (Ms)
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 Joseph, Bernard Daniel (Mr)
 Khawula, Makoti Sibongile (Mr)
 Khoza, Nicholas (Mr)
 Litchfield-Tshabalala, Khanyisile (Ms)
 Louw, Elsabe Natasha (Ms)

Malema, Julius Sello (Mr)
 Mashabela, Ngwanamakwetle (Mr)
 Matiase, Nthako Sam (Mr)
 Matlhoko, Abinaar Modikela (Mr)
 Matshobeni, Asanda (Mr)
 Maxon, Hlengiwe Octavia (Ms)
 Mbatha, Moses Siphon (Mr)
 Mngxitam, John Andile (Mr)
 Moonsamy, Magdalene (Ms)
 Morapela, Kgotsa Zachariah (Mr)
 Moteka, Pebane George (Mr)
 Mulaudzi, Thilivhali Elphus (Mr)
 Ndlozi, Mbuyiseni Quintin (Mr)
 Nqweniso, Ntombovuyo Veronica (Ms)
 Ntobongwana, Pumza (Ms)
 Ramakatsa, Ramakaudi Paul (Mr)
 Shivambu, Nyiko Floyd (Mr)
 Sonti, Nokulunga Primrose (Ms)
 Twala, Diliza Lucky (Mr)

Inkatha Freedom Party

Buthlezi, Mangosuthu Gatscha (Prince)
 Esterhuizen, Jan Adriaan (Mr)
 Hlengwa, Mkhuleko (Mr)
 Mncwango, Mangaqa Albert (Mr)
 Mpontshane, Alfred Mkhhipheni (Mr)
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 Singh, Narend (Mr)
 Sithole, Khethamabala Petros (Mr)
 Van Der Merwe, Liezl Linda (Ms)

National Freedom Party

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 Mabika, Mandlenkosi Siculo (Mr)
 Mncwabe, Sibusiso Christopher (Mr)
 Msibi, Veronica Zanele (Mr)
 Shaik Emam, Ahmed Munzoor (Mr)
 Shelembe, Maliyakhe Lymon (Mr)

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 Holomisa, Bantubonke Harrington (Dr)
 Kwankwa, Nqabayomzi Lawrence Saziso (Mr)
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 Groenewald, Petrus Johannes (Dr)
 Mulder, Cornelius Petrus (Dr)
 Mulder, Pieter (Dr)

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 Lekota, Mosiuoa Gerard Patrick (Mr)
 Madisha William Mthipa (Mr)

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 Swart, Steven Nicholas (Mr)

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Galo, Mandlenkosi Phillip (Mr)
 Jaftha, Steven Mhlabanzima (Mr)
 Ntshayisa, Lulama Maxwell (Mr)

Agang South Africa

Plouamma, Molapi Andries (Mr)
 Tshishonga, Michael Malisa (Mr)

Pan Africanist Congress

Mphethi, Seropane Senyane Alton (Mr)

African People's Convention

Godi, Nelson Themba (Mr) 🇿🇦

The National Council of Provinces (NCOP)

The members of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) are appointed by the provincial legislatures of the southern part of the country. There are provincial legislatures and four special delegates in the NCOP. The NCOP is a body of representatives of the provinces. The members of the NCOP are appointed by the provincial legislatures and four special delegates in the NCOP. The NCOP is a body of representatives of the provinces. The members of the NCOP are appointed by the provincial legislatures and four special delegates in the NCOP.

Members of the provincial legislatures

Province	Party	Seats	Province	Party	Seats	Province	Party	Seats	Province	Party	Seats																																																																																																																																														
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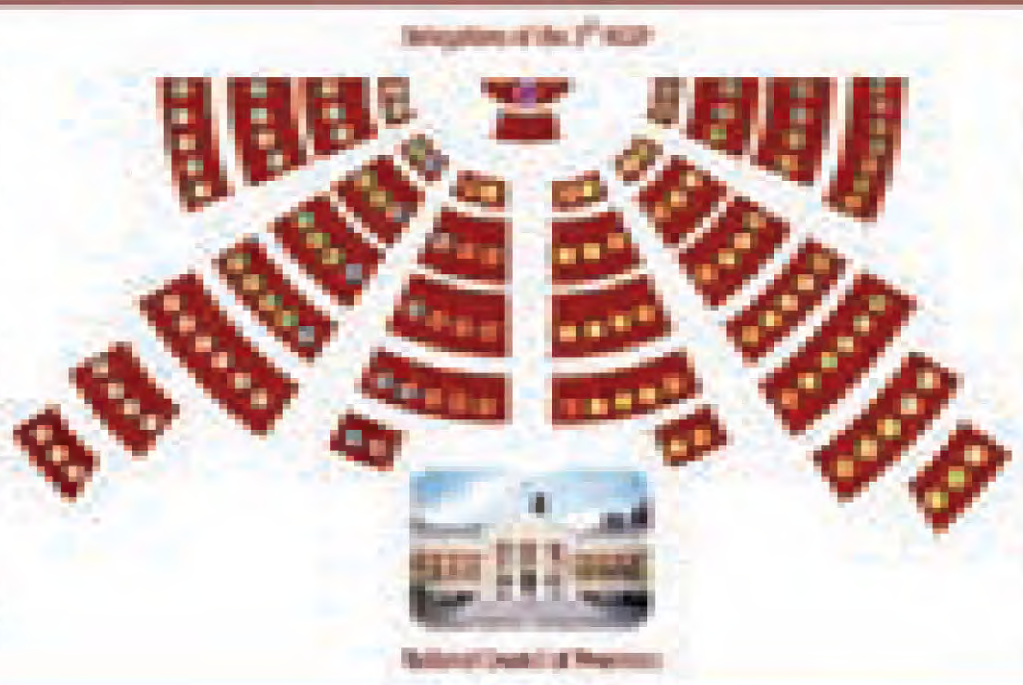
Western Cape Legislature
ANC: 10 delegates
DA: 10 delegates
EFF: 10 delegates

Free State Legislature
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates

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ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates

Western Cape Legislature
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates

Free State Legislature
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates
ANC: 10 delegates



Western Cape Legislature
ANC: 4 delegates
EFF: 1 delegate
DA: 1 delegate

Free State Legislature
ANC: 4 delegates
EFF: 1 delegate
DA: 1 delegate

Eastern Cape Legislature
ANC: 4 delegates
EFF: 1 delegate
DA: 1 delegate

Western Cape Legislature
DA: 4 delegates
ANC: 2 delegates

South African Local Government Association (SALGA)
Special delegate from SALGA, which represents the municipalities and may also attend sittings of the NCOP but may not vote.

Zuma's journey back to Union Buildings



AERIAL DISPLAY: An SA Airbus impressed the crowds at President Jacob Zuma's inauguration at the Union buildings in Pretoria.

President *Jacob Zuma's journey to the presidency of the Republic of South Africa began when his face appeared on the African National Congress (ANC) posters for the 2014 general elections. Abel Mputing and Cedric Mboya track his journey from election poster to re-election as President.*

The outcome of South Africa's general election was never in doubt, when President Zuma took his first step back to the President's office in the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 7 May as he cast his vote at his home village of Nkandla in KwaZulu-Natal. After all the national votes were finally counted by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and the ANC emerged as the winner, his hopes for a second term in office as the President of the Republic of South Africa were assured.

President Zuma's next step in his journey to power was taken on 21 May when he was sworn in as a Member of Parliament by Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng after being nominated by the ANC in Parliament's National Assembly (NA) to fill the post of President.

During these proceedings in the NA, his presidential hopes were momentarily blocked by the official opposition in Parliament, the Democratic Alliance (DA). DA member Mr James Selfe said: "We object to the nomination of Mr

Jacob Zuma. This nomination is irrational since his conduct during his previous term conflicted with section 96 of the constitution. In particular, he has not acted on the recommendations of at least two reports of the Public Protector and he appointed a National Director of Public Prosecutions who was manifestly unsuitable and whose appointment was set aside by the Constitutional Court. I request, Honourable Chief Justice, you rule that Mr Zuma is not a fit and proper person to be nominated as President."

Chief Justice Mogoeng overruled the objection, saying it should have been brought to his attention before the swearing-in ceremony. "The lists of those designated to be sworn in or affirmed as members of the NA, the NCOP and provincial legislatures were presented by the IEC to the Chief Justice on 10 May. An objection of this nature ought to be raised from that date until shortly before the oath of office or affirmation is administered to MPs.

"As that was not done, any of the

Members here is, in terms of section 86 of the Constitution, eligible for nomination and election to the position of President. Section 86(1) provides: 'At its first Sitting after its election and whenever necessary to fill a vacancy, the NA must elect a woman or a man from among its members to be the President'. Now, the Honourable Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma is a member of the NA. Having signed all the forms, I know he is one of those who took an oath and not a solemn affirmation and is, therefore, eligible for election into the Office of the President according to the Constitution."

And so Jacob Zuma's presidential aspirations were signed and sealed on 24 May when he was inaugurated by Chief Justice Mogoeng for his second term in office as the President of the Republic of South Africa.

The inauguration held at the Union Buildings in Pretoria was attended by heads of states, presidents, ambassadors, Members of Parliament, and members of civil society and business. Famous names in the entertainment industry and sports stars also attended. Former presidents Mr Thabo Mbeki and Mr Kgalema Motlanthe drew cheers from the crowd and

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe was also acknowledged by the crowd.

The man of the moment and his first wife, MaKhumalo, received a standing ovation as they made their way to the Nelson Mandela Amphitheatre, where President Zuma was sworn in by Chief Justice Mogoeng. After the swearing-in, the South African National Defence Force performed a 21-gun salute and the South African Air Force put on a spectacular display, including a flypast by an SA Airbus that stole the show with its gravity-defying manoeuvres above the amphitheatre.

President Zuma did not mince his words during his speech after the inauguration about his administration's priorities in the next five years. "Today marks the beginning of the second phase of our transition from apartheid to a national democratic society. This second phase will involve the implementation of radical socio-economic transformation policies and programmes over the next five years," President Zuma said.

"We have already placed before the nation the National Development Plan (NDP), our road map which outlines the type of society we envisage by the year 2030. Through this programme, we will move South Africa forward to prosperity and success. At a social level, as outlined in the NDP, our vision is to

develop communities where households will have access to housing, water, electricity, sanitation, safe and reliable public transport, health, education, security, recreational facilities, a clean environment and adequate nutrition to count a few.

"Economic transformation will take centre-stage during this new term of government as we put the economy on an inclusive growth path. As the NDP outlines, the structure of the economy will be transformed through industrialisation, broad-based black economic empowerment and through strengthening and expanding the role of the State in the economy.

"State-owned enterprises and development finance institutions will become engines of development, complementing the State in promoting inclusive economic growth. We have made some progress in changing the ownership and control of the economy, but much more work must still be done. In this regard, we will improve the implementation of the employment equity and black economic empowerment laws during this term."

After delivering his address, President Zuma proceeded to the Union Buildings southern lawn to speak to the thousands of citizens who had gathered there to witness his swearing-in on

a big screen. Speaking in his home language, isiZulu, he told the crowds that the new administration meant business, and that people who failed to perform would be replaced with those who could.

Waving South African flags, the crowds then enjoyed a concert to celebrate 20 years of democracy, featuring artists such as Zahara, Yvonne Chaka Chaka, Matthew Mole, Selaelo Selota, The Soil, Rebecca Malope, Claire Johnston, Phuzekhemisi and Mafikizolo.

A day after his inauguration, President Zuma announced the members of his National Executive who will help him achieve the government's objectives. The new Cabinet has 35 ministers (20 male and 15 female) and 36 deputy ministers (20 male and 16 female).

The new Deputy President is Mr Cyril Ramaphosa. Former Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly Ms NomaMdiya Mfeketo is the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation. The other Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation is Mr Lluwelyn Landers, a former Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Justice and Constitutional Development. Some departments have been either reconfigured or expanded with the aim of improving their capacity. 🌱

A president in the making

President Zuma was born on 12 April 1942 in Nkandla, KwaZulu-Natal. It was his cousin Muntukabongwa who shaped his political consciousness at an early stage in his life. He joined the ANC Youth League and the South African Congress of Trade Unions in 1959. He was recruited into Umkhonto we Sizwe by liberation struggle stalwart Mr Moses Mabhida. He participated in sabotage operations in KwaZulu-Natal and he was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on Robben Island. He was only 21 when he started doing his time on Robben Island.

After his release from Robben Island, he was unwavering in his fight for freedom. During his time in exile in Mozambique and Swaziland he worked closely with former president Thabo Mbeki. In the 1980s, he and

Mr Mbeki were chosen by Mr Oliver Tambo to take part in talks with the apartheid regime. He played a critical role in creating peace and stability in the then (political) violence-torn province of KwaZulu-Natal.

It was during his tenure as KZN's MEC for Economic Affairs and Tourism that he took the lead in initiating the development of King Shaka International Airport and the Dube Trade Port.

He is credited with bringing peace to the then conflict-stricken Burundi after he was given the task of peace mediator in Burundi by former president Nelson Mandela. He was elected president of the ANC in 2007 and became President of the country after the ANC won the 2009 general elections.

Young MPs take forward legacy of Youth Month

To commemorate Youth Month, *InSession* tracked down the youngest members of Parliament in the various political parties to ask them what role they would play in advancing the youth agenda in the fifth Parliament.



Young people need to be empowered, and this does not necessarily boil down to handing them public funds, said 34-year-old Mr Pule Mabe, the African National Congress's (ANC's) youngest MP.

"Associating or reducing empowerment to the act of giving money or grants is a crucial issue that needs consideration in discussions of empowering young people. Empowerment should mean the development of citizens, not the provision of grants or handouts. One tool to achieve this is making information available and Parliament is the relevant institution to address that aspect of empowerment," he said.

Those who saw empowerment purely as a matter of black economic equity were behind in their thinking, Mr Mabe said. "The best of those who are empowered are those who have information at their disposal. Looking at this in another way, it is a known fact that some of the most empowered people of our society are our grannies, given the amount of knowledge and information they possess. These are people who rely on social grants. They are always on the lookout for information, even information on their grants. They read newspapers in order to keep up to date on issues. When people

are starved of information they will not know when they are being deceived," Mr Mabe said.

South Africa is currently growing into part of the global village. How citizens meaningfully participate in this is what should be understood as empowerment, he added.

The age of MPs should not be construed as a weakness, especially as their qualitative work or, as Mr Mabe called it, "their station of responsibility", had nothing to do with their age. Responsibility to constituency work begins with managing your own family matters, and then expanding it to the wider constituency, Mr Mabe said. "The wife or husband and the kids are a constituency, and if one fails to manage this small constituency, then one might face challenges when it comes to managing the broader constituency. If one masters that art, then its application in broader society can become easier," he said.

When MPs come to Parliament they adjust accordingly in order to best represent the people's interest and not the personal interests, Mr Mabe said. It's not an easy thing to be a good, dutiful parliamentarian: it can be seen as a duty of conscience. Parliament should stand for the greatest good for the greatest number, and this should be its philosophy, he concluded.



At 22, Mr Yusuf Cassim is the youngest member of the Democratic Alliance (DA) and of the fifth Parliament.

Where there is education there is progress, Mr Cassim believes. He said that if South Africa takes economic growth seriously, "free education should be at the forefront of the agenda of Parliament and this is feasible with the resources at our government's disposal. To run a successful country, education should be at a forefront of our policies," he said. "My message to young people is that in Parliament their issues [which were] neglected in the past will not be neglected anymore. We will take a stand to shape our own future."

His commitment and promise to young people is that, "We want to create six million real jobs, predominantly through small business and the private sector, and we commit ourselves by bringing the mechanisms to make that happen. For example, the opportunity voucher scheme which was piloted in the Western Cape government where we give young people an opportunity voucher that represents a form of capital to start a business and acquire skills.

"We talk about one million internships per year, not just government internships, and we encourage the private sector to create internships. We talk about the youth wage subsidy and about the forms of affirmative action that will create jobs and fair opportunities for our people, not just a few billionaires," he said.

Mr Cassim also said “the majority of the population is made up of young people, but Parliament does not represent this. Young people have much at stake and a role to play in the future of this country. The deployment of representatives in Parliament should not be based on party patronage and old cadres if we truly want real issues that affect young people to be addressed. If this Parliament wants to see the pertinent issues of young people tackled successfully, it needs to find a good mix of experience and youth, and of all other diversity factors so we can represent South Africans more sufficiently.

“The amount our country invests in education does not do justice to our young people to provide them with the equal opportunity they deserve to compete on international platforms. This has resulted in the alarming low employment rate among young people.”

Mr Cassim advised young people that, “whatever position we are in as young people, we need to make a contribution to the future of this country and to protect our democracy and Constitution by agitating for the policies that will shape our future at community, provincial and at national levels.”



The youngest member of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) is Mr Mbuyiseni Ndlozi (29) who serves in the Portfolio Committee on Communications in the National Assembly. Mr Ndlozi is the national spokesperson of the EFF and a PhD student in political sociology at the University of the Witwatersrand.

He was born in 1985 and grew up in Everton in Gauteng. He was brought into political consciousness in 1992 when his

uncle was jailed by the apartheid police for his involvement in the liberation movement.

His own participation in the resistance to apartheid came later when he joined the South African Students Congress, the ANC Youth League (ANCYL) and the Young Communist League (YCL). He has served in the Palestinian and Cuban international solidarity movements.

The EFF’s message to the youth of South Africa is “economic freedom in our lifetime”. It sees this as a generational mission, aimed at ensuring that South Africa is truly economically liberated. “This will be realised through the implementation of its seven cardinal pillars, which include expropriation of land without compensation for equal redistribution; nationalisation of mines, banks and other strategic industries; and the provision of free quality education, healthcare and sanitation.

“Through these pillars and by protecting industrial development, investing in the African economy, doing away with the tender system and ensuring an accountable government, we can realise economic freedom in our lifetime,” he said.



Mr Mkhuleko Hlengwa (27) is the youngest member of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) sworn in as an MP in the National Assembly.

He is also national chairperson of the IFP Youth Brigade (IFPYB). Mr Hlengwa comes from Ugu district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN). His interest in politics began at a young age when his mother started taking IFP membership cards for him when he was 10. His political views were influenced by



his late father, KwaThoyona’s Inkosi Mhlabuyalingana Hlengwa, who was a deputy Speaker of the KZN Legislature, and his uncle, Mntomuhle Khawula, who represents KZN in the National Council of Provinces.

Mr Hlengwa was instrumental in uniting a divided IFPYB when it was hit by the “us and them syndrome”, as Mr Hlengwa describes it. He has vowed that with the support of the IFP leadership, he will use his position as an MP to represent the youth of South Africa to “play a vanguard role in upholding and consolidating policies and gains in the party”. He hopes to be instrumental in providing a forum for political education, formulating developmental and entrepreneurial programmes, and developing patriotism and good citizenship.

“South Africa is alive with possibilities and young people need to embrace our educational and liberation dreams



THEY ARE OUR FUTURE: Investment in the youth is critical for economic growth.

in order to continue building on the legacy of our democracy and constitutional momentum," he said. "We challenge young people of this country to make the necessary moves to fight poverty, beat HIV/Aids, and decrease unemployment," he added.

He has vowed to use his position as MP to "play a vanguard role in consolidating the gains of the party, formulating developmental and entrepreneurial programmes, and inculcating patriotism, good citizenship, self-restraint and discipline among the youth to benefit the youth of South Africa," Mr Hlengwa said.

The youngest member of the United Democratic Movement (UDM) is Mr Nqabayomzi Kwankwa (34), who is also the party's Chief Whip.

"Twenty years into our democracy, the United Democratic Movement (UDM) believes the youth face a kaleidoscope



of new challenges such as poverty, a dysfunctional education system, and alcohol and drug abuse. In addition, youth unemployment has reached crisis levels. Official estimates of youth unemployment state that 7 out of every 10 young people are unemployed in South Africa.

In response, the UDM believes that the time has come for us to get our youth working through education, skills development and vocational training. The UDM believes the government should initiate job creation opportunities for young South Africans by reducing the red tape, which stifles youth entrepreneurship, and introducing targeted incentives.

The UDM believes South Africa should

employ semi-skilled youth as "green battalions" in projects to remove alien plant species, combat soil erosion, help with forestation projects and introduce sustainable subsistence farming. It also believes in empowering the youth to develop microbusinesses for recycling and maintaining schoolyards, parks, cemeteries, and sporting facilities.

Finally, the UDM believes that South Africa should arrange youth mentorship and exchange programmes through bilateral agreements with other countries. This will enable the youth to acquire new skills, which they can use to further their professional careers or establish businesses. These incentives will place the youth of South Africa in the mainstream of the economy, the UDM believes. 🌱

What would you do for the youth if you were an MP? Email us at insession@parliament.gov.za and let us know.

Building the cornerstones of the fifth Parliament

To mark the start of the fifth Parliament, InSession staff surveyed all political parties, putting three questions to them: What areas of legislation will they focus on? How will they ensure that government is held to account? And how will they maximise public participation?



The African National Congress (ANC) wants Parliament to prioritise legislation to implement what the people of South Africa voted for.

This includes job creation, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, rural development, land reform, food security, health and education. The legislation must radically transform the economy to ensure sustainable growth, creation of jobs – particularly to absorb the great majority of young people – and swift realisation of the goals contained in the National Development Plan to drastically reduce inequality and poverty.

Rural development is also key to bridging the gap between the first and the second economies and to creating self-sustainable rural economies through agrarian reform and promotion of rural enterprises. The ANC sees Parliament as playing an important role in ensuring oversight over the executive to ensure the creation of six million job opportunities in the next five years.

To hold government to account the ANC will continue its oversight over the executive to enhance delivery of services. The party said it has appointed capable, experienced and skilled men and women to manage and constitute the membership of

oversight committees. It said the activist nature of parliamentary oversight requires its MPs to fully comprehend issues before their committees and the departments they oversee, to remain rooted amongst their constituencies, and to intervene where service delivery challenges occur.

The ANC asserts that Parliament remains the property of the people of South Africa and the party exists only to serve the people. The ruling party will ensure that the public participation model of the institution is fully implemented so that Parliament remains relevant and in touch with the people it represents.

Parliament must be seen to be where the people are through programmes such as oversight visits and community outreach. It has opened 249 offices all over the country to ensure that MPs continuously interact with their constituencies. Whatever challenge that a community has with service delivery must first be picked up by that constituency's MP to facilitate a solution before it develops into protests.



The Democratic Alliance (DA) believes certain legislation should be referred back to the National Assembly in terms

of Section 79 of the Constitution. These include the Protection of State Information Bill, the Infrastructure Development Bill, the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Amendment Bill, the Public Administration Management Bill, the Property Valuation Bill, the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Bill, and the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority Amendment Bill.

The DA also believes that the Labour Relations Amendment Bill must be redrafted as soon as possible. In its current form, it does not allow for the democratisation of labour relations, specifically a secret ballot before a strike. With a larger caucus and more representation on portfolio committees, the DA was ready to improve on its record of holding the government accountable.

At the top of the agenda will be to ensure that all those responsible for the Nkandla scandal are held accountable. The DA is currently seeking legal advice on the legal action being threatened by the Security Cluster, which the DA views as an attempt to interfere with the independence of a chapter nine institution and prevent Parliament from holding the government accountable for this wrongdoing.

The DA believes growing the economy and creating jobs can only be done with sound leadership of the economy, cutting red tape, fighting corruption and allowing for a more flexible labour regime. To ensure this happens, the DA will ensure that both the President and the Minister of

Finance are kept on their toes during the course of the fifth Parliament.

“In fulfilling our responsibilities as elected members of Parliament, the DA will invest in training for our new MPs. We expect the highest possible standards from our elected representatives, and we will do everything possible to ensure that they are equipped with the skills needed to serve the millions of voters who entrusted us with their support.”

The DA will re-introduce a Private Member’s Bill aimed at electoral reform, and push relentlessly for this, as the only significant way to ensure real public participation and voter accountability.

“Only when MPs are accountable to voters, and not party bosses, will they start to perform to the high standards expected of them. In the meantime, we will continue to raise issues from our constituencies (allocated to each DA MP by the party) on the floor of Parliament.”



Paramount to the Economic Freedom Front’s (EFF’s) plans are the implementation of the seven cardinal pillars, which include expropriation of land without compensation for equal redistribution, nationalisation of mines, banks and other strategic industries, provision of free quality education, healthcare and sanitation. Through these cardinal pillars and having protected industrial development, building of an accountable government, investment into the African economy as well as ensuring that we do away with the tender system, we can realise economic freedom in our life, according to the EFF.



The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) will prioritise the Medical Innovation Bill. It was tabled by Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini in the fourth Parliament and proposes, among other things, to decriminalise the use of marijuana for medical reasons, such as treating cancer.

Accountability, for the IFP, means adhering to all the legislation passed by Parliament and checking whether it is being implemented properly. Financial accountability is also important because the money government uses comes from taxpayers – the people who have mandated MPs to hold office for them. The IFP said the people are the stakeholders who need to be informed about every stage and there has to be transparency when it comes to holding government responsible. IFP MPs received training on an ongoing basis in financial and human resources management. This ensured that IFP MPs understand what accountability is and also ensure that “cadre deployment” does not flourish.

Everyone in government should listen to the people, and the IFP believes that part of this was to visit people where they live, rather than asking them to come to Parliament. The IFP said it was concerned about the “rent-a-crowd” tendency seen in many public participation forums, where people were bussed in for the occasion. Many did not even know why they were there, nor did they understand the public participation process.

People need to be educated on the importance of public participation. An active citizenry would mean fewer service delivery protests and less conflict in communities, the IFP said.



The National Freedom Party (NFP) will focus on legislation that enables the creation of jobs, as the rate of unemployment, especially among the youth, is very high. The allocation of the budget to provinces is another thing it is going to watch closely. The NFP wants to pump more money into rural areas, which is where more development is needed. Education is also important. The other critical issue is that of land. The people must be given land – the current slow pace of land redistribution is a travesty of justice.

The most critical element of being a good parliamentarian is to hold government to account. The NFP is in Parliament to make sure there is effective oversight over government. The NFP will ensure there is no embezzlement of funds. The NFP is the eyes, ears and voice of the people, especially the poor. The Freedom Front Plus (FF+) will focus on legislation that normalises affirmative action, broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) and land issues. The FF+ believes the need for continued affirmative action and BBBEE needs to be quantified, to clarify to what extent it is still necessary.



The FF+ believes South Africa needs more black commercial farmers, but the land available must be used productively and successfully. Black commercial farmers have to be successful but at the same time food security is crucial. The separation of power between the executive and the legislative sector also needs to be clearly spelt out during this Parliament.

The Ad Hoc Committee which was appointed to consider submissions by the President on the Public Protector's (PP) report on Nkandla needs to be resurrected as soon as possible and the FF+ will ensure this happens.

The FF+ uses its internal communication network, interaction with civil society and regular report backs to its constituencies to maximise public participation and will continue to do so.



The Congress of the People (Cope) will prioritise legislation that protects chapter nine institutions and

will also ensure parts of the Constitution that relate to compliance with laws are not interfered with by the ruling party. All legislation pertaining to financials, expenditure and resource allocation will also be closely scrutinised. The current administration should ensure that legislation is geared towards ensuring resources are channelled towards service delivery. This would also contribute meaningfully to the issue of growing the economy, and ensuring that it generates jobs. Lastly, legislation on education needs tightening, as this is critical. Cope believes that South Africa should be training people and ensuring that they are active participants in the economy.

Cope will collaborate with other opposition parties to ensure government is accountable to the public. It will monitor this closely to ensure there are no deviations from the requirements of the law and budget provision. Through its structures, Cope will keep provinces and local government in check and will expose transgressions as they occur.

The National Council of Provinces is the most crucial body when it comes to public participation. Cope

will encourage stakeholders and civil society to pay attention to issues and raise them. Cope will be the voice of communities that appear to be ignored by the ruling party. All party structures will be encouraged to take up issues with communities and ensure participation in all activities of Parliament, Cope said.



The African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) is most concerned about the lack of service delivery. The ACDP will ask questions about bottlenecks in delivery, so they are corrected and cleared. Any red tape stalling service delivery must be removed and legislation amended, because service delivery must be a priority. The ACDP will also hold the President accountable for all the promises he made.

In the past, MPs would ask the executive questions in Parliament, but sometimes these were not responded to adequately. If this happens, the ACDP will call the people of South Africa to the streets to protest. In the past, the ACDP informed members of such events but in this term will use social media more to inform its structures. When public hearings are taking place, the party will take members there so they can attend and be part of the process, said the ACDP.



The leader of AgangSA in Parliament, Mr Andries Tlouamma, said, on education, "We have to focus on building better quality education legislation, because quality education will reduce unemployment."

On security, Mr Tlouamma said "AgangSA will ensure that security

along South African borders is tightened. Foreigners in our country must have a legitimate purpose for coming to our country and for how long they stay here. This will help in reducing crime, as crime is chasing away investment."

On land, "AgangSA recognises the injustices of the past regarding land ownership and we believe there is a vast amount of unused and underutilised land in this country. Agang would like an audit of underutilised land and then legislation to enable it to be given to our people who have no land. This must be done through a land reform programme.

South Africa should benchmark itself against progressive countries like Germany on entrepreneurship, Agang believes. "To build successful businesses, South Africa must skill its people to ensure its industry will grow to achieve an attractive economy that is conducive to successful entrepreneurship," Mr Tlouamma said.

On infrastructure, Agang believes there is little development taking place in rural areas and this is causing an exodus of people from rural to urban areas. "We need to expand our infrastructure to reach rural areas so that businesses are able to invest in rural areas. This will ultimately limit the number of young people looking for employment in cities", Mr Tlouamma explained.

Agang will use the constituency infrastructure system and other available platforms and work hard in parliamentary Committees to make the government account to Parliament. "Agang signed an oath with its members to hold monthly meetings with its constituencies to receive, hear and truly represent the mandate of their constituencies. In this way,

Agang commits itself in taking the aspirations and wishes of the people to Parliament," Mr Tlouamma said.



Legislation to advance the country's land

reforms tops the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania's (PAC's) priority list. South Africans are not benefitting from the ANC's current land reform. Free education for all, irrespective of class or colour, is another area the PAC wants legislated.

Another issue dear to the PAC is a review of the current electoral system. The PAC is also calling for a review of the manner special pensions are administered, as there are many people who qualify for this kind of pension but had not yet been paid.

On ensuring Parliament holds the government to account, the PAC believes its party has no say as it does not have the majority. However, the PAC will always bring the challenges of the people to the attention of Parliament and make the necessary follow-ups.

On the question of ensuring public participation in parliamentary processes the PAC believes that as municipalities work with people where they live, they must be adequately funded in order to allow ward councillors to solicit and resolve issues affecting residents. Concerted effort must also be made to ensure the implementation of issues raised by residents in municipalities' Integrated Development Plans.

The PAC will continue to ensure issues affecting South Africans are addressed and continued efforts will be made to ensure that people participate in parliamentary and other processes in order to influence the direction the country will take, the PAC said.



The African People's Convention (APC) will use the parliamentary platform to enhance the quality of life of African people. Its main focus is not legislation because the APC believes there is nothing wrong with the country's laws. Its main priority is the underperformance of public administration, which it believes is the root cause of service delivery protest.

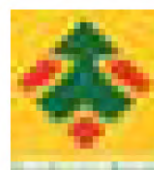
The APC will use the parliamentary platform to debate and question departments' reports and to ensure officials answer directly to specific questions emanating from their key performance areas. If officials renege on their key priorities, they will have to answer why they have failed to do so and how they intend to correct their shortcomings and when. The APC will use this information to hold the departments to account to those issues and timeframes.

The APC's Positive Action Campaign is its public participation programme through which the party solicits public concerns and grievances. The party used this information to raise issues in Parliament and ensure they are addressed.

The United Democratic Movement (UDM) will over the next few months pay attention to two Bills that are currently before Parliament. The first one is the Business Interests of Government Employees Bill. This Bill aims to put restrictions on and prohibit state employees and their families from doing business with the government. The UDM believes that regulating the business interests of state employees is critical in stamping out corruption in government. The UDM will however push for a retrospective enforcement of the Bill in order to ensure that it applies

to contracts that are already in place. The second is the Development Bank of Southern Africa Amendment Bill, which aims to broaden the mandate of the DBSA to participate in infrastructure development and other strategic projects that fall outside its traditional territory of the South African Development Community. This important step is in line with the African renewal agenda that seeks to increase intra-Africa trade and pull the African continent out of the malaise of poverty and underdevelopment. The UDM will also make use of the opportunity to periodically introduce

Private Member's Bills.



The UDM believes it is the duty of elected public representatives to ensure the government is

made to account for its actions and programmes. To this end, the UDM will make use of all parliamentary and other available mechanisms to hold the government accountable for its actions, policies and programmes. This is the only way the UDM believes it can minimise abuse of power and ensure effective service delivery.

In this term, the UDM is going to focus on building a caucus that is responsive to the needs not only of its constituencies, but the needs of all South Africans. The UDM will achieve this by working closely with parliamentary information services to improve the quality of its constituency work and ensure that people understand the role of Parliament and its public representatives. The UDM will also ensure that the public has access to its caucus and services. 🌍

At the time of going to press, the African Independent Congress had not responded to requests for information.

State of the Nation debate

June 2014

The *debate on President Jacob Zuma's first State of the Nation Address of the fifth Parliament focused on economic growth and transformation in the mining industry, as Members of Parliament (MPs) raised the issue of the country's slow economic growth rate and what could be done to improve it. Sakhile Mokoena reports.*

In his State of the Nation Address on 17 June, President Zuma said that the government had put in place a programme of action based on the African National Congress's election manifesto and the National Development Plan. "The economy takes centre stage in this programme. It remains our strong belief that the most effective weapon in the campaign against poverty is the creation of decent work and that creating work requires faster economic growth. We have set a growth target of five per cent by 2019."

To achieve this, President Zuma said the country would embark on various measures to stimulate the economy. "The slow growth has been caused, in part, by the global economic slowdown, domestic conditions, such as the prolonged and at times violent strikes, and also the shortage of energy. Given the impact of the untenable labour relations environment on the economy, it is critical for social partners to meet and deliberate on the violent nature and duration of the strikes, while the government will investigate the possibility of a national minimum wage as one of the key mechanisms to reduce income inequality," the President said.

During the debate of the State of the Nation Address that followed, the leader of the Democratic Alliance in Parliament, Mr Mmusi Maimane, said people were losing their jobs because government was held captive by the competing interests and factional wars at the heart of the ruling party.

"Let's make black economic empowerment (BEE) work to create jobs, so that it empowers the man and woman on the street. Let's make BEE incentivise small businesses and help entrepreneurs get their first opportunity in the economy. Let's make BEE truly transform the economy by building many millions of new people, not only a select, well-connected few," Mr Maimane said.

He also said the economy would decline further without immediate consistency in the electricity supply. This could be achieved with the Independent System and Market Operator Bill, which the DA believes will make the country's electricity supply transparent and accountable.

The leader of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF), Mr Julius Malema, proposed the establishment of a parliamentary commission to investigate the living conditions and remuneration of mineworkers, as well as a State audit of the finances of all mining companies. Mr Malema said the audit should be done to "ascertain for ourselves how much the mining sector is earning. We don't trust the current financial disclosure by the sector. Let us change the Constitution to empower the State to expropriate land for equal distribution without paying for it, because this land was stolen."

The Minister in the Presidency for Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, Mr Jeff Radebe, said South



Africa's economy was still too reliant on exporting mineral resources and was concentrated in a few big companies, which were still largely owned and controlled by a racial minority. The relatively low economic growth rate since 2008, coupled with export performance, he said, had led to a growing current account imbalance.

"By 2013, approximately R700 billion of foreign savings were required to fund the current deficit. This dependence on foreign savings exposes our economy to significant financial-sector risks and increases our exposure to external shocks. The 2014 first quarter gross domestic product data from Stats SA indicates that our economy contracted by -0.6 per cent over the previous quarter, partly as a result of the protracted strike in the platinum mining sector," Mr Radebe said.

Inflation was also rising, he said, raising the prospect of a tighter monetary policy with potentially negative consequences for economic recovery, while the country's recent rating downgrades would raise the cost of borrowing. It is in this context that the President announced important measures to turn



LET'S WORK TOGETHER: President Jacob Zuma addresses a Joint Sitting of Parliament in reply to the debate on his June 2014 State of the Nation Address.

the situation around, particularly in the mining sector. The implementation of the Framework Agreement for a Sustainable Mining Industry and the establishment of an inter-ministerial committee on the revitalisation of distressed mining communities were essential, he said.

The leader of United Democratic Movement (UDM), Mr Bantu Holomisa, welcomed the steps taken by government to improve the mineworkers' socio-economic conditions, but more needed to be done. "The UDM calls on the government to set up a commission to investigate the socio-economic conditions of the mineworkers and of the communities living around the mines. The commission should also investigate mineworkers' provident funds and how the workers' money has been invested, especially in cases where workers have been retrenched, retired or passed away." The commission must also investigate the ownership of mines and mineral wealth, the allocation of rights and who benefits from the wealth of these mines, he said.

In his reply to the debate, President Zuma acknowledged the comments

of MPs and said again that the government's main focus in the fifth Parliament would be on economic growth, with a target of five per cent.

"We believe we all have the same goal, to move South Africa forward. Your inputs were thus received in that light and are most appreciated. We have placed before the nation this week a programme of action that we believe will go a long way towards injecting new life into the economy, to drive back poverty, inequality and unemployment. "It is designed to boost economic intervention in our key job and growth drivers, such as infrastructure development, energy, tourism, manufacturing, agriculture, the green economy and mining," he said. President Zuma told MPs of the importance of the presidential hotline, which had received over 190 000 complaints and queries from citizens since its launch in 2009. To improve performance and develop a culture of excellence still further, President Zuma said the Department of Planning, Performance Monitoring and Evaluation in the Presidency would continue to conduct unannounced visits to service delivery sites in order to monitor

indicators such as queue management and waiting times, customer service, cleanliness and comfort.

Moving to education, President Zuma said, "We appreciate the concern raised by Honourable Members about poor performance in mathematics and science in some schools. The Department of Basic Education has identified some 100 schools that do not offer mathematics in Grade 12 and we are working with provinces to ensure all schools offer mathematics as a subject."

In response to the concern raised by Reverend Kenneth Meshoe of the African Christian Democratic Party that the government money allocated to municipalities was being wasted, Mr Zuma said technical support would be provided to assist municipalities to prepare cash-backed budgets. "Municipalities will also be assisted with revenue collection strategies and helped to improve governance through the establishment of functional accountability and oversight structures and system, such as the Municipal Public Accounts Committees and Audit Committees," President Zuma explained. 🌟

Growing revenue is the priority



Balancing *fiscal sustainability with the socio-economic impact of government initiatives is vital, says the Finance and Fiscal Commission (FFC). In the first in a series of articles by chapter nine institutions, the FFC says in order to finance its socio-economic programmes, government needs steady and dependable revenue growth.*

The South African government has set a clear course of comprehensive economic and social reforms, with the National Development Plan (NDP) being a key element. This means having an economy that is growing fast enough to provide revenue necessary for these programmes. Ensuring that public spending has a greater impact, through efficient and effective delivery of public services, will also stimulate growth. Nevertheless, trade-offs will have to be made to strike a balance between fiscal sustainability and protecting (if not extending) existing socio-economic gains.

These challenges notwithstanding, according to a recent FFC submission

tabled in Parliament at the end of May, there are opportunities for balancing fiscal sustainability with socio-economic impact.

The FFC makes submissions to Parliament which include recommendations on the division of revenue among the three spheres of government on an annual basis. These submissions are made in terms of Section 214(1) and (2) of the Constitution, Section 9 of the Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations Act of 1999 and Section 4(4c) of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (Act 9 of 2009).

The FFC is of the view that if

policymakers are to attain this balance, their priority should always be to improve economic prospects. In order to raise long-term economic growth, important reforms will be required across a number of institutions, as many of the problems are interlinked.

National, provincial and local governments all deliver public services, at times with different objectives and uncoordinated activities. Relations among the three spheres of government will impact on economic growth and the realisation of socio-economic rights. Most of the initiatives covered relating to education, health, electricity, water and housing have an intergovernmental dimension.

Intergovernmental relations, in turn, should aim to strengthen the long-term financial development and sustainability of local, provincial and national governments. Government should continue with efforts to



WORKING TOGETHER: Ensuring maximum impact for public spending on infrastructure development is a key to economic development, the FFC believes.

vulnerable with prolonged sluggish domestic economic growth rates. High levels of public debt can compromise the ability of government to meet other expenditure. Were the government to implement more aggressive programmes to lower debt levels, this could depress demand and deter investment, which could threaten prospects of meeting NDP goals. This is why across-the-board cuts or expenditure ceilings should be avoided as a means of debt control. Such blunt tools make no distinction: they treat valuable, efficiently run programmes and outdated, poorly managed programmes in the same way.

The socio-economic pressures may intensify as South Africa seeks to boost economic growth, and this could jeopardise the sustainability of that growth and the wellbeing of the population. Challenging the common view that people become reliant on grants, the FFC is of the view that expanding the reach of grants will bring social and economic benefits. They help to reduce poverty and contribute to a stable society where people live with dignity, differences are respected and everyone's basic needs are met. This is why programmes should be integrated across different departments and different spheres of government, putting the citizens' perspective first. Vulnerable people and their families do not care which sphere of government or which department is responsible for providing support – they just want help.

The redetermination of municipal boundaries and consequent mergers is a key issue for the 2015 division of revenue, going into the 2016 local government elections and implementation of the new boundaries. The Commission has reviewed past experience with

demarcation processes and is making proposals around addressing the potentially negative impacts of mergers on the financial and fiscal performance of merged municipalities. There is a need for a fiscally prudent way of carrying out demarcations of municipal boundaries in order to minimise the negative impacts on the financial and fiscal performance of municipalities.

The government through its different spheres needs to create better conditions for inclusive growth. Ensuring greater impact and good use of public money is one way to reconcile the fiscal space with the need to stimulate economic growth, encourage participation in the economy and improve equity. Creating a strong economy requires three basic investments: in people (basic education, health and food security), infrastructure (municipal infrastructure, transport, electricity and housing), and innovation (new ideas and technologies). South Africa already spends significant amounts of money on health, education and other human capital investment, but while access has improved dramatically, the quality must still improve.

But sadly there are some factors at work that eat away at the government's best efforts. Despite substantial resources directed successfully at infrastructure, poor infrastructure planning and implementation, increasing costs, supply-chain management fraud and inefficiency, and inadequate maintenance have meant that infrastructure outcomes have often fallen short of what the country needs. Not only do we need to grow the financial cake and carefully plan how to slice it, the integrity of all its ingredients needs to be of the highest order. 🍌

address the fiscal position, which is entirely within its control. Sustained deficits, which can undermine the country's economic and social future, are not inevitable. Reforms to the delivery of public services can contribute not only to increasing economic growth but also to achieving the balance between fiscal sustainability and socio-economic impacts. These reforms are desirable as they improve the quality and access to public services, and lower costs.

Affordability and excellence are not incompatible and can be accomplished through greater efficiency that serves both the fiscal imperative and South Africans' desire for better run programmes. However, in order to protect and extend the existing socio-economic gains, the country will have to do things differently.

At the macroeconomic level, public finances may become increasingly



Youth Month

What young people say

The *Public Education Office interviewed four young people in Cape Town, who were promised anonymity, about the challenges facing citizens of this country from the perspective of the youth.*

What are the biggest problems?

Female 1: Drugs, poverty, job creation (the lack of jobs), and gansterism.

Female 2: Education, especially in poorer schools. I recently visited a poor school and the facilities were really bad.

Male 1: Crime and poverty.

Male 2: Understanding what it means to be a citizen of South Africa. As a white person born here, the politics make me feel like a foreigner.

Do you feel like your voice is heard when you raise your concerns?

Female 1: Even if you complain, nothing is done. In the coloured areas you see no improvement, only in white areas.

Female 2: Yes and No: it depends on who you know.

Male 1: Nothing.

Male 2: Yes, but not by people who can make a difference. People in authority are not accessible.

What comes to mind when you hear the word Parliament?

Female 1: Nothing, it does not interest me.

Female 2: ANC, not that I like that.

Male 1: How can I explain it... politics only.

Male 2: British House of Commons.

What comes to mind when you hear the statement 'public participation in Parliament'?

Female 1: Are those the people who sit in Parliament? The younger generation does not know anything about Parliament.

Female 2 and Male 1: No idea.

Male 2: A sense of duty.

What is Parliament doing for the youth?

Female 1: I don't see anything. They get paid to sit in Parliament and do nothing.

Female 2: No idea.

Male 1: Creating a few jobs, like my current job as a trainee in Cape Town.

Male 2: Making education more accessible.

What comes to mind when you here the term 'Youth Parliament'?

Female 1: The young generation in Parliament. I heard on the radio that a 21-year-old is a Member of Parliament.

Female 2: I only know about the ANC Youth League.

Male 1: Like... this is for us!

Male 2: Nothing. I am not sure what that means in practice? Isn't Parliament for young and old?

What meaning does the date 16 June have for you?

Female 1: Freedom day. Democracy...

Female 2: I am sure it is significant; I do not know how.

Male 1: When black children were fighting for their rights on June 16.

Male 2: A cold-weather public holiday.

In your opinion, what is public participation?

Female 1: Where the public is contributing.

Female 2: When people get into Parliament. The public should volunteer more.

Male 1: I don't know.

Male 2: Volunteering and getting involved in your community.

How do you think Parliament should engage youth in public participation?

Female 1: Go around and explain.

Youngsters never discuss Parliament, it is only the elders.

Female 2: I know this might sound bad, but with dances and parties. Recently we had a Beer Pong fundraiser at College and all the money went to children with Aids.

Male 1: Parliament should remind youth about their background.

Male 2: By inviting youth to events.

Complete the sentence: I believe that my future in South Africa...

Female 1: ... will only develop if I study. But bursaries are difficult to get and take two years.

Female 2: ... is going to be positive. If you do something, things will happen.

Male 1: ... is a better future, a better life for all.

Male 2: ... is hopefully in South Africa, and I am not forced by circumstances to emigrate. 🌍

Kgwedi ya Baswa

Tšeo di bolelwago ke baswa

Ofisi ya Thuto ya Setšhaba e boledišane le baswa ba bane Cape Town bao ba tshephišitšwego gore maina a bona a ka se phatlalatšwe. Mmotšišadipotšišo o ba botšišitše ka ga mathata ao badudi ba naga ye ba lebanego le ona. E fetoletšwe ke **Mpho Masipa-Mudau**.

Mathata a magolo ke afe?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Diokobatši, bodiidi, tlhlo ya mešomo(hlokego ya mešomo), le mogofe.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Thuto, kudu dikolong tša go hloka. Ga se kgale ke etetše sekolo sa go hloka gomme dikgonagatši di be di le seemong sa go šiiša.

Motho wa monna 1: Bosenyi le bodiidi.

Motho wa monna 2: Go kwešiša gore ke eng go ba modudi wa Afrika Borwa. Bjalo ka motho yo mošweu yo a belegwego fa, dipolotiki di ntira gore ke ikwe e ke ke motšwantle.

Naa o bona eke lentšu la gago le a kwagala ge o hlagiša mathata a gago?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Le ge o išitše pelaelo ga go dirwe selo. Ditikologong tša Makhalate ga go na hlabologo, e bonala ditikologong tša bašweu fela.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ee le Aowa: e ya le gore o tseba mang.

Motho wa monna 1: Ga go selo.

Motho wa monna 2: Ee, efela o kwa ke batho bao ba ka se tlišego diphetogo. Ga re kgone go fihlelela balaodi.

Ke eng se se tlogo monaganong wa gago ge o ekwa leina le Palamente?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Ga ke tsebe, ga ke na kgahlego go lona.

Motho wa mosadi 2: ANC, ga se gore ke a e rata.

Motho wa monna 1: Nka e hlaloša bjang... dipolotiki fela.

Motho wa monna 2: British House of Commons.

Ke eng se se tlogo monaganong wa gago ge o ekwa setatements se 'go tšea karolo ga setšhaba

Palamenteng'?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Naa batho bao ke ba ba tselago ditulo Palamenteng?

Baswa ga ba tsebe selo ka Palamente.

Motho wa mosadi 2 le Motho wa monna 1: Ga ke gopole selo ka ga seo.

Motho wa monna 2: Mošomo.

Naa Palamente e direla baswa eng?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Ga ke bone selo. Ba lefelwa go dula ka Palamenteng ba sa dire selo.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ga ke tsebe.

Motho wa monna 1: E tlhola mešomo ye mmalwa, go swana le mošomo wa ka bjalo ka mohlalwiwa Cape Town.

Motho wa monna 2: Phihlelelo ya thuto.

Ke eng se se tlogo monaganong wa gago ge o ekwa lereo le 'Palamente ya Baswa'?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Baswa ka Palamenteng. Ke kwele radiong go thwe go na le Leloko la Palamente la mengwaga ye 21.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ke tseba fela ka ga Mokgatlo wa Baswa wa ANC.

Motho wa monna 1: Go swana le... ke ya rena ye!

Motho wa monna 2: Ga go selo. Ga ke tsebe gore seo se ra go reng? Naa Palamente ga se ya baswa le batho ba bagolo?

Naa letši la 16 June le ra goreng go wena?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Letšatši la Tokologo. Temokrasi...

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ke dumela gore le bohlokwa; Ga ke tsebe gore bjang.

Motho wa monna 1: Ge bana ba bathobaso ba be ba lwela ditokelo tša bona ka June 16.

Motho wa monna 2: Letšatši la boikhutšo la setšhaba la boso bja go tonya.

Go ya ka kgopolo ya gago, go tšea karolo ga setšhaba ke eng?

Motho wa mosadi 1: Moo setšhaba se tšeago karolo.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ge batho ba tsena Palamenteng. Setšhaba se swanetše go ithaopa kudu.

Motho wa monna 1: Ga ke tsebe.

Motho wa monna 2: Go ithaopa le go tšea karolo setšhabeng sa geno.

Naa o gopola gore Palamente e ka dira bjang gore baswa ba kgathe tema mo go tšeeng karolo ga setšhaba?

Motho wa mosadi 1: E ka tšama e hlaloša. Baswa ga ke ba boledišana ka Palamente, ke batho ba bagolo fela bao ba dirago seo.

Motho wa mosadi 2: Ke a tseba gore se se ka kwagala gampe, efela ka go bina le diphathi. Ga se kgale re bile le Kgoboketšo ya tšhelete ya Beer Pong kua Kholetšeng gomme tšhelete ya gona ka moka e ile go bana ba go ba le AIDS.

Motho wa monna 1: Palamente e swanetše go gopotša baswa ka ga bomorago bja bona.

Motho wa monna 2: Ka go laletša baswa ditiragalong.

Feleletša lefoko le: Ke dumela gore bokamoso bja ka Afrika Borwa...

Motho wa mosadi 1: ... bo tla hlabollwa ke ge fela nka ithuta. Efela ga go bonolo go hwetša dipasari e bile go tšea mengwaga ye mebedi.

Motho wa mosadi 2: ... bo tlo ba botse. Ge o dira se sengwe, dilo di tla direga.

Motho wa monna 1: ... ke bokamoso bjo bokaone, bophelo bjo bokaone go bohle.

Motho wa monna 2: ... ka kholofelo bo Afrika Borwa, e bile ga go maemo ao a nkgapeletšago go huduga. 🇿🇦



OUR SOUTH AFRICA – THE SUN

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



OUR PEOPLE – THE PROTEA LEAVES

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



OUR PARLIAMENT – THE DRUM

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



OUR CONSTITUTION – THE BOOK

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

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