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NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

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*PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY*

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The House met at 14:00.

The Deputy Speaker took the Chair and requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayer or meditation.

**TRIBUTES TO MR KOFI ANNAN, FORMER SECRETARY-GENERAL OF  
THE UNITED NATIONS**

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION (Mr L T Landers): Hon Deputy Speaker, Ghana gained her independence from Britain in 1957 and without wasting time the following year, she hosted the historic All African People's Conference in Accra presided over by the first President of an independent African nation, Kwame Nkrumah. Invitations were extended far and wide and South Africa was duly represented by E'skia Mphahlele,

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Patrick Duncan, Alfred Hutchinson and Jordan Ngubane. In that meeting, Nkrumah declared and I quote: "The independence of Ghana is meaningless unless it is linked up to the total liberation of Africa".

Today, this SA Parliament pays homage and a special tribute to one of the greatest sons of that great country of Ghana, Kofi Atta Annan. It is little wonder that the country of Kwame Nkrumah, the first African country to give Africa hope of the reality of freedom and independence, must be the very same country that gave the world a Kofi Annan. From the loins of a proud and colourful people with their toga dress, was born a man whose hold on the strings of humanity was to be felt far and wide. It was not by dint of fate but by a purposeful preordained promise that he rose from the humble beginnings to capture the imaginations of mankind.

The warm humility of the people of Ghana was not lost to mankind and to an impressionable lad called Kofi. The enduring compassion and regard for the true welfare of others is a hallmark that has stayed with Kofi Annan all

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his life. He was a product of a proud nation that has tamed iron and that has mined gold from time immemorial. A nation that is proud of its aristocracy and that is steeped in the traditions of ancient African traditional authority.

Koffi Annan is a descendant of generations of Ghanaian tribal chiefs. He was born on 08 April 1938, one of twin sons of the manager of a chemical company in Ghana, who was in line to become chief of the Fante tribe. Kofi Annan was raised in the tradition of chieftaincy and the many royal meetings in the traditional courts were an early basis of his later diplomatic upbringing. The consensus building format of conflict resolutions was to stay with him throughout his adult life. He chose diplomacy as the best possible career at a time when many chose politics, teaching, priesthood and the legal fraternity. His soft spoken nature made him a natural candidate to this ancient craft because he soon realised that he was a born diplomat. His placid demeanour made him wear the diplomatic mantle with ease. His honesty and

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candid views encouraged even his adversaries to engage with his ideas.

Kofi Annan was entrusted with greatness from the time of his birth and when the time came he embraced the full meaning of that natural calling to higher service of humanity. Rising through the ranks of the United Nations from the lowest position to its ultimate helm, bespeaks a great feat and triumph of this genial soul. He carved a lasting niche for himself and for his continent in those gilded corridors in New York City and embosomed his name forever in its annals. Ever conscious and ever vigilant to his historic mission and compassionate about the African agenda, Kofi Annan broke down all the barriers of prejudice and race to assume and sustain the highest office of the UN with pride.

Kofi Annan rose to the top of the United Nations despite all the obstacles and restrictions placed in the way of anyone coming from the developing global south. Despite his rise, he was not blinded by the laurels of office nor was he indifferent to the struggles of the African

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continent and other countries of the global south, creating the space for their voices to be heard. He made it his mission to fight for the transformation of the United Nations.

London's Daily Telegraph reminds us that on reform Annan did not disappoint. He stripped a thousand redundant posts from the United Nations and made a string of popular appointments to some of its bodies, including former Irish Prime Minister Mary Robinson as High Commissioner of the UN Human Rights Council.

To seek to transform is to negate exclusion which brings with it marginalisation and discrimination. This is the incomplete agenda that South Africa will be taking up when she assumes the seat in the UN Security Council in January. We are enjoined by historical ties that bind us to continue the struggle that Kofi Annan waged for the people of Africa and the developing world.

As a lasting tribute to Kofi Annan, we must struggle to reinstall multilateralism at a time when multilateralism

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is under serious threat. As a lasting remembrance of that great son of Africa, we must reject the notion of arbitrary conduct in the affairs of the world.

Kofi Annan was a firm believer in multilateralism. Equally, he was a firm believer in the transformation of the UN global governance institutions, systems and architecture to make them fairer to the countries of the developing south. He actively lobbied for the transformation of the Bretton Woods Institutions. In his quiet unassuming manner, he made an enormous contribution in this regard.

It was under his watch that the Millennium Development Goals or MDGs were crafted and adopted. It was also under his watch that the UN Commission on Human Rights was transformed into a fully fledged Human Rights Council in the year 2006.

Moreover, it was during his tenure that the United Nations became far more sensitive and co-operative to working with African countries to resolve African

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problems. For example, it is common knowledge now that SA National Defence Force, SANDF, troops were deployed to the DRC to assist in conflict prevention.

Even after he stepped down as Secretary-General, he continued to champion the cause of multilateralism, democracy, peace and stability, human rights and developments of the countries of the south. He worked tirelessly but quietly in exposing human rights abuses, resolving conflicts and building democracy in countries like Myanmar, Kenya and Syria

In keeping with his legacy, we must insist on consensus building and must stand firm on the principle of respect for the sanctity of humanity. We must dismiss the bullies with a united cry that power and might are not always right.

As we mark the centenary of Nelson Mandela, we are reminded of the many great sons of Africa that we have shared with mankind. Thomas Grey wrote in his famous *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* and I quote:

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*Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.*

Kofi Annan did not blush unseen nor did he waste his sweetness in the desert air. Alan Moorehead in his book, *The Russian Revolution* once said and I quote:

Half measures are no good in this wilderness any more than a leaking boat is any good in an ocean. One needs certainty, a sense of security, something to hold on to in the dangerous void - and it has to be absolutely solid.

Kofi Annan gave us that assurance that half measures are still not good in this wilderness. Humanity needs a sense of security, a sense of stability and a sense of peace that can fill this dangerous void. Humanity dips its flag in sorrow at the loss of one of its finest sons. May his soul rest in eternal peace. I thank you. [Applause.]

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Mr S MOKGALAPA: Hon Deputy Speaker, the world suffered a considerable loss with the passing of Kofi Atta Annan on 18 August 2018.

Born in Kumasi, now a city in the Ashanti Region of Ghana, Annan went on to study economics, international relations and management in Ghana, the United States and Geneva. When he joined the UN in 1962 as a budget officer for the World Health Organisation, I doubt that anyone could have predicted the impact that the young man would go on to have within that institution.

In 1992, after 30 years of climbing through the ranks of various UN bodies, Annan was appointed Deputy to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. He became Under-Secretary-General in 1993. Barely a year later, Annan would face the single greatest challenge of his career - the genocide in Rwanda, in April 1994.

Today, as South Africa deals with its domestic issue of state capture, Annan is a poignant reminder of the power

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of reflective and accountable leadership. In his 2012 memoir, Annan made the argument that the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which he led, could have done more to raise awareness of the tragedy unfolding in Rwanda to pressurise governments to provide the troops for an intervention. It was his reflections on his and the United Nations' responses to Rwanda and Srebrenica that, ultimately, led to the endorsement by the UN General Assembly of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect, in 2005.

Some have called these tragedies blemishes on the legacy of Annan. Today, I invite you all to learn instead, from Kofi Annan, what it means to own your failures, to take responsibility for your actions - or your inaction - and to remember that it is never too late to change direction, or to make amends and do the right thing.

In 1996, when the second-term bid of Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali was vetoed by the United States, Annan was the leading candidate to replace him. The start of his term, on 1 January 1997, made him the first UN

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employee to rise to the position of Secretary-General. There can be no better testament to his excellence as a thinker, a leader and a smooth bureaucratic operator. The General Assembly approved his reappointment on 29 June 2001.

As Secretary-General, Annan worked on a number of crucial issues. These ranged from efforts to combat HIV/Aids, especially in Africa, to launching the United Nations Global Compact. His skill and mastering of the United Nations' system to which he had dedicated his life is best seen by looking back at the reforms he introduced to the UN bureaucracy, and even those he fought for but never won.

Annan was a strong advocate for the expansion of the United Nations Security Council. The world has changed markedly since the formation of the UN, yet the institution remains frozen in the past. South Africa needs to speak louder and more often on this issue, taking the baton from this African giant and ushering the United Nations into the future.

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A key reform attributable to Annan's legacy within the United Nations is the formation of the UN Human Rights Council, in March 2006. Annan believed strongly in the importance of the credibility of the human rights apparatus of the UN. While the Human Rights Council has somewhat addressed some of the challenges of its predecessor, more reform is needed to repair its stature and credibility amongst the nations of the UN.

Here too, South Africa must urgently course-correct our position on human rights issues if we are to be worthy of carrying the mandate and mantle of Kofi Annan. Annan repeatedly encouraged African leaders to uphold the electoral integrity, based on the principles of universal suffrage, political equality and adherence to international norms, standards and agreements. He contributed to conflict resolutions in Africa through transitional justice measures, both judicial and nonjudicial. This he did in order to maintain peace and nation-building, and to ensure accountability.

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In recognition of the magnitude of his contribution to the UN, the Nobel Committee awarded the Nobel Peace Prize to the United Nations, together with Kofi Annan, in his personal capacity, in 2001. Annan rested neither on his Nobel laurels nor his UN achievements after the end of his second term. Instead, he went on to serve the world through the establishment of the Kofi Annan Foundation and as Chair of the prestigious collective, The Elders, established by our renowned Nelson Mandela in 2007, to work together on peace and human rights. Annan lent his leadership and experience to peace efforts all over the world, including in Kenya, Syria and Myanmar.

The Advisory Commission on Rakhine State, led by Annan, released its report just over one year ago. Annan died at the age of 80, having poured his life out in service to humanity and human rights until the end.

A reflection on his life is more than a meditation on his failures and successes. It is, instead, a clarion call for each and every one of us to consider the ways in which we can daily, increasingly, devote ourselves to our

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fellow man. We must strive to give of ourselves to our own countries, communities and families with the dedication and commitment that Kofi Annan has given to each and every one of us. He was a son of the African soil, a gallant hero of African and global excellence and optimism.

On behalf of the DA, I extend our deepest condolences. May his soul find eternal rest and peace. [Inaudible.] Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Ms N V MENTE: Deputy Speaker, the EFF is saddened by the untimely departure of Mr Kofi Anan, the second Secretary General of the United Nations, UN, who was from the African continent.

His election as the seventh Secretary General of the UN was unique in a sense that he was the first UN Secretary General who previously worked as a staff member of this global body.

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His tenure was during a particularly difficult period, where the UN as a body was constantly undermined by both the United States, US and Britain, who used their power to force through an ill-conceived war on terror.

Unfortunately, this period exposed the uselessness of the UN when faced with the power of immoral and greedy global power mongers who use their military might to bully other nations into submission.

This was not the only sad aspect of Mr Annan's legacy at the UN. While he was still an official there, he was in charge of peacekeeping at the UN in 1994, when the genocide in Rwanda happened and he did nothing until over half a million people were massacred to death which he regretted greatly.

To his credit however, he learnt from these mistakes and tried to make the UN more interventionist on national matters where human rights are being abused.

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As an African, he was an astute diplomat, who traversed the complicated terrain of global politics with dignity and acumen. We honour him for continuing to agitate for a more peaceful society even after he stepped down from the UN.

Therefore, Africa and the rest of humanity have lost an authoritative moral compass and we may never recover from losing these leaders. May his soul rest in peace, and may his family be comforted in the knowledge that Mr Annan lived his life to the fullest and left the world much better than he found it. Thank you.

Prince M G BUTHELEZI: Hon Deputy Speaker and hon members, the news of Mr Kofi Annan's passing sent a wave of distress throughout the global community. When a great leader passes so unexpectedly and before their time, we come face to face with the reality that life is fragile and unpredictable.

Mr Annan knew this. He had an enormous capacity for empathy and was deeply concerned by the suffering of so

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many due to poverty. From the heights of the UN, he maintained his connection with ordinary men and women, for it was these whom he sought to serve.

On behalf of the IFP, I have expressed our condolences to Mrs Nane Annan and the children. Today, I extend our condolences to all who have grieved this loss. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to see Mr Annan again just a few weeks ago when I joined the elders for the commemoration of 100 years since the birth of former President Nelson Mandela.

At the invitation of Mrs Graca Machel, we opened the 100 Sparks of Hope Peace Park. Mr Annan seemed quite well and none of us could have imagined that this would be his last visit to South Africa. In fact, I last saw him at the airport and we wave to each other as the car was ferrying him to his plane.

Like so many over the years, I have quoted Mr Annan many times, for I admired his wisdom. In 2013, when I responded in this House to the state of the nation

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address, I reminded us of Mr Annan's warning on the increasing damage being done by corruption.

He said and I quote,

"Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining a government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice, and discouraging foreign aid and investment. Corruption is a key element in economic underperformance and a major obstacle to poverty alleviation and development".

We must take these words to heart as we serve our country. We will remember Mr Annan's leadership. His life's contribution to the alleviation of poverty and suffering changed millions of lives for good. His legacy is vast and will remain in our hearts and on our lips for years to come.

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Today, I recall with satisfaction that Mr Annan was the first African Nobel Peace Laureate born outside of South Africa. Our leaders blazed a trail for this continent, starting with Inkosi Albert Luthuli. May we continue to blaze a trail now, in memory of a great son of Africa?

Prof N M KHUBISA: Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the NFP understands that tribute to this giant and a gentle colossus of Africa reminds us that we stand on the shoulders of our heroes and heroines who went on extra-mile to shape Africa and the world for the better.

This tribute reminds us that certain chapters can't be easily closed. The life, the role and the memories of the erodent Kofi Annan tell a story of an icon that through words and character and deeds impacted the nations of the world.

He revitalised UN organisation and made the international systems effective. He was an advocate of the rule of law, a human rights activists and he contributed to the millennium development goals and Africa. He worked

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tirelessly to bring the organisation closer to the people forging ties with civil society, private sector and partners.

He strengthens the UN peacekeeping missions and during his tenure in 2005 member state established the peace keeping commission and the human rights council. He created a global fund for HIV/Aids, tuberculosis and malaria.

During his tenure, as Secretary General of the UN he came up with a counter terrorism strategy and crafted a strategy to combat terrorism and calls member states to adopt a responsibility to protect the people of the world against genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and other crimes against humanity

He worked for the entire world. He was a true astute democrat and diplomat. Like Nkwame Nkrumah, Dr Pridemore Ka Isaka Seme, our own Dr Mandela and others, he was a true African and a true humanitarian

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In 1998, he helped towards a smooth transition to civilian rule in Nigeria. He resolved the impasse between Iraq and the Security Council on compliance over resolution involving weapons and inspection of other matters. He was not just a pen and paper Secretary General of the UN but he was always on the road travelling and trotting globe to speak peace and the respect of human rights.

He was very erudite. He had a Masters Degree in Management. He rose from the very beginnings from among traditional leaders to become an eminent leader and he also intervened to ensure the succession of hostilities between Israel and Hezbollah and urges Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. On behalf of the NFP, we say may his soul rest in peace. Thank you very much.

Mr N L S NKANKWA: Deputy Speaker, hon members and fellow South Africans, I rise to associate the UDM with the tributes, which have been paid to the late former Secretary General of the United Nations, Tata Kofi Annan. Born in Kumasi, in then British Gold Coast in 1938, Tata

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Annan was in every real sense a child of Africa and a product of our beloved continent.

During his time as the United Nations Secretary General, Kofi Annan worked hard to institute institutional reforms that would turn the UN into a credible multilateral institution. An ardent champion of peace and fundamental human rights, with great equanimity, he tackled global challenges with enthusiasm and persistence in the face of daunting challenges.

Who can forget how disappointed he was, when the US invaded Iraq in 2003 without the approval of the United Nations Security Council? Even then, US unilateralism was unmerited. Kofi Annan, utterly embarrassed and deflated by the arrogance of the US, carried himself with dignity and integrity. Remarkably, he showed no residue of bitterness, although the actions of the US undermined his leadership.

In Kofi Annan, we have lost a son of Africa, whose light shone like a beacon in a dark continent. He dedicated his

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life to the attainment of the Pan-African Vision of building an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa. In line with the Nepad and Agenda 2063, he worked tirelessly to build a peaceful and secure Africa, an Africa of good governance, democracy and respect for fundamental human rights.

Nowhere was this more evident than in his mediation efforts in Africa and elsewhere, such as the role he played in brokering a peace deal between former President Mwai Kibaki, and former Prime Minister Raila Odinga, that ended the post-election violence in Kenya in 2008.

I can also vividly recall the instrumental role he played in the peace-building process in the Democratic Republic of Congo both before and after the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1234, which led to the signing of the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement on 10 July 1999. Given his many contributions to building a better world, it is there is no doubt in our mind that Tata Annan saw himself as an instrument for global freedom; for global peace; for human life against tyranny and human rights.

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As young parliamentarians who continue to promote democracy on the continent, we draw our inspiration from leaders such as Tata Annan. As we bid farewell to you Tata Annan, we want to give you our assurance that we will continue to emulate your good example; that we will pick up your spear to continue to fight for the building of a better world, and more importantly for the renewal of Africa. May your soul rest in eternal peace!

[Siyabulela!] We thank you!

Mr M G P LEKOTA: Deputy Speaker and members of the House, the office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been described as 'the most impossible ...

[Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Proceed, hon member!

Mr M G P LEKOTA: The office of the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been described as the most impossible job in the world, and that the initials SG stand for scapegoat, particularly in times of global

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strife and conflict. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is a symbol of the organisation's ideals and a spokesperson for the interests of the world's peoples, nations, and in particular, the poor and the rich.

History will count Kofi Annan as one of the most outstanding incumbents of that office. He displayed ethical, principled, modest, forthright and honest leadership. Annan was also a change agent. He used his power for good. At the time when Aids denialism was at its highest, Annan helped break it and placed the matter and the then high costs of life-saving ARVs on the global agenda.

Annan also played an important role in ensuring the adoption of the Rome Statute, which resulted in the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Fellow Nobel Peace Prize Winner and fellow member of the Elders, Desmond Tutu, has had this to say about him, and I quote:

The fact that Annan was a product of Africa did us especially proud, but he could not be defined by his

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African-ness. He embodied the global citizen. For him, there was no them, no other, just us.

Cope pays tribute to this African, this global citizen, and one of us, and hopes that our country can return to the ethical and selfless leadership and governance espoused by Annan, and we will promote and protect global statutes and institutions, such as the Rome Statute and the International Criminal Court, established during his tenure as S-G of the United Nations. May his soul rest in peace!

Rev K R J MESHOE: Deputy Speaker, on behalf of the ACDP, I want to pay tribute to this great African leader and diplomat, Kofi Annan, and offer our sincere condolences to his family, friends and the global community he has served over the years. According to his family, Annan, who was 80 years old, passed away peacefully after a short illness, and that his home country, Ghana, declared a week of national mourning in his honour.

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Mr Annan served two terms as UN Chief from 1997 to 2006, and was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for his humanitarian work. He later served as the UN special envoy for Syria, leading efforts to find a solution to the conflict. During his tenure, the ACDP did not always agree with the decisions he made, but we always appreciated the enormity of his task and the complex nature of the issues that rested on his shoulders, and we know that where there was suffering or need, he would reach out with compassion.

Kofi Annan has described his greatest achievement as the Millennium Development Goals, which, for the first time, set global targets on issues such as poverty and child mortality. Like all great leaders, Mr Annan had his critics, and was blamed for the UN's failure to halt the genocide in Rwanda in the 1990s while he was head of UN peacekeeping operations.

He did, however, gain great respect for drawing attention to conflicts in many other parts of the world and the plight of those caught up in war, natural disasters and extreme poverty. In 2007, Mr Annan set up his own

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foundation aimed at promoting global sustainable development, security and peace. He also successfully helped negotiate a power-sharing deal to end post election violence in Kenya.

In a Facebook tribute, Raila Odinga, the opposition leader who signed the agreement, referred to Annan as the man who stepped in and saved the country from collapse. In 2012, Mr Annan was made Chair of the Elders, a peace and human rights advocacy group started by the late Tata Mandela.

Mr Annan had a way of quietly but firmly reminding world leaders that they needed to put their duty to their citizens above their political agendas. We can all learn from his caution and example in this regard. Mr Annan's legacy and contribution to our world will not be forgotten very soon. Thank you.

Mr L M NTSWAYISA: Deputy Speaker, the former Secretary of the United Nations, UN, Kofi Annan contributed a lot to the elevation of Africa to the world map. He was both an

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African a global icon. He has left an indelible impact on both Africa and the world. He was a man of peace and love and a true African.

He worked for world and peace and would aspire that all countries should have a good understanding of one another.

Like the songbird Aretha Franklin, Kofi Annan will always be remembered for his good work for Africa and for the world. He was a great friend of Madiba and was very much active in the group that was founded by Madiba known as "the group of elders". He was very much active in this group when this group was serving as a mediator in the political estrangement locally and internationally. His passing away is a great loss to the organisation of the African Union, AU, and the world.

He will also be remembered for his progressively accentuated difference policy stance. His Pan Africanist demeanour contributed towards the adoption of the AU vision. One of his achievements was his silent strength

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in mediating in the violent conflict in Sudan. He always wanted to better lives of other people, putting the people first. He once remarked "Anyone who speaks forcefully for human rights but does nothing about human security and human development - or vice versa - undermines both his credibility and his cause"

The African and global challenges left unsolved should be done by the people left behind that have learned a lot from him. He was a good ambassador for Africa coming from Ghana the first African country that gained independence. There is any life after death, Koffi Anan would continue to live and do his good work. May his soul rest in peace. Thank you.

Mr M S A MASANGO: Hon Deputy speaker, hon members, fellow South Africans, the glorious movement of our people, the ANC, on the 18th of August 2018, woke up to a fateful reality that the cruel jaws of death have snuffed out the precious life of one of the outstanding giants of peace diplomacy, quiet diplomacy and development diplomacy, Mr Kofi Annan.

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The ANC lowers its banners in the fond memory of this intellectual doyen from the African soil born in 1938. In 1996, Kofi Annan assumed the reigns of United Nations, UN, Secretary General being the first black African Secretary General from Sub-Saharan Africa.

As hon Members, would be aptly aware, Annan would not just be remembered for his pragmatic diplomatic manoeuvres, but also for his profound and cogent insights into the ever-changing political dynamics of the World, East, South and North. What is appreciated by the ANC is that, with regard to peace diplomacy, peace-making and mediation in conflict and post conflict societies,

Annan made an indelible contribution. In this regard, Annan ensured that the UN supports Peace-Keeping Missions and that the UN supports the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration initiatives. For him, peace would be possible if only armed rebels are demobilised and disarmed.

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As a peace-maker, he wanted to see terrorism, civil wars and conflicts such as those in Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, DRC, Somalia, Syria etc, speedily ended.

Like most of us, he expressed his shock and unreserved aversion to the invasion of Iraq in 2003, by the United States of America, USA, especially because it was carried outside the mandate of the UN. Like us, he wanted respect for the sanctity of the multilateral approach to the world problems through the UNO.

As a champion of the African Agenda, the African Renaissance and New Partnership for Africa's Development, NEPAD, the ANC saw in Annan a dependable ally because he understood that the continent's leadership and its civil societies needed to work together for the socio-economic reconstruction of the African continent.

Annan will be remembered as a great gender activist diplomat and to this he masterfully asserted: "Africa's women have borne the brunt of caring for the young, the

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old, the sick and dying"....and he continued that "In the United Nations family, we have always known that our work for development depends on a successful partnership with the African famer and her husband".

In Kofi Annan, the broad liberation movement and the world, have lost a warrior for democracy, good governance and respect for human rights. He was an advocate and a strong believer in the universal values of equality, tolerance, human dignity and reconciliation.

His yearn for a humane, caring and equitable world order was always manifest in his speeches and interventions. Annan always wanted to bring the UN closer to the people by reaching out to new partners and thereby restore public confidence in the organization.

He played a significant role in the establishment of the Peace Building Commission and the Human Rights Council in 2006. He also played an instrumental role in the creation of the Global Funds to fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, TB,

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and Malaria. In this sense, his seminal contribution to the wellbeing of humanity will be sadly missed.

As part of the collective of eminent persons formed by President Nelson Mandela, "The Elders", Annan remained a point of reference. The ANC has always attached importance to The Elders to pursue quiet diplomacy between conflicting parties and other belligerents, because skilful persuasion is a great weapon of diplomacy.

The ANC notes with a profound sense of pride that Kofi Annan was not only an outstanding intellectual and scholar, but also a richly decorated personality with 18 Awards, the Chancellorship of University of Ghana, including a Nobel Peace Prize conferred on him and the UN for their work for a better organized and more peaceful world". Yet he remained a humble man of the people around the UN, his home-country and the World.

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Farewell Annan, as you join Kwame Nkrumah, Jomo Kenyatta, Oliver Tambo, Abdel Nasser, Nelson Mandela, Dr Martin Luther King and others.

The ANC and the rest of the democratic movement joins the rest of humanity in conveying a message of condolence to his family, friends and colleagues. May his soul rest in perfect peace.

*IsiZulu:*

Hamba kahle Qhawe le-Afrika.ngiyathokoza.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon member, that concludes the tributes, will members please rise to observe a silence in memory of the late Kofi Annan, the former Secretary General of the United Nations.

Debate concluded.

All members rose.

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The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Although condolences of the House have been conveyed to the Annan family, we will convey these tributes as well.

**WORKING TOWARDS AN INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE  
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY TO FIGHT POVERTY,  
INEQUALITY, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT**

(Subject for Discussion)

Dr B H HOLOMISA: Hon Deputy Speaker and hon members, South Africa like many other so-called developing nations faces challenges of chronic underdevelopment and or development skewed towards urban areas, albeit in an unequal manner. Even urban development is fraught with inequality, as some provinces are in a position to deliver better infrastructure, while others trail behind owing to fiscal constraints determined by the income levels of their households.

Yes, some progress has been made since 1994, to provide services and infrastructure in areas where it was taboo

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to do so in the apartheid years. However, it is simply not sufficient or sustainable, and some of it not built well enough and is out of date with modern innovations. South Africa has been in economic stagnation for more than a decade now, but mostly due to sluggish investment, poor governance and chronic corruption. We have experienced two quarters of negative growth this year, thus the current technical recession.

If we were to unite around this new approach on infrastructure development in our country, we shall be in practice, marching united towards drastically reducing inequality, the eradication of poverty and unemployment. The UDM believes in a policy of intervention by the state in the economy through planned sustainable development programmes, which create jobs on a large scale whilst developing and maintaining infrastructure. There is, however, a serious lack of capacity, uniformity in spatial planning and infrastructure development between municipal, provincial and national governments.

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The introduction of mega infrastructure should not be done at the expense of the development of rural areas, townships and informal settlements. Mega infrastructure must be linked and inclusive to these areas for their benefit. In this regard, the UDM with its integrated policy approach proposes that the work of the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Commission must be locally driven from grassroots level. For instance, we need to have a comprehensive ward, municipal, district and provincial based infrastructure plan that will be co-ordinated at a central level by the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Commission, PICC. We need to build internal capacity to restrict unnecessary dependence on outsourcing. The PICC must be able to ensure that the state has the necessary capacity at local levels. Government needs to plan infrastructure beforehand and ensure that their investment in education aligns with the infrastructure development goals to avoid having this sector being dominated by foreign experts.

The PICC could also be tasked to ensure uniformity of infrastructure development across provinces; as guided by

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their individual needs. In so doing one province will not be favoured over another. For instance, primary schools across all provinces must have equal access to computer and science laboratories. Each worker should have the same access to transport to get them to and from work. Each citizen living in a rural area should have the same opportunity to benefit from the infrastructure and public service made available in urban hubs, as far as reasonably possible.

South Africa is currently engaged in the land debate and the PICC could play a pivotal role in the implementation and monitoring of a future land dispensation, which includes the necessary infrastructure development. We cannot offer citizens access to the land that they desperately need and deserve, without in turn providing them with the infrastructure that they need to maximise that potential. For the PICC to succeed, the UDM suggests that we draw on the invaluable expertise that South Africans possess in all sectors.

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Our public transport system leaves much to be desired and an over-reliance coupled with lack of maintenance on our road infrastructure has led to its rapid decay.

Government must do more and the UDM wishes to propose intercity high-speed rail. This is possible via the refurbishment and adaptation of the existing railway lines and building additional capacity where needed. It is said that all roads lead to the proverbial Rome. But in South Africa maybe all roads and rails should lead to Gauteng and other hubs, to provide an alternative for South Africans, from the four corners of our country, to travel to and from our economic centres in a safe, affordable and speedy way.

A high-speed railway system would, amongst others, have the following advantages: One, the reduction of people dying in road accidents at a high rate. Greater access to specialised services, for example courts, legislatures, hospitals with medical specialists and universities etc, will be more accessible. Three, our roads will be taxed less by heavy vehicles that damage road surfaces. Most importantly, the reduced dependence on road transport

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will have the spinoff of speeding up our economy, for example, businesses could be located anywhere and transport their goods with ease and at a relatively low cost. Our citizens will not have to face a choice between pursuing their careers and moving away from their families and loved ones; businesses could employ people from far reaching places, thus spreading wealth to rural areas.

New business opportunities can be identified where it was previously deemed too remote. Our lucrative tourism industry could be further unlocked, not only for international tourism, but also local tourism. Of course, such development costs money. However, in our case, it is not necessarily a lack of money, private sector has the resources we need but are reluctant to invest in corruption. Even public sector, for instance, the pension funds can be best used to fund this new approach to infrastructure development. It would be irrational to disagree that, a new approach to infrastructure development must place a high value in our environment.

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This is especially applicable when considering our pristine natural resources.

Furthermore, any infrastructure development must be done in consultation with affected communities. For instance, as part of a rural infrastructure development programme, communities should identify which areas should be used for grazing and planting, and which should be left fallow. Government must then take responsibility for fencing off land which will in turn generate local jobs.

Lastly, 28% of Southern Africa's water flows unused through the Eastern Cape rivers. Using this water effectively and responsibly could generate jobs in the short and long term. Also, some of the richest agricultural soil in the country lies uncultivated in this province. We need to ensure that our infrastructure is advancing industrialisation, environmental preservation and social cohesion. In more ways than one, we need to ensure that South Africa and South Africans are no longer left behind but at the helm of their developmental trajectory. Thank you.

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The DEPUTY MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Hon Deputy Speaker, hon members and the people of South Africa. I want to agree with you, General, that infrastructure plays a very critical role in the stimulation of our economy. If I had time I would have gone miles in theory, practice and experience. However, today I wouldn't like to do so. Safe to say that I want to indicate that in 2014/15 to 2016/17 we have seen this as an example when approximately in our programme for infrastructure gave us R860 billion that was invested within three years which created 784 000 jobs per annum and stimulated an average contribution of R280 billion at that time and it has helped us to avoid what you are afraid of, of the recession in 2015.

We believe that if we go on putting more investment in infrastructure, we will also be able to avert to the current recession we are experiencing. I also want to agree with you in all the aspects which you actually raised and I don't think that I can disagree with you it has actually confirmed the root you are coming from. You are really still a cadre of the ANC.

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The topic that you have decided to give us today; *Working towards an integrated and comprehensive infrastructure development strategy to fight poverty, inequality, unemployment and under development*, it is more relevant as we ponder the future. It is a critical topic given the past apartheid era that we are coming from which has done unimaginable harm in the perpetuation of poverty, inequality, unemployment and underdevelopment in our country. The topic calls on us to consider a deliberate well co-ordinated and integrated planning and implementation of infrastructure that will have impact on poverty reduction, reducing inequalities, creating jobs and stimulate employment.

General, it appears that this was a well thought topic indeed, based on lessons drawn from the progress we made since the dawn of democracy, while enjoying the benefits of hindsight. I hear the topic as saying that there are things that we did well and heard you saying so and those that we can improve drastically to realise better outcomes. You also recognised a need for greater synergies to be established within and across spheres of

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government to ensure better outcomes. In this respect, improved co-ordination of our efforts between public sector, the private sector and civil society can also add value to these efforts. As we grapple with our apartheid spatial planning legacies of the past, in the last 20 years of democracy, you are correct, General, that we have initiated a number of interventions at national, provincial and local sphere.

Therefore, to respond to the topic appropriately, we need to reflect on these initiatives with an eye to evaluate the impact they made in laying the foundation for future development planning and implementation. It must be noted and credited that in the past 20 years, legislations and policies were reviewed and new ones put in place to ensure that government programmes serve the interest of every South African equitably while accelerating transformation of the South African society as a whole.

These policies included amongst others; the adoption of the very Constitution that defines the role of each sphere of government which was followed up by the

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Intergovernmental Relations Act that establish framework for co-operative governance. At a local sphere, a Local Government Act was passed that enabled the adoption of community participative Integrated Development Planning process which requires integration of upper spheres efforts for the success local integrated plans.

For the Integrated Development Plan, IDP, to be complete it has to have - as annexure - a local economic development plan and a municipal based infrastructure development plan that integrates national efforts and provincial efforts informed by a land use spatial plan, over which projects must be overlaid. We therefore agree with you, General, that spatial development plans are very important and they actually are able to discipline us in terms of use of our land. In order to facilitate the above, a bouquet of infrastructure grants and national supportive programmes were developed. They included; municipal infrastructure grant, regional and bulk water infrastructure grants amongst others.

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The examples of infrastructure programmes included intermodal transport programmes and integrated human settlement plans, to name a few. All these were meant to strengthen infrastructure delivery plan that should assist us to meet our goal of developing our communities, eradicate poverty, end unemployment and inequalities.

I hear the topic asking us if it is not yet time to consolidate all these initiatives into one integrated and comprehensive infrastructure development strategy we are reflecting on today. At a national level, other nationwide initiatives were also considered, amongst them; the National Spatial Planning Framework, Integrated Urban Development Framework and other related plans were developed in order to channel development resources more efficiently and effectively. The initial National Spatial Planning Framework resulted in identification of deliberately planned spatial development infrastructure projects that were meant to stimulate integrated socioeconomic programmes aimed at anchoring the local spatial development projects and programmes. Through the above plans we have seen a number of revitalisation

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projects initiatives such as; the N4 Maputo Walvis Bay Development Corridor expansion, N2 Gateway, N1 expansion, Coega development initiative which today we are benefitting from.

Learning out of these initiatives, we have seen some local municipalities replicating similar kinds of approaches in their development. A case in point being greater Johannesburg during the time of Mayor Masondo, which came up with a special development framework that has seen Soweto completely transformed into a more sustainable human settlement barring the limitations imposed by apartheid planning of our past.

This is the spatial plan that included a programme on urban renewal the programme that I see current Mayor Mashaba of greater Johannesburg is prioritising. We also have seen resources deployed towards establishing industrial development zones which are today playing a critical role in our economy.

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Learning from the lessons of South Africa's build programmes such as; the 2010 World Cup stadiums, construction of King Shaka International Airport, power stations and Gautrain, in 2012 South Africa adopted a National Infrastructure Plan intended to transform economic landscape while dealing with the evils of poverty, inequality, unemployment and underdevelopment. This is a national infrastructure plan that gave birth to the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Commission, PICC. General, you have made recommendations on areas that should actually focus on. The plan was done after a spatial mapping exercise was undertaken that identified key gaps and opportunities in the analysis of existing infrastructure, identifying newly required infrastructure for addressing basic needs and unlocking economic opportunities. The plan entailed developing 18 strategic integrated projects which consolidated 150 individual infrastructure plans across nine provinces into a coherent package.

The strategic integrated projects, Sips, comprises of; five geographical focussed sips, three spatial Sips;

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three energy, three on social infrastructure, two on knowledge, one water and sanitation and one on regional integration. These programmes were an attempt to address the issues that is raised by the topic today. Through this plan we have seen a rechanneling of resources and energies towards infrastructure delivery. By the end of the financial year 2017/18, indicated that the amount spent on infrastructure aggregated came to an equivalence of R1 billion a day. These resulted into the building of 890 schools in 6 years, 2 new universities, 19 hospitals, revamped 297 clinics and just above a million of houses constructed and 2 million households were electrified.

Two of the big power stations has been built as a result of this programme resulting in the increase in green energy projects that has added about 110 000 megawatt of electricity to the national greed, saving us from the albatross of load shedding that was affecting us country wide. Typical of a well planned integrated project is the Bushbuckridge Water Scheme which included; dams, water treatment plants, regional storages and reticulation

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storages that will soon make this municipality water challenges an issue of the past in that municipality.

Another illustration of an integrated approach is the Eastern Cape case, where we were all complaining about the slow delivery of schools. Through Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Delivery Initiative, Asidi, programmes - which was an integrated approach - we have seen 149 schools built in that area.

What lessons then did we learn out of this? We learnt that comprehensively planned integrated infrastructure development strategies can help to; stimulate economy, create employment, reduce poverty, to accelerate development, to address class, geographical divide, close the gap between rural and urban divide and address colonial and apartheid divides. However, Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Strategy is not a panacea for every societal problem. It has its own challenges.

Comprehensive projects over the years have proven to be havens of corruption, collusions, looting and state

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capture. It is for these reasons that President Ramaphosa emphasizes integrity and zero tolerance to corruption in his vision of the future South Africa.

This vision also emphasises a need to build capable institutions accompanied by strong accountability systems in both public and private sector to insulate the public from corrupt elements and looters.

Comprehensively planned integrated infrastructure must be able to trigger industrialisation and it therefore must be accompanied by a policy on localisation that would stimulate the proliferation of small and household industries. Spatial projects also are ideological and we need to pay attention to that. A strong capable state is critical for proper planning and project contracting for infrastructure rollout otherwise you end up with inflated projects and prolonged delivery timelines as experienced in many public projects including the energy once. In conclusion, a Comprehensive and Integrated Infrastructure Development Strategy linked to the goal of eradicating poverty and inequalities, ending unemployment

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acceleration is a critical requirement. What we need to do is to close the gaps identified in the implementation in our various projections in the past 20 years and also integration of various strategies. Thank you very much, hon. [Time expired.]

Mr D J MAYNIER: Hon Deputy Speaker, during his first state of the national address on 16 February 2018, President Cyril Ramaphosa spoke of renewal, of revitalisation and of progress, and announced a new path of economic growth, of employment and of transformation in South Africa. However, we must now face the fact that, within just six months, the new path of economic growth, of employment, and of transformation, is dead in South Africa.

We are now in deep economic trouble, with the economy in recession, and with 9,6 million people who do not have jobs, or who have given up looking for jobs, and who live without dignity, without independence, and without freedom in South Africa.

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This week, we heard that the economy contracted by 0,7% in the second quarter, following a contraction of 2,6% in the first quarter of this year, which means that the economy has now slipped into recession.

We heard that fixed investment had decreased by 0,5%, and that household consumption expenditure had decreased by 1,3% in the second quarter of 2018.

Well, that should come as no surprise, because despite all the talk about infrastructure-led growth, spending on infrastructure, which contributes to economic growth and job creation, has actually been cut by a staggering R46,6 billion in 2017-18, by R48,3 billion in 2018-19 and by R43,8 billion in 2019-20. And ordinary people are now experiencing an income squeeze, largely as a result of an increase in value added tax. This translates, for example, into an average annual cost to the poorest households of R105 per year.

In the end, what all this means is that ordinary people who are battling to make ends meet, and who are battling

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to put bread on the table, are now worse off in South Africa.

What we expected was a recession-fighting plan, but what we got from President Cyril Ramaphosa was silence; from the Minister of Finance, Nhlanhla Nene, was surprise; from the Minister of Economic Development, Ebrahim Patel, was blaming the drought; and from the ANC's economic policy tsar, Enoch Godongwana, was blaming former President Jacob Zuma.

In fact, the Minister of Finance was caught off guard in, you guessed it, China, mumbling that, and I quote: "The recession was entirely surprising because we did not think we will have second a contraction and we were hoping for a moderate recovery."

The fact is that, despite all the talk about a new path, about economic growth, about employment, and about transformation, President Cyril Ramaphosa is as man without a plan, when it comes to fixing the economy in South Africa. His approach to the economy is a toxic mix

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of a much-spoken-about, but little-seen stimulus package, designed to ignite economic growth and create jobs; a series of much-spoken-about, but little-seen summits and conferences, including a jobs summit, and an investment conference; and a series of reckless economic policy proposals, including the formation of state banks, land expropriation without compensation, and the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank.

In the end, all of this, of course, are actually not designed to fix the economy, but are designed to maintain unity within an increasingly divided ANC, SACP, Cosatu alliance; and to co-opt radical opposition parties, who support reckless economic policies, such as the formation of state banks, land expropriation without compensation, and the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank.

We are in deep economic trouble because President Cyril Ramaphosa is more committed to fixing the politics, and consolidating his own political power, ahead of the general election, than he is to fixing the economics in South Africa. [Applause.]

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We must now face the fact that the biggest roadblock to fixing the economy is President Cyril Ramaphosa who is too scared to decide, because he is too scared to divide an increasingly fractured ANC, SACP, Cosatu alliance.

We should never forget that he was effectively hired by the most dangerous man in politics, Deputy President David Mabuza, and can be fired by Deputy President David Mabuza, who actually has power within the governing party of South Africa.

Mr P J MNGUNI: Hon Deputy Speaker, on a point of order: The principle is that members must refer to each other in an acceptably, parliamentary manner. It cannot be acceptable at all. Hon Maynier has to withdraw referring to the Deputy President as the most dangerous, what, what man, as he has done openly, on record. We call on him to retract that. [Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker, with respect, there are various types of danger and people are politically dangerous. [Interjections.] I don't think

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that it is unparliamentary. I think if hon Maynier is asked to withdraw that, then it is an infraction on this debate. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuisen, please, man, as a matter of practice, you must wait until I respond to the point of order raised. It is appropriate that you wait until I decide on that matter. [Interjections.] I will come back to this matter now. Proceed, hon member. I will come back to rule on this matter.

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, I would like to remind the hon member that I, in fact, referred to Deputy President David Mabuza as the most dangerous man in politics, not the most dangerous what, what man.

[Laughter.]

Whatever the case, in the end, it is the politics that is killing the economics in South Africa.

Ms Z S DLAMINI-DUBAZANA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I am rising on Rule 84 - unparliamentary words. The hon member is

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repeating what he knows very well is unparliamentary. He adds on that, that he ran away for vetting.

[Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Maynier, is that what you said?

[Interjections.]

Mr D J MAYNIER: What? What? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon member says that you said that the Deputy President ran away from vat.

[Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking hon Maynier. Take your seat, hon member.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: I am his Chief Whip.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know you are a Chief Whip. Let me ask hon Maynier. [Interjections.] You can't be screaming

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at me or the House. Take your ... Hon Maynier, did you say that? [Interjections.] Hon Maynier.

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, will you just be clear on what you think I said.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have told you what I heard. Just answer the question, hon Maynier. I told you what I said.

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, what question do you want me to answer? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Maynier, I have just spoken to you. The hon member spoke to you. I have repeated what she said. Did you say that or not.

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, the problem here is ... Would somebody speak to me? You are speaking to the hon member; the hon member is speaking to you. Would somebody have the courtesy to speak to me? [Laughter.]

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The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker, may I clarify ...

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Hon Steenhuisen, let me finish this conversation. I will come to you. Hon Maynier, you are playing around. Can you respond to the question? Just answer the question, hon Maynier. You are an adult. [Interjections.]

Mr D J MAYNIER: Would you please put the question?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have asked you. I am not repeating it. [Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have repeated what the hon member said to you.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker.

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The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not take your point, hon Steenhuisen, because I am in the process of discussing it with the member on the podium who has the capacity to speak.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: I am trying to assist the process.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I don't need assistance right now. [Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: You actually do. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I don't need it.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: You need ...

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon member!

[Interjections.]

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The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: You need professional assistance.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon member! Take your seat, hon member! [Interjections.] You ... You are unable to be professional, in the first place, completely unable! Just keep quiet. Just cool your heels! Just cool your heels. Hon Maynier, respond to the question that was raised to you, which I repeated to you. [Interjections.]

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, since I am unsure what question you are putting to me, my answer to your question is: I am unsure.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon member, hon Dubazana raised what you raised. [Interjections.] I want to finalise this.

Ms D E DLAKUDE: Deputy Speaker, I rise on Rule 84 - unparliamentary words. The hon member on the podium firstly repeatedly said that the Deputy President is the most dangerous in politics. With the second response, he repeated it. Adding to that, he said, "ran away for

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vetting". That is unparliamentary. He is actually endorsing that the Deputy President is the most dangerous.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker, ...

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, I said that Deputy President David Mabuza was the most dangerous man in politics, but I did not say that he ran away from vetting.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker, do you hear me now finally.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Talk, talk.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker, the problem here is that you should have asked the hon member there to repeat what she said because she actually caused the problem. She accused the hon David Maynier of running away from vetting. She should withdraw. Instead, you have now harassed and harangued a member in the House. If you

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had listened properly, you would have maybe heard what she said. She should withdraw! [Interjections.]

Ms D E DLAKUDE: Hon Deputy Speaker, on a point of order: There is no member of this House who must be referred to as the most dangerous in politics. If that is the case, the people who run away from vetting, from the polygraph test are the most dangerous people and that is Maynier. [Interjections.] He is the most dangerous person because he ran away from vetting. We cannot be insulted by them and not say anything about it. Hon Steenhuisen, being the Chief Whip of the DA should not ... [Interjections.] ... if he behaves the way he is behaving. [Interjections.]

Mr M WATERS: Chairperson.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a person on the floor. Take your seat.

Mr M WATERS: No, she is ranting and raving. Cut her off. What Rule is she standing on? What Rule? What Rule is she standing on?

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Ms D E DLAKUDE: Rule 84 - point of order.

Mr M WATERS: No, she cannot just rant and rave, like she wishes to.

*IsiZulu:*

Ms D E DLAKUDE: Hlala phansi, hlala phansi!

Mr M WATERS: There are Rules in the House and it apply to you as well.

*IsiXhosa:*

Mnu L M NTSWAYISA: Indzwii, Bahlekazi indzwii

Mr M WATERS: You will have to abide by the Rules. That includes you.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, take your seat.

*IsiZulu:*

Ms D E DLAKUDE: Ungabongikhomba. Ungabongikhomba.

*English:*

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Hon Deputy Speaker, I was still on the platform.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon members, can I request you that we proceed with this thing.

Ms T V TOBIAS: Deputy Speaker, on a point of order: Rule 85 - reflection on a member's dignity - ...

Mr D J MAYNIER: My dignity.

Ms T V TOBIAS: ... should apply in this context because Rule 85 does not allow members to reflect on a member's dignity. So, I hereby rise on Rule 85.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay. Take your seat, hon member.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want me to rule on this matter or not? Do you want me to rule on this matter or not?

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The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: I would like to take another point of order: It is in terms of Rule 85(1) - no member may impute improper motives to any other member or cast reflections upon a member's integrity or dignity. Two members now, including the Deputy Chief Whip of the Majority Party, who is the most dangerous person to democracy in this Parliament, accused the hon Maynier of running away from vetting and you have allowed both those impunities of his dignity to take place unchallenged.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuisen, you are suggesting that I allowed them to proceed unchallenged. When you stopped me, was that not ridiculous that you stopped me from making a ruling? I just asked you here now that ... You are out of order, absolutely out of order.

[Interjections.]

Hon members, this matter requires considered ruling. I am going to do so. I will deal with both instances of what happened here now, including those who just spoke without been given an opportunity to speak, who assume that they have a special role and that they can speak the way they

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like. And I do take exception to those deciding to throw stuff in my mouth, even as I want to make rulings, and you choosing to make your own rulings. I will work on this ... Hon Maynier, please, proceed. I almost ... Your caucus here, if I may say so, is disruptive.

[Interjections.] Proceed.

Mr D J MAYNIER: Deputy Speaker, I would describe them as being supportive. I said that that member is a factory fault before and I say it again: That member is a factory fault. [Applause.]

Mr P G MNGUNI: Rule 85 does not allow casting aspersions on the dignity of another member. To say a member is a factory fault cannot be allowed for a moment to commence. The opposition ... No, they will lose their debate now; they resort to degenerating it. He must withdraw, please. There is no factory fault here. They are honourable members. Hon Maynier is also honourable for the purpose of this House. Thank you.

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The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon Maynier, why do you refer to the member as a factory fault? You are out of order.

Mr D J MAYNIER: I withdraw. As I was saying, whatever the case, in the end, it is the politics that is killing the economics in South Africa. We must give hope to the 9,6 million people who do not have jobs, or have given up looking for jobs, in South Africa. However, to give hope to the 9,6 million people who do not have jobs, or who have given up looking for jobs, we need a fundamental change in economic policy in South Africa.

We need to implement a package of structural reforms designed to boost private-sector investment and increase economic growth to an average of at least 3%. We need to introduce a package of cost-cutting measures, aimed at reducing current spending, which are designed to stabilise national debt below 50% of GDP. We need to fight for the independence of the Reserve Bank, rather than fight for the nationalisation of the Reserve bank. Ginger, I hope you are listening. [Interjections.] We

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need to boost competition by privatising, or by part-privatising, ...

Ms Z S DLAMINI-DUBAZANA: The hon member on the podium is calling the Minister, who is a member of this House, Ginger. Shut up, Ginger.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Maynier, have you referred to the hon member in that way?

Mr D J MAYNIER: I did because ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Will you withdraw the remark, please?

Mr D J MAYNIER: Yes, I withdraw. We need to boost competition by privatising, or by part-privatising, zombie state-owned enterprises, starting with the South African Airways. We need, most urgently of all, to scrap reckless economic policy proposals, including the formation of state banks, land expropriation without

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compensation, and the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank in South Africa.

That will give hope to the 9,6 million people who do not have jobs or have given up looking for jobs in South Africa. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr M N PAULSEN: Chairperson, you two must learn to get along, you just have a few more months and then you are all going to sit on that side of the House. Chairperson, two days ago, it was announced that South Africa is officially in a recession. It has been a long time coming, and as the EFF, we are not surprised.

The macroeconomic policies' of both the ANC and the DA which are informed by a neoliberal outlook and approach to the economy and government is why we find ourselves in a recession. The ANC has allowed the economy to collapse at the hands of the private sector, which the DA very much support, relies on the exploitation of black labour, the extraction of our mineral resources, and corruption, at the expense of our economy and people.

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That is why if you ask the people - South Africans, they will tell you that this recession is nothing new, they live in a permanent recession, facing poverty, inequality, and unemployment everyday of their lives. And any debate on the infrastructure development needed to fight poverty, inequality, unemployment and underdevelopment must be seen within this context. What we need is a state led, transformative, developmental approach to infrastructure development, yes, if we want to see any change in the living conditions of South Africans and the economy. Using the private sector for infrastructure development has been proven to fail, and leads to overspending, corruption, and exploitation and the looting of state proceeds.

A state construction company needs to be established. This will eliminate the corruption that we see through the tender process, where bids are inflated and awarded illegally, while workers get paid peanuts and their bosses make huge profits from their labour. With a state construction company, it will cost less, the corruption linked to tenders will disappear, workers will get paid

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proper salaries with benefits, and the services our people need will be delivered. If the ANC government took our advice, the deadline the Department of Basic Education sets for itself that by November 2016 there would be no school without water, electricity, and proper sanitation would have been met. Instead, two years later we still have schools with pit latrines, without water and without electricity. And, the ANC still has the audacity to come here and talk about what must be done. If the government was serious about building infrastructure, to fight poverty, inequality, unemployment and underdevelopment, why have they not met the deadlines they set for themselves with the minimum norms and standards for school infrastructure?

The government cannot even get the basics right, but in a changing world what we consider to be infrastructure is also changing. In the world we live in so much is done online, including economic activities, so the infrastructure of the internet also needs to be developed. Wifi and the mobile data are in many ways both the fuel and the infrastructure of the Fourth Industrial

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Revolution, but in this country because of high data prices, it is inaccessible to many at the scale needed for productive economic activity.

If we want to see our country participate in the Fourth Industrial Revolution as inventors and producers, employers and employees, and not just consumers, data prices must fall, and a state with a clear vision is the only institution that can make this happen. As the EFF, we have always provided superior logic and clear proposal on what must be done, to achieve our generational mission of economic freedom in our lifetime. And, if the ANC had listened to us, we would not find ourselves where we are today. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr X NGWEZI: Hon House Chairperson, South Africa has one of the highest Gini-coefficients in the world. Whilst we have addressed poverty to a small extent, inequality remains a 'runaway train' with the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have not' increased daily and exponentially. Poverty and inequality in South Africa, although rooted in past exclusion, have, in fact, not

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been by any small measure properly addressed in democratic South Africa.

The creation of sustainable employment is a principal key to us in overcoming the legacy of exclusion. One of the pillars upon which this is forged though, is through the establishment of a competitive infrastructure as this will allow for existing the South African businesses and new entrepreneurs to effectively compete both locally and abroad, with the additional benefit of job creation.

Jobs empower people and better jobs benefit society as a whole. Yet, the sad reality is that, South African infrastructure is rapidly deteriorating, which not only places South African business at a distinct disadvantage in both domestic and global markets, but also reduces growth in the demand for labour.

In respect of ICT infrastructure, why is South Africa still struggles to keep pace with the rest of the world? Our telecommunications and internet prices are so high that they are prohibitive to most South Africans. Why are

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we doing our citizens such a disservice by allowing such monopoly communications pricing?

In the energy sector, we are failing. Medupi and Kusile are not only behind schedule, but are also ridiculously over budget. They are also coal-powered and with a lifespan of 50 years will contribute significantly to the country's carbon emissions which we are trying to reduce.

It is also a fact that Eskom now constitutes the largest contingent liability to the government. If we turn to our transport infrastructure, we must concede that we are currently crippled by the high costs and inefficiencies at our sea ports which are the main entry ports for trade, by poor rail infrastructure and by high road freight costs. Such constraints only further serve to reduce the competitiveness of South African business and raise the costs associated with imports.

Chairperson, if government is serious about reducing poverty and inequality in South Africa and about overcoming the legacy of exclusion and building a

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brighter future for all South Africans, then it must get work on building an integrated, comprehensive and globally competitive infrastructure.

Secondly, House Chairperson, the state has almost 3 000 farms in this country. Turn this into viable agricultural production units, this will create jobs and boost the economic development in our country. Thank you.

[Applause.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Before I call the next speaker, I want to recognise in the gallery the learners and the educators from Bloomhof High school in Stellenbosch - welcome to Parliament. [Applause.]

Prof N M KHUBISA: House Chairperson and hon members, this debate is very important; it is conducted at a critical time in our country when the economy has plummeted into recession. The debate sponsored by hon Holomisa, provides another opportunity for us to come with ways and means to try and generate ideas that may lead to a broader debate of economic growth.

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Poverty, inequality, unemployment and underdevelopment have grown exponentially recently. Unemployment in our country is alarmingly too high and underdevelopment continues to soar. The gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen; the rich become richer and the poor become poorer.

A study entitled 'Overcoming Poverty and Inequality in South Africa: An Assessment of Drivers, Constraints and Opportunities' prepared jointly by the National Planning Committee secretariat, Stats SA and the World Bank found that poverty and unemployment remained very high in South Africa; unemployment reached 25,1% of the workforce in 2015 and was 27,7% in the third quarter of 2017. Between 2014-2015 and 2016-2017 financial years, 6,2% of the growth domestic product was spent on infrastructure. According to the political scientist, J P Landman, this was slightly down compared to 6,7% of the GDP share on infrastructure between 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 financial years.

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This means that this country must continue to invest in building and upgrading its roads, bridges, pipes, dams, houses, schools, clinics, railway lines and ports. This country must service its power stations and there should be no rollover, invest in solar, gas, bio fuels and other forms of alternate energy and ensure that South Africans, especially the poor young people and women who find themselves on the sidelines as victims of poverty, unemployment, benefit from the creation of jobs which accrue from the rolling out of infrastructure.

We need to upgrade our metro rails so that they are user friendly and safer. Our game reserves and parks must meet international standards to attract tourists. Technology and innovation is the way to go.

According to the Nedbank Chief Economist, Dennis Dyks, the government must work closely with the private sector and draw from the private sector's experience to invest in infrastructure by removing as many impediments to private sector investment as possible, such as fixing the electricity crises and labour laws. Working with the

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private sector and drawing from the international best practice and working closely with the rest of the African regions, there is no doubt that our country can gain from investment in infrastructure.

There is need to properly demarcate our strategic zones and improve on public transport and freight logistics. This country needs to correctly deal with the electricity challenges, capacitate our municipalities so that they work Eskom accordingly. [Time expired.] Thank you House Chair.

Mr M G P LEKOTA: Fellow members of the House, I would like to suggest that it is very important to conduct our discussions such that members of the public who are visiting may understand and take away something after listening to us, but the way we shout across each other is not helpful. [Interjections.]

Let me say a few things: Before we deal the idea of building infrastructure, we must ask ourselves why is it that we inherited significant amounts of infrastructure?

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No country in the continent of Africa has more infrastructure than this country.

What is happening at the present time is that the infrastructure we inherited is falling apart everywhere - the tarred roads. Sometimes, to respect and keep quiet ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Order! Hon members. Order!

Mr M G P LEKOTA: Please, let me make my point. That infrastructure is falling apart - the tarred roads and the Vaal River is full of sewage. All those things are happening because we are not training young people who can sustain what we have; build and expand the same infrastructure.

Go to any township and town - the tarred roads that were there are now gone. [Interjections.] Yes, you go to the towns - Vereeniging is finished - there is nothing left

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because we are not training South Africans to build infrastructure. [Interjections.]

If speaking English was building infrastructure, we would be number one. We speak a lot of English words and not doing anything in practice. I must be brutally frank because this is the only way I can advise our nation. Let us go and educate and train our young men and women, black and white to be civil engineers who can maintain sewage, build roads, service traffic lights ...

There is in every one of the towns - they are calling me shrinking - the traffic lights are dead and causing accidents because we didn't train the youth.

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Lekota, can you just take your seat, please? [Interjections.]

Mr M G P LEKOTA: Thank you. [Interjections.]

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The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Lekota, no, you still have time left. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: He is running away. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Why are you rising, hon member? [Interjections.]

Mr M G P LEKOTA: She doesn't want to hear the truth. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Why are you rising? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: I am rising because I have had my hand up for a long time wanting to ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): I have recognised you now, hon member ... [Interjections.]

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The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: But the member is walking away ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): No, I called him back. Why did you rise? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: I rose because I wanted to ask the hon member ... [Interjections.] You better just shut up! [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): No, hon member. Hon member? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: Yes.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Why are you rising?

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: I am rising because I'd like to ask the hon member a question.

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The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Lekota, are you prepared to take a question?

Mr M G P LEKOTA: Well, she cannot ask me a question before she listens to what I am saying. You didn't hear what I said but you want to ask me a question.

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Lekota, are you prepared to take a question? [Interjections.]

Mr M G P LEKOTA: You must listen to what I am saying and then ask me a question.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Lekota?

[Interjections.]

Mr M G P LEKOTA: I am saying it again: Let us go and educate the youth of our country and train them in agriculture, maintenance of infrastructure, civil engineering, all of that and then you can talk about building infrastructure. You can't build it by just

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having people you are pushing there. [Time expired.]

Thank you. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: He is running away from the question. You should have stood there and take the question. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon member, it is clear the hon member didn't want to take the question from you. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT: If he didn't want to take the question he should have said so. He knows the Rules. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): No, hon member, take your seat. Hon member, you have not been recognised; you can't just take the mic and address the House if you are not recognised. Hon member, please read the Rules.

Rev K R J MESHOE: House Chairperson, the ACDP would like to extend their sincere condolences to the families who

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lost their loved ones while fighting a fire in a provincial government building yesterday in Johannesburg. The Gauteng Premier and his government knew that the building was unsafe and that it had only a 21% level of compliance, yet they expected and allowed staff to continue using it.

Had they taken corrective action when they became aware that the building did not comply with safety standards, then this tragedy would not have happened. In a G20 Global Infrastructure Hub report, it was revealed last year that South Africa needs to invest R6 trillion rand by 2040 in just the water and electricity sectors to plug its infrastructure investment gap, and address economic and population growth between now and 2040.

The National Development Plan, which led to the promulgation of the Infrastructure Development Act, setting the framework for the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Commission, PICC, implies that, for the first time since 1994, South Africa has established a

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clear policy basis from which infrastructure development can be undertaken.

Government's allocation of R1,5 trillion to infrastructure projects over the next five years is a critical step in clearing the backlog and underspending on critical infrastructure projects that South Africa urgently require.

Economist, Elsie Snyman, told consulting engineers in Johannesburg in March that this year is going to be extremely difficult for our infrastructure sector owing to the 12% decrease in infrastructure spending. The cut will affect local municipalities and provincial governments directly, with Snyman noting that when one has financial pressure, capital investment is the first thing to be cut.

Much of the downturn has to do with international markets and the economic situation that the country is in. It also has to do with political issues and confidence,

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which has led to a major financial constraint in the industry.

The public sector infrastructure programme encompasses energy, transport and logistics infrastructure, housing subsidy initiatives, health and education facilities, as well as the investment in water and sanitation infrastructure and without support from the private sector - that will not happen.

She continued to say R6trillion target, according to economist Dawie Roodt, is a wakeup call to government to accelerate its efforts to woo the private sector so that it feels safe and secure to invest. Thank you.

Mr L M NTSHAYISA: Hon Chairperson, all roads electricity, housing, sanitation, railway lines and airlines all these now should be tackled at the same time so as to bring about this comprehensive infrastructure. The intergovernmental relations and interdepartmental now should be the idea to bring or to achieve this goal. The old infrastructure should be a thing of the past, so that

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we get down to the bottom of the whole issue. So, yesterday incident in Johannesburg should not have happened.

The challenges poverty, unemployment, inequality and underdevelopment often lead to crime, loose morals and decline in the growth of the economy. We need to come together with an integrated and comprehensive strategy as suggested by Gen Holomisa, so that we put this country in a very good manner.

We need to have good roads, railway lines; human settlements and all these now should lead and bring about the growth of our economy. For the farmers to have good roads then these roads would help them to take their produce to markets if these roads are good. Installation of water pipes would help the farmers to irrigate their land and the good living standards now people will enjoy. People need electricity for both farming and living.

Perhaps many people in these constructions will be employed then poverty will be done away with because

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poverty does not assist the ordinary people in the land. If all these can be spread to people staying away from the towns that is in the rural areas it means those people by receiving these services will regard themselves as also equals; it will mean inequality will be done away with.

Those people, who need proper services, should be cared by the government. Tarred roads should be repaired and if these can just be done almost at the same time by all relevant departments, then this can just help us a lot so that we contribute to this ... [Inaudible.] ... growth of the economy of our country. So, we now agree with the strategy which the UDM comes up with that we should bring about this integrated and comprehensive strategy for the purpose of good infrastructure in our country. Thank you, very much.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: House Chairperson, we heard a lot about physical infrastructure today. However, I think we often lose sight of the fact that there is equally important often important infrastructure in our

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land. And that is the democratic infrastructure that is designed to entrench our democracy, ensure accountability and good governance and precisely so to fight poverty, inequality and unemployment as well as underdevelopment. I agree with Deputy Minister that one of the biggest enemies towards this democratic infrastructure in South Africa and the fight against inequality, unemployment and poverty is corruption and theft from the public purse that robs our ability to implement this infrastructure. None of this has been outlined in this particular motion.

This is why we have taken such a strong line against this scourge of state capture, it is why we are insisting that the ANC as a political organisation, appear before the Zondo Commission to account for their role in visiting state capture on South Africa. [Applause.]

For it is very easy in hindsight to blame Mr Zuma, as Mr Enoch Godongwana did this morning, but Mr Zuma was created, enabled, supported, protected and defended in this very House by none other organisation than the

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people who sit in my right of me in the ANC and they must account. [Applause.]

House Chair, the 27 August is a day that will live in infamy, a day of betrayal of the people of Nelson Mandela Bay. It was a day that the coalition of corruption was visited as a plague on the people of Nelson Mandela Bay. [Applause.]

It will be remembered as the day that the UDM and their fellow travellers handed back the City of Nelson Mandela Bay to the very people who brought it to the brink of collapse. [Applause.]

The leader of the UDM cannot say that he did not know, he cannot say that he is not aware of what this party on the right is capable of doing, because he said and I quote in February of 2017:

It is not in the ANC's interest to have this coalition government succeed. We are aware of their desperate attempt to recapture control of the

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municipality through devious and dirty means. The UDM shall never capitulate and co-operate with them.

[Interjections.]

Well, we know how that has ended up. Don't we? For what has been visited on them under the ultimate ran seeker in South African politics in the guys of Mr Mongameli Bobani who has been created, protected, enabled and defended by none other than the UDM leader himself! [Interjections.] And who is in this coalition of corruption not on their own, or the biggest rent-seekers from this side, Mr Andile Lungisa, a convicted criminal.

Mr P J MNGUNI: Hon Chairperson, on a point of order.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Steenhuisen, will you just take your seat please. Why are you rising hon member?

Mr P J MNGUNI: I rise on point of order, Rule 92, but with reference to Rule 85 being violated by the hon

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member, House Chair. In referring to the hon leader of the UDM, the Chief Whip of the Opposition actually cast aspersions on the integrity and dignity of the leader of the UDM. It cannot be acceptable in terms of Rule 85. We propose that he must withdraw immediately, House Chair. Thank you.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon member, I am following the debate very closely. I will look specifically into what you are referring to, although I did not pick it up that way. It is a political debate that we are engaging in and there is a speaker from the UDM who will have the right to reply at the end and we will allow that speaker to do so. Please continue hon member.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: And what has this corrupt coalition done? How they covered themselves in glory in their first 10 days of their office. Well, as the first act, Mr Bobani, show me the tenders, because you see it has got nothing to do about the people.

[Applause.] It has got nothing to do about the good

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governance it is getting your hands on the spoils again, as was outlined by Crispian Olver in his book, *How to Steal a City*, because for Mr Mongameli Bobani, the people do not matter. It is how he lines his pockets that matters, and those collaborators that have helped him must be held accountable because you cannot say you are against state capture and be for city capture.

[Applause.]

You cannot say you are against corruption, but protect UDM corruption. You cannot say you are against corrupt leaders, but back up dishonest UDM leaders. You cannot say you are against rigged party conferences if you rigged political conferences in your own regions and branches yourself. You cannot say that you are against third terms for Presidents, when you stay for 21 years.

[Time expired.] [Applause.]

Mr P J MNGUNI: House Chair, hon members of the executive in our midst, hon members of the august House here, thank you to the UDM for bringing forward such an important discussion about infrastructure as a plan and a mechanism

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to ensure that we deal with poverty, inequality and underdevelopment as you so carved it. It is a proper motion in a called upon time. It is very interesting.

Pity still, I tried to listen. I could take two minutes of my time and ask the Chief Whip of the Opposition: What aspects of infrastructure rollout or infrastructure strategy did you discuss? Respectfully so, you know hon member that you discussed none. You went all over the show. There would be ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Mnguni, will you just take your seat, please. Why are you rising, hon member?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: The member asked me a question; I am happy to respond. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): No, you can discuss it in the corridors outside later, hon Steenhuisen. [Laughter.] [Interjections.] Or over a beverage outside, not now! Continue, hon Mnguni.

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Mr P J MNGUNI: I would like to start by acknowledging profusely the points made by hon Madala Masuku, who mapped a clear context of infrastructure development as well as the case that he compellingly stated, which included the infrastructural roll-out plan, and also highlighting infrastructure as part and parcel of a function of the economic system or the economic framework, which he visited in great detail.

He did outline policy approaches and structures for infrastructure development or delivery, inclusive of - if I may summarise from his presentation here: Eight hundred and billion rands over the last three years or since 2014 dedicated to infrastructure development; 784 000 jobs that have been created; or to put it differently R1 billion a day that had been spent.

He did allude to the 2012 National Infrastructure Plan which consolidated 150 various individual or scattered projects in nine provinces, brought together under 18 Strategic Infrastructure Projects, SIPs. He then referred to various bulk infrastructure grants.

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I had thought that there was going to be a discussion whether those figures are fallacy or not, and they don't exist. They remain fact and they cannot be proven otherwise: The spatial manifestation and the undoing of the apartheid legacy via these various tools that were alluded to.

Well, the hon Maynier stood here. It is very sad for some of us who as teenagers faced the might of racial supremacy, the harassment as youth. Some of us never had youth; we were on the run through and through. We had to fight up until we brought apartheid to its knees.

Twenty four years into the democracy, you get signs of bullying and you get signs of insults. I will quote, and we can go to Hansard because I really listened attentively while hon Maynier was on the floor. Some of the statements were: The hon President of the country.

In fact there is no alternative to that President in this country. You rather rest assured, have peace with yourself, have peace with your family and children and

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know that you are not going to usher in anything better than what the South Africans have actually mandated to President Cyril Ramaphosa.

In actual fact, you say he is a man without a plan, in a toxic mix, which has got much spoken and little stimulus. These are the words thrown at us. It really reminds me of the apartheid era. This is what we were told, day in and day out, by the apartheid supremacists. We were nothing. All our leaders were nothing! Nelson Mandela was nothing! Oliver Tambo was nothing! [Interjections.]

Yet again, President Cyril Ramaphosa is nothing but a man with much spoken and little stimulus. [Applause.] You have not followed; you have closed your ears. In actual fact, President Ramaphosa has done everything of the best in turning the country around. [Interjections.] He should be congratulated; he saved South Africa! [Interjections.]

And, I am just short of being as religious as some of you can profess to be, to say: He is actually God sent, hon Maynier, ... [Interjections.] ... to help our country. As

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we speak, hon Masuku highlighted the targets of investments as a mechanism to turn around to ensure the employment of this 9,8 million people who are unemployed. President Ramaphosa is doing nothing less. He is spending sleepless nights in making sure things are in order.

Then there was a bunch of other issues that hon Maynier referred to, including land expropriation without compensation, state banks and nationalisation. Let me put those under one basket and say: On land expropriation, don't you think you read the rules carefully that you will then be guilty of anticipation? Do you know there is a rule in the rules that is called the Rule of Anticipation?

Already as we sit this morning, yesterday, throughout the week and through the weeks, there has been an engagement on the discussion of land expropriation without compensation. To come here and want to make contributions on an issue is being guilty, falling foul of violating Anticipation Rule. [Interjections.] Yes, it is!

[Interjections.]

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The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Hon Mnguni, will you just take your seat, please. Yes hon member?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: House Chairperson, the hon Maynier will not be guilty of that because the Programming Committee would have had to program the matter for him to be in violation of the Rule of Anticipation. [Interjections.] It is not a violation!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): Thank you hon member. Thank you. Take your seat, please. Continue, hon Mnguni.

Mr P J MNGUNI: Hon Steenhuisen, let us respond to this. One very patriotic South African, in 1990 - and I will tell you that the venue was Lentegour - says:

When there was a poor white problem in the 1940s, what did the Afrikaner or the Nationalist government do?

They called for the nationalisation of banks, the nationalisation of everything. They called for co-operatives and all.

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Now, when we in the ANC, in the present day ...

[Interjections.] That was what the white government did.

[Interjections.] That is why in demographic terms, if you count now, the percentage of black people who are toiling unemployed is far higher. It is due to the architecture in the 40s. It is in what Joe Slovo says - because I know you would not know who said this, at Lentegour in 1990, after the negotiations, or the talks about talk - that:

When there was a poor white problem, then they called for nationalisation of mines, nationalisation of banks and the formation of co-operatives ...

This is how you still have some establishments to this day, like Volkskas and many other institutions. If you want me to list them, I will list them happily for you because you don't listen to others. [Interjections.] Now, when there was a poor white problem ... Do you know there was a poor white problem in this country?

[Interjections.]

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Yes! So you understood then, and you benefited from the nationalisation, the co-operatives and everything.

[Applause.] [Interjections.] Now, as a consequence, there is a poor black problem. When it comes to the poor black problem, you don't want us to prescribe solutions.

[Applause.] You seek to condemn all the solutions we prescribe.

You think there must be no state bank? Go to all the countries! [Interjections.] All of us are fairly travelled! Find out if there are no state banks. There are! There are state banks throughout, even in the first world and the second world. So, what is your problem with those resolutions of the governing party?

[Interjections.]

We got insults! The hon Deputy President is not in the House. He is said to be the most dangerous this and that. You think we don't know English? You taught us! Yes, it is your own language - the language of your own grandfathers - but we can talk you and meet you at your

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own level in that own language because language is neutral anyway. [Applause.] [Interjections.]

Now you tell us: How dare, in a debate on infrastructure, do you castigate the integrities of hon members of this House? I dare repeat, hon House Chair, that hon Maynier, for the purposes of this House, is honourable. And, I repeat: Hon Maynier! But, you know very well, it is only for purposes of this House and nothing else! [Laughter.] [Applause.]

The last speaker before me is the hon Chief Whip of the Opposition. He pretends like he is going to talk about infrastructure. Then, he goes and camps in some unfortunate terrain that he has lost - the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. There is one or few notes if we read elections from the same notebook hon Steenhuisen, through you hon House Chair: You never had an outright victory in Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. No! [Interjections.]

In the wards at Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, you lost to the ANC. Go and search *Google* for statistics here and

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now. Raise your hand and correct me! In Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, you lost the wards to the ANC - over all, the municipality, in electoral terms. We are in a democracy now for 24 years. Yes, you know the other, but we are talking about this people's democracy. In a democracy that municipality is called 'hung' - h-u-n-g!

The Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality is and was a hung municipality. [Applause.] So, the date of 27 August that you refer to is a date that was bound to happen because Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality was hung during 2016 Local Government Elections.

In a figurative sense, the poor or minority parties there could not longer hold the yoke of bullyism by the DA whenever it goes. In the Western Cape, Mam' Patricia De Lille must run for her life! Everywhere else people run, and you talk about all the things you talk about.

There was hon Greyling here. He used to sit somewhere there. Where did you take him? You deployed him to the

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Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, but you dare stand here to talk about the metros and everything else. Look yourself in the script: What kind of party are you? What kind of hypocrisy the party that the DA actually is?

[Interjections.]

It is able to withdraw hon Greyling from the floor, take him to the Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality and think that all other parties in all other metros cannot do anything? In fact, we await an obvious day. The obvious day is: Mayibuye City of Johannesburg! [Interjections.]

The obvious day is: Mayibuye City of Tshwane!

[Interjections.]

You do know that is just a matter of time. All you can do now is stand in this national platform and lament. The fact is: Our brothers and sisters - the black parties in the opposition - have really discovered who you are in reality. They are clear that they would rather sort out differences with the majority party - the ANC - than work with you. [Interjections.]

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So, the metros will come before the next local government elections. Don't be surprised. I can't even say: Surprise, surprise! Because, with those metros of Gauteng, you must just prepare benches and take some dead wood out to refield/redeploy Mayor Msimanga and Mayor Whoever back here, or face whatever axe you will face.

The sad news you know very well - you have been seeing statistics - is that going to the next elections, the ruling party, which is the ANC, will in fact not go weaker. If anything, it is going stronger!

[Interjections.] We cannot wait for 2019! [Applause.]

[Interjections.]

We cannot wait for 2019. The ANC is ready for you! Your benches are going to shrink. Some of you must find their way or alternative things to do. The ANC is here to govern yet another term. Thank you, hon House Chair.

[Applause.]

Mr N L S KWANKWA: Thank you very much, to all the speakers who contributed in this debate. I think ...

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*IsiXhosa:*

...ndixakwe ...

*English:*

... by this one question and I want to put it in Xhosa.

*IsiXhosa:*

Ukuba thina sigqiba ekubeni sizakwenza uRhulumente kabani nabani na, yingxaki kabani leyo? Bangena phi? Ningena phi DA?

*English:*

The bottom line is that I just want to start with this issue of land expropriation without compensation, hon Maynier. I don't think the *Boogeyman* approach can ever work. There is never a correct time to redistribute land using land expropriation without compensation because the markets and those who have money will sabotage you anyway. All that we need to do is make sure that we do it the right way and the most responsible manner that is not going to sabotage the South African economy.

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I want to come to you hon Steenhuisen. You made a number of allegations against the UDM, including my leader. I think one of things that we miss is that we need to put it on record and say that one of the things that we have been consistently doing, as the UDM, is asking you a specific question saying: If you have evidence of corruption against Mongameli Bobani, bring it forward. [Interjection.]

I read the Price Waterhouse Cooper's report but we were never given the supporting evidence. I don't need a book because the book doesn't give me evidence. At times, some of these books are actually not different from the newspapers. They come up with all sorts of allegations and they are captured by certain people. The other issue here, which is the problem with the DA in particular, is an issue that we highlighted even during the mediation efforts between Trollip and Bobani: That you need to learn to be able to lead in a collective.

[Interjections.]

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It is a matter of collective leadership that has caused the complete collapse of the coalition local government. The other issue is: No one can tell us who we are going to form a coalition government with. [Interjections.] We remain an independent political party and no one can try to intimidate us. [Applause.] That will never work!

Show me tenders. I have been told that exactly what Bobani is doing at the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan Municipality without leadership, without leadership, is what the DA did when we were still part of the coalition. The DA ... [Interjections.] Maybe the National Treasury is also captured. Who knows? [Interjections.]

Apparently at the time, what happened is that the DA requested a briefing, as head of the local government. They requested a briefing to ask: What tenders did we have; and what are the vacancies at the municipalities, because they wanted to be able to map the way forward. When the UDM does it; it is a problem! [Time expired.] Thank you.

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Debate concluded.

**LETTA MBULU'S HOME IN ORLANDO EAST, SOWETO**

(Draft resolution)

Ms S P TSOLELI: I move without notice:

That the House -

(1) notes that on 23 August 2018, Heritage Ways announced that one of South Africa's foremost music luminaries, Letta Mbulu's home in Orlando East, Soweto, will be turned into a heritage site;

(2) further notes that this house where Letta Mbulu was born will be honoured in 24 September with a Johannesburg Heritage Site Blue Plaque from Heritage Ways in partnership with the City of Johannesburg Immovable Heritage Department and

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the Johannesburg Heritage Foundation, for being the cradle that reared a national treasure;

- (3) acknowledges that various artists, including Letta Mbulu, played a significant role in the struggle for South African liberation through their art and music, and some of them went to foreign lands to spread the message about our conditions;
- (4) believes that this initiative should be a continuous process of uncovering the unsung heroes, who are mostly recognised outside the borders of our country than being recognised and honoured in their country of birth; and
- (5) calls for more recognition of South African artists for their contribution in developing art and putting South African art in the world stage.

[Applause.]

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Agreed to.

**EAST RAND WATER AUTHORITY EXPENDITURE**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr M WATERS: House Chair, I move without notice:

That the House -

(1) notes that despite only having 650 permanent staff members, the East Rand Water Authority, ERWAT, spent in a three month period R84 000 on twin ply toilet paper, which means that each employee, on average, visited the toilets for a minimum of five times per day;

(2) further notes that ERWAT paid R1 040 per ream of A4 blue printing paper which retails at R140 per ream, this is 740% above the retail price and they spent R165 000 on tea and coffee, equating to approximately 600 000 cups of coffee or 12

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cups per employee per day; they also spent R165 000 on biscuits during this period;

- (3) calls upon the management of ERWAT to tighten their belts and lead by example, given the financial state that Ekurhuleni Metro is under, instead of spending incredible R2 000 per person for boardroom lunches; and
- (4) recognises that the ANC-run metro is wasting money on luxuries while basic services are not being delivered to the residents of Ekurhuleni;
- (5) applauds the DA-run metros across the country for priding themselves on extracting value for money meant for real change to service delivery.

Thank you, House Chairperson. [Applause.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): If there are no objections, I put the motion.

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Mr P J MNGUNI: The ANC object.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): There is an objection.

**COLLISION OF TWO METRORAIL TRAINS AT ELOFF EXTENSION IN  
SELBY, SOUTH OF JOHANNESBURG**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr S P MHLONGO: I move without notice:

That the House –

(1) notes the collision of two Metrorail trains on  
Tuesday at Selby in Johannesburg;

(2) further notes that the collision left 112  
commuters seriously injured;

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- (3) recognises that because of the legacy of apartheid spatial planning it was mainly black people who were injured in that collision;
- (4) further recognises the need for the re-imagining of our cities and how they are planned;
- (5) acknowledges the need for an investigation into what went wrong and caused the crash;
- (6) further acknowledges that Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa, Prasa, is responsible for those that use its service and is liable for the medical care of all who were injured;
- (7) wishes those who were injured a strong and speedy recovery.

Agreed to.

**DEATH OF SIX SCHOOL LEARNERS**

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(Draft Resolution)

Ms J V BASSON: House Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes the sadness of the death of six school learners who were killed in an accident after the minibus they were travelling in collided head-on with a bus at Nkomazi, Mpumalanga, on Friday, 31 August;
- (2) further notes that four of the six learners died at the scene while the other two died in hospital;
- (3) also notes that 25 people who were critically injured during the accident were rushed to the nearest hospital;
- (4) understands that the case of culpable homicide was registered with the police;

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(5) acknowledges the presence of the safety engineering team from the Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison that was despatched to investigate the crush;

(6) pleads with the drivers who are veering commuters to always adhere to the road safety.

I thank you. [Time expired.]

Agreed to.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Mr C T Frolick): You are reminded hon members that motions without notice should not exceed one and a half minute.

**RECOGNITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WILDLIFE COLLEGE STAFF**

**MEMBERS**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr N SINGH: House Chair, I move without notice:

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That the House -

- (1) notes that the Southern African Wildlife College staff members, Bruce McDonald and Marianne De Kock, were recognised at the 2018 Rhino Conservation Awards on Friday, 24 August 2018;
- (2) further notes that they were placed second and third respectively in the category 'Rhino Conservation Supporter' for their exceptional contribution to the cause;
- (3) acknowledges that the Rhino Conservation Awards were founded in 2011 to recognise significant role players in rhino conservation;
- (4) further acknowledges that the gala event to announce the winners was hosted by the Game Rangers Association of Africa, the Department of Environmental Affairs, Carl Zeiss AG and China New Enterprises Inc, under the patronage of His Serene Highness, Prince Albert II of Monaco, who

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delivered a video message commending all of the nominees for their contribution to the struggle;

(5) recognises that McDonald is the College's aerial wing pilot and Marianne De Kock is Programmes Manager for Protected Area Integrity, African Field Ranger Training Services Division;

(6) urges all South Africans to be mindful of conservation and note that success will only be achieved if we tackle our challenges together, whether it's in running a centre of specialisation in rhino conservation education, training and skills development or tackling the most pressing of conservation issues out in the field.

Agreed to.

**CONTINUOUS SCOURGE OF CHILD KIDNAPPING, CHILD  
TRAFFICKING, CHILD MURDERS AND RAPES**

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(Draft Resolution)

Prof N M KHUBISA: House Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes with shock and disgust the continuous scourge of child kidnapping, child trafficking, child murders and rapes that happen when children walk to and from schools in most parts of our country;
- (2) further notes that in most instances children are kidnapped for days or months and then killed, left in the bushes to die and decompose;
- (3) calls upon the law enforcement agencies to arrest the perpetrators and that justice must be served so that they get harsh sentences.

Agreed to.

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**MBALENTLE SIPENGANE PASSION FOR FARMING**

(Draft Resolution)

Ms T M A TONGWANE: I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes with pride the story of Mbalentle Sipengane, who became a successful farmer at the age of 24;
- (2) further notes that she runs Monzai Eggs, a poultry farm on a plot outside Vanderbijlpark;
- (3) understands that since taking over the running of her family's poultry farm two years ago, the 24-year-old Mbalentle Sipengane has more than doubled the farm's turnover;
- (4) further understands that the farm produces more than 31 857 trays of eggs a year, allowing

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Sipengane to generate an annual turnover of more than R1,4 million;

(5) remembers that the farm belongs to the Department of Land Reform and has been leased to her parents' company, Monzai Eggs Poultry Farm, since 2004;

(6) further remembers that her unexpected passion for farming was instilled in her by her parents, who struggled to keep Monzai Eggs Poultry Farm going over the years;

(7) believes that her success will encourage youth to be involved in farming; and

(8) congratulates Mbalentle Sipengane on her successful venture.

Thank you.

Agreed to.

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WORLD BOXING CHAMPION, ZOLANI TETE

(Draft Resolution)

Ms N L S KWANKWA: House Chair, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes that Zolani Tete received a car from Mercedes Benz in recognition of his achievements in the sport of boxing;
- (2) further notes that, he was made an ambassador of the motor vehicle company a month ahead of his World Boxing Super Series bantamweight clash against Russian Michael Ayolan in Russia;
- (3) believing that these acts by manufacturer show their genuine intention to develop and invest in the social fabric of the most destitute parts of the country;

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- (4) encourages government to attract more companies, like Mercedes Benz in South Africa that add value to the country over and above job creation;
- (5) recognises the importance that sport plays in building a society; and
- (6) sends its well wishes to Zolani Tete in his match against Russian Micheal Ayolan on 13 October this year.

Thank you.

Agreed to.

**LAWS OF CRICKET PUBLISHED IN ISIXHOSA**

(Draft resolution)

Mr R T HUGO: I move without notice:

That the House -

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- (1) notes that in a groundbreaking and historical move, the laws of cricket have been published in isiXhosa;
- (2) further notes that it is the first time ever that the laws of the game have been published in an African language;
- (3) also notes that the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport in the Western Cape, linguistic and isiXhosa language specialist, Xolisa Tshongolo and cricket historian, Andre Odendaal, were among those who worked with Cricket South Africa and Marylebone cricket club for the translation; and
- (4) applauds this as it will go a long way in creating opportunities for kids playing cricket and in building one South Africa for all.

Agreed to.

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THE DEATH OF INKOSI MAQOMA KA NQGIKA KA RHARHABE KA PHALO  
ON ROBBEN ISLAND IN 1873

(Draft Resolution)

Ms N V MENTE: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes that on Sunday 9 September, it will be 145 years since the death of iNkosi Maqoma ka Nqgika ka Rharhabe ka Phalo who was murdered on Robben Island by the British Colonial regime in 1873;
- (2) further notes that iNkosi Maqoma, affectionately known as *Jongumsobomvu*, was according to his biographer, Timothy Stapleton, perhaps the greatest guerrilla fighter ever produced in sub-Saharan Africa, and that he led three of the nine wars of resistance fought by

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African people in the Eastern Cape against British colonialism and land dispossession;

(3) acknowledges that Maqoma was hated by the British colonial regime for his resolute fight against their rapacious annexation of land from African people, and for his bravery in the wars that he led against them;

(4) further acknowledges that the British could only defeat him by adopting scorched earth tactics by burning crops and capturing women and children;

(5) understands that despite all this, South Africa today recognizes Maqoma's tormentors, such as Harry Smith and other colonial leaders, but has done nothing in memory of this great fighter for reclamation of African land;

(6) further understands that today, 145 years later, the dream of reclamation of African land

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that Maqoma died for is close to being realised; and

- (7) registers its appreciation to the Mqgeshe Royal Place, the House of Sandile, for the role Maqoma played, and assures the rest of the African people for whom Maqoma died fighting, and ensure them that Maqoma's death was not in vain, join us when we proclaim: "Aaaa *Jongumsobomvu.*"

Agreed to.

**NEW DOCUMENTARY "DISTRICT SIX RISING FROM THE DUST"  
BAGGED AN AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE FROM THE SCANDINAVIAN FILM  
FESTIVAL**

(Draft Resolution)

Ms X TOM: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

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- (1) notes that a new documentary "District Six Rising from the Dust" has bagged an award for excellence from the Scandinavian Film Festival, where it will be making its world premiere at the festival in Helsinki, Finland, in October 2018;
- (2) acknowledges that this new documentary has given a voice to the dispossessed community of District Six in Cape Town;
- (3) further acknowledges that the film will also be making its international premiere at the Cape Town International Film Market and Festival next year;
- (4) understands that in the documentary the film maker, Weaam Williams, along with her husband, Nafia Kocks, talks about her personal account of how in 1966 the homes and land of her grandparents were declared an all-white area under the oppressive Group Areas Act;

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- (5) recalls that Williams and her family moved back into District Six in 2013 when a house was restituted to her family, and they have worked on this project for five years; and
- (6) congratulates the producers of the film, Williams and Kocks, on receiving the award. We so move.

Agreed to.

**PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND  
SANITATION AND THE COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL  
RESEARCH TO ENHANCE SERVICE DELIVERY**

(Draft Resolution)

Ms N F SHABALALA: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

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- (1) congratulates the partnership between the two departments, in particular the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to enhance service delivery to those who lack access to water;
- (2) notes that the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have partnered to complete a project on the Validation and Verification of Water Users;
- (3) further notes that while the initial primary purpose of this work was to determine existing lawful use of national water resources, this project also formed a critical basis for other aspects of water management, such as macro and micro-water resource planning, water allocation reform, water use compliance, monitoring and enforcement. The ANC so move. [Applause.]

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Agreed to.

**DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION PAYING R1316 PER CHILD IN  
EACH AND EVERY SCHOOL**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr L M NTSHAYISA: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes that the Department of Basic Education is paying R1316 per child in each and every school per year;
- (2) further notes that 50% of the amount per child must be used for minor repairs; and therefore finds it surprising that learners are taught in classrooms without windowpanes and with broken doors;

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- (3) acknowledges that it is amazing that the school cannot even erect one toilet in the meantime while they are waiting for the financial allocation from the department;
- (4) understands that in some schools, there are no locks for the principal's office or the staffroom - where is the money;
- (5) further understands that in any public school, the School Governing Body should also be responsible for monitoring how monies are spent; and
- (6) therefore, calls on the Department of Education to address these challenges. I so move.

Agreed to.

**FIRE AT THE CLAY OVEN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT IN FOURWAYS,**

**JOHANNESBURG ON 1 SEPTEMBER 2018**

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(Draft Resolution)

Ms N NDONGENI: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

- (1) notes with sadness the death of a person and injury of three others in a fire at the Clay Oven informal settlement in Fourways, Johannesburg, on Saturday, 1st September 2018;
- (2) further notes that around 80 homes were gutted and about 200 people were displaced due to the blaze;
- (3) believes that the fire started during a domestic dispute;
- (4) calls upon residents to be vigilant when heating devices are activated at homes; and

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- (5) conveys its condolences to the family and colleagues of the deceased. I so move.

Agreed to.

**THE DA WON THE NALA WARD BY-ELECTION YESTERDAY IN THE  
FREE STATE**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr S C MOTAU: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House –

- (1) notes that the DA won the Nala ward by-election yesterday in the Free State, taking it from the ANC;

- (2) further notes that the DA grew from receiving 28,35% of the votes to 48,82%;

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(3) recognises that the people of Nala have had enough of poor service delivery; and

(4) acknowledges that the community realises that the DA is the only party that can bring total positive change to South Africa. I so move.

[Applause.]

**THREE FIRE FIGHTERS DIED IN THE JOHANNESBURG CBD, ON  
WEDNESDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER 2018**

(Draft Resolution)

Mr D J KABINI: Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House -

(1) notes with great sadness the death of the three fire fighters who were trying to put out a blaze in the building occupied by the Gauteng Provincial Departments of Health and Human Settlement in the Johannesburg CBD, on 37

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Albertina Sisulu Road, on Wednesday, 5  
September 2018;

- (2) further notes that while responding to the blaze, one fire fighter fell from one of the top floors of the building, while another two died while trying to extinguish the deadly fire;
- (3) understands that thirteen health workers and eight fire fighters were admitted to hospital;
- (4) further understands that there is confirmation that the building was "not compliant" in terms of health and safety regulations, and was only 21% compliant, while ideally it should be 85% or higher in terms of compliance;
- (5) realises that the cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained;

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- (6) welcomes the planned investigation geared at ascertaining the cause of the fire;
- (7) commends fire fighters, police and paramedics for their quick response;
- (8) further commends the fire fighters for the supreme sacrifice of risking their lives in order to save the lives of others as well as property;
- (9) conveys its condolences to the families of the deceased; and
- (10) wishes those injured a speedy recovery.

We so move. [Applause.]

Agreed to.

**ERADICATE UNSAFE AND INAPPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH**

**ASIDI**

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(Member's Statement)

Ms N GINA (ANC): The ANC congratulates the Department of Basic Education on the strides being made to eradicate unsafe and inappropriate infrastructure through the Accelerated Schools Infrastructure Initiative, ASIDI, programme.

On Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> September 2018, the Minister of Basic Education, Mrs Angie Motshekga, handed over the impressive new state of the art school to Delft South Primary school, here in the Western Cape. This will serve this community, giving renewed hope and restoring dignity to education for this community. We are hopeful that this new infrastructure will be a safe haven for young learners who have to navigate through drug infested streets and gangsterism in their community.

This marks 205 the number of ASIDI schools that have been complicated and handed over to the communities across the country. More than the story of bricks and mortar, ASIDI schools are helping to restore the dignity and pride of

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people who had gone for too long deprive of facilities that are taken from them.

NELSON MANDELA BAY TENDERS

(Member's Statement)

Mr K J MILEHAM (DA): It hasn't taken the coalition for corruption long to get their sticky fingers back into the till in Nelson Mandela Bay.

Last week the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in the Eastern Cape, Fikile Xasa, facilitated an illegal regime change in the city. As I said at the time, this was little more than a *coup d'etat*.

On Friday, the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, COGTA, sent a team to Nelson Mandela Bay to determine the facts surrounding the matter. They were shown the door by the UDM's pretender to the mayoral

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post, Mongameli Bobani and his cronies, and accused of being "spies".

Now, it is reported in the media that so-called Mayor Bobani issued illegal instructions to heads of departments, through his ANC sidekicks, to interfere in tender processes and the appointment of municipal personnel. This is in clear violation of the Municipal Systems Act and the Code of Conduct for Councillors. But that has never stopped Bobani and his gang before.

The question we need to ask ourselves is whether this is still a country where the Rule of Law reigns supreme? And if it does, what is the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs doing to sort out the mess created by his colleagues in Nelson Mandela Bay and restore it to its lawfully elected government, namely the DA and its coalition partners. [Applause.]

**AWARENESS OF SAFE ABORTION**

(Member's Statement)

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Ms N V MENTE (EFF): Chair, the 28<sup>th</sup> September is International Safe Abortion Day, and like many countries in the world, too many South African women put their lives at risk because they do not have access to safe abortions.

If government is committed to the rights and protection of women as they claimed for the whole of August, the Department of Health must ensure that the reproductive rights of women, like access to safe abortion is protected.

We call on the Department of Health to use the International Safe Abortion Day as an opportunity to raise awareness about safe abortions and that the Department of Health must dedicate this day to a national programme with events in each province with a built up of awareness campaign and communication messages to ensure maximum participation. To educate women, health care providers and society at large about abortion rights and where safe abortion can be accessed.

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Let's all support our women, especially young girls and educate them about safe abortions. Thank you.

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt A T Didiza): Ngiyabonga. Nyalo ngitawucela lilunga lelihlon lenhlangano yakaKhongolose nalikhona lelifuna kusho lutfo. Nine bekunene, ukhona yini lofuna kuphakamisa umbono wakhe. [Kuhlaba lulwimi.] Yebo Nkhosi.

**ACCESS OF WATER FOR ALL**

(Member's Statement)

Mr D MNGUNI (ANC): The ANC congratulates and commends the partnership between the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research to enhance service delivery to those who lack access to water. The Department of Water and Sanitation and the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research have partnered to complete a project on the validation and verification of water users.

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While the initial primary purpose of this work was to determine existing lawful use of national water resources; this project also formed a critical basis for other aspects of water management, such as macro and micro water resource planning, water allocation reform, water use compliance, monitoring and enforcement. This venture is another way where the ANC-led government is working towards ensuring fair and reliable access to water for all. I thank you.

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt A T Didiza): Ngiyabonga. Nine bekunene, malunga lahlon, anginicele nkosi yami kutsi nikusebentise loku lokufakwa etindlebeni, khona nitekuva nasikhuluma lolulwimi loluvumelekile kulelive. Nyalo nje ngibonile kutsi labanye benu abakeva tu kutsi bengitsini. [Kuhlaba lulwini.]

Hhayi-ke ngiyabonga. Sengitawucela lilunga lelihlon le-IFP.

**CORRUPTION IN APPOINTMENT OF MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

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(Member's Statement)

Mr X NGWEZI (IFP): House Chairperson, indeed, "Malibongwe". The King Cetshwayo District Municipality is currently in the process of hiring a candidate into the position of the Municipal Manager, the one and only Mrs Mbali Ndlovu.

This comes as a shock to many particularly because in her previous employment as uMhlathuze Deputy Municipal Manager Cooperate Services, allegations of misconduct were made against her and she underwent an investigation in this regard, albeit she was technically exonerated of these allegations. Her reputation has nonetheless been tainted since.

House Chairperson, earlier this year, the procurement in the municipality approved of buses that were meant for the District Mayoral Cup which never set. Instead the ANC games set and this was during the by-elections that were in the uMthojaneni Municipality.

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The Head of Procurement in this municipality where this candidate is supposed to be employed is actually Mr Ndlovu, who is the husband to the candidate. Council has approved of the candidacy under the leadership of the ANC. A candidate who fails to deliver in her previous position as Deputy, yet the Council saw her fit to hold the greater position of the Municipal Manager in the District.

We call on the Minister to investigate this conflict of interest for it is in the public interest to do so. Thank you.

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt A T Didiza): Ngiyabonga lunga lelihlon, nyalo ngitawucela lilunga lelihlon le-NFP.

**APPALLING STATE OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

(Member's Statement)

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Prof M N KHUBISA (NFP): House Chairperson, the matter of ageing and crumbling infrastructure in our cities, suburbs and towns is a very serious one. Our roads get worn out and remain in status of disrepair for a long time. Potholes stay uncovered for a long time. Sometimes those who are tasked with these jobs do a shabby one. At one point both pedestrians and vehicle users alerted us to a road between Nkwazi and Darnall that had a big hole and has been in this state of disrepair for a long time.

The R66 road that takes us to uMthonjaneni goes via Nkwaleni in Ndundulu has had a lot of accidents. There is a cry for some drastic measures to be taken for we cannot afford to lose lives every year whilst most Metros and other local municipalities dumping sites are not fenced and children usually play around them and end up picking up used and dangerous elements like needles and inject themselves and catch a lot of diseases. Sometimes they drink poisonous stuff and are contaminated.

In some towns schools and clinics have water pipes for drinkable water which contains toxic waste and people end

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up drinking all toxic elements. In most towns electricity poles and cords remain bare or uncovered and pose a death trap for children and adults. Some government buildings are in a state of repair and electrical wires remain uncovered for a long time, thus posing danger when there are thunderstorms.

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt A T Didiza): Ngiyabonga. Nyalo-ke, ngicela lilunga lelihlon lakaKhongolose.

**WOMEN AWARDED RESEARCH CHAIRS**

(Member's Statement)

Mr M D KEKANA (ANC): Chairperson, the ANC congratulates all 15 women awarded new Research Chairs that are funded by the Department of Science and Technology under South African Research Chairs Initiative program recently.

To date, 216 Research Chairs have been awarded and 203 are operational in various disciplines and research

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fields at South African public universities and National Research Facilities. While the SA Research Chairs Initiative, SARCHI, has been successful in retaining leading South African researchers and attracting leading foreign researchers to South Africa, the initiative has not been as successful in ensuring racial and gender equity. For instance, of the operational Research Chairs, females comprise 37%, while Blacks are underrepresented, collectively accounting for only 27%. The addition of these 15 chairs of the Department of Science and Technology and National Research Foundation, NRF, will increase the number of awarded Chairs from the current 216 awarded to 234 Chairs. This will also see an increase in the number of female chairs from the current 80, which is 37% operational Chairs to 95, which is 41% female Chairs. I thank you. [Applause.]

**ISSUING OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND  
TRAINING CERTIFICATES AND TRADE TESTS DELAYING YOUTH  
ADVANCEMENT**

(Member's Statement)

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Ms D CARTER (Cope): The crisis in the issuing of technical and vocational education and training, TVet, certificates and trade tests is hampering the ability of our youth to find gainful employment and in other instances result in the exploitation in the workplace, where employers refuse to acknowledge qualifications obtained in the absence of requisite certificates. Letters of results from institutions are accepted.

This unacceptable problem that causes anguish and hardship goes more than a decade, in some instances as far back as 2007. I have passionately spoken about this on more than four occasions. Despite reassurance of the decade-long backlog had been attended to, we continue to receive multiple reports from frustrated, anxious and angst-ridden students and families alike. Is this what one could expect from a caring and people-centred government? Is this aligned to the values and principles espoused in Chapter 10 of our Constitution of a high standard of professionalism, of efficiency and of a development orientated and accountable public administration?

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To just give you an example, qualified tradesmen are still being paid the salary of an apprentice electricians and apprentice plumbers, two or three years later because they have not received their certificates. Thank you.

**ANC EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT HIGH NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICANS  
DETAINED ABROAD**

(Member's Statement)

Mr M S MOTIMELE: The ANC expresses concern about the high number of South Africans detained abroad on a variety of charges, predominantly drug related. Recently, a male South African citizen has been sentenced to death in Vietnam. The man was arrested and charged with drug smuggling in 2016 and the sentence has been handed down this year. We are pleased that the Department of International Relations and Co-operation is rendering consular support to the family of the man.

The department committed itself in taking the lead from the concerned citizen with regard to the possibility of

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appealing the sentence. There are currently 800 South Africans doing time in foreign jails. The ANC supports Minister Lindiwe Sisulu's call on South Africans travelling abroad to familiarise themselves with the legal and cultural practices of the countries they are visiting.

**DA CONDEMNS ILLEGAL LAND INVASIONS AND EXPROPRIATION  
WITHOUT COMPENSATION**

(Member's Statement)

Mr T J BRATTESETH (DA): Hon House Chair, Venezuela has the largest oil reserves in the world but this is not seized from the social policies of Chavez and Maduro governments. Venezuela's GDP was once on par with countries such as Norway, now under socialist rule. Its inflation is estimated to reach one million per cent by December this year. It may even break the record set by Zimbabwe in 2007 where prices of food in shops doubled every 24 hours.

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Chavez began with the undermining of democracy and state control of the economy. His populist policies has sparked illegal land invasion, the nationalisation of land and businesses. The lack of private or individual property rights immediately cut off foreign investment. Taxes increased to compensate this but the ever present corruption finally ensured that two million Venezuelans are now rummaging through dustbins looking for food. Hon Malema led a delegation to admire Venezuela in 2010. Their red berets are similar to those won by the "Chavistas", and now the ANC is hurdling down the same populist road with land expropriation without compensation. Wherever these policies have been tried, they fail. The DA condemns illegal land invasions and opposes expropriation without compensation. Don't drive our people into further poverty. I thank you.

**INVENTOR OF ELECTRIC ENGINE MELUSI NTULI USED AND  
EXPLOITED BY DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

(Member's Statement)

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Mr N PAULSEN (EFF): It is the white supremacists that are imposing sanctions on Venezuela. The Department of Science of technology is failing the young black scientist and inventors of our country. Melusi Ntuli, a young man who has invented a brilliant electric engine was used and exploited by the Department of Science and Technology through misleading agreements and contracts. The department has braided Mr Ntuli as an example of how they support young scientist but till today they have done nothing for him.

In May this year after we raised this issue and the Minister promised that the government would support him. Four months later, there has been no progress and Mr Ntuli is still tied to a department that wants to claim his successes but has done nothing to assist him. Young black people continue to be fooled by this government. The department and the Minister must explain why they refuse to support Mr Ntuli and his project while continuing to claim his success and invention as their own. Thank you very much.

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**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY'S AWARDS GEARED  
TOWARDS CELEBRATING WOMEN DURING WOMEN'S MONTH**

(Member's Statement)

Ms A TUCK (ANC): House Chairperson, on 22 August 2018, the Department of Science and Technology successfully hosted the annual SA Women in Science Awards. The awards were renamed from Women in Science Awards, Wisa, to the SA Women in Science Awards, Sawisa, in order to avoid confusion with Water Institute of Southern Africa, Wisa - an institution that bears the same acronym. The SA Women in Science Awards reward and celebrate excellence of women in science and research. The awards have increased in stature since their inception in 2003, and have also become an important part of celebrating women during women's month.

This year's awards were held under the theme "100 Years of Albertina Sisulu, Woman of Fortitude: Women United in Moving South Africa Forward". The establishment of the Albertina Sisulu, SA Research Chairs Initiative, SACHI,

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in Nursing Care was in honour of Mama Sisulu who trained as a nurse, and the renaming of the Department of Science and Technology, DST Fellowship Awards to DST-Albertina Sisulu Fellowship Awards. This year's awards also saw an introduction of a Commemorative MeerKAT Award to celebrate the launch of MeerKAT. It rewards and celebrates a distinguished woman in astronomy who is nominated by the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory ... [Time expired.]

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVE LAUNCHED IN ADVANCING THE  
RURAL ECONOMY**

(Member's Statement)

Mr X MABASA (ANC): House Chairperson, at the end of August, the President of the Republic, Comrade Ramaphosa, accompanied by Premier Mathabatha and a team of strong Ministers - Minister Nkoane Mashabane, Hanekom, Zulu, Molewa and Deputy Minister Mathale and King Ramabulana of VhaVenda launched an intergovernmental initiative in Ha-

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Matsila village in Vhembe where the collaboration of public-private partnership was on show.

Government partnered with traditional leadership and NGOs in advancing the rural economy. This collaboration opens up the value chain in agriculture, wildlife economy, environmental promotion, biodiversity economy, arts and culture in the promotion of economic and social development. During the launch of the Enterprise Incubation Programme of the Department of Small Business Development and the Department of Environmental Affairs' Wildlife Project at Ha-Matsila village, this community has been awarded R10 million from the programme. They also benefited R4,5 million from the Shared Enterprise Infrastructure Fund.

The Ha-Matsila community applied and was granted a game donation from South African National Parks, SANParks, and that led to the establishment of the wildlife economy.

The objectives of the project include, among others ...

[Time expired.] ... collaboration is strength.

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**DA TAKES YET ANOTHER SMALL TOWN WARD OFF THE ANC IN BY-ELECTIONS**

(Member's Statement)

Mr Z N MBHELE (DA): Hon Chair, the DA has once again held its own in yesterday's municipal by-elections but this time with one important difference. The DA has taken yet another small town ward off the ANC. [Interjections.] In Ngwathe Local Municipality, the DA retained the seats and in Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality the DA grew its share of the votes.

The Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality seat was won where the election analyst said there was a steady decline in the ANC's share of the votes from 93% in 2011 to just 62% yesterday. He said that shows the ANC's position in Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality continues to worsen. Fresh from our seizure of an ANC ward in Walter Sisulu Local Municipality in the Eastern Cape last month, come news of the DA victory over the ANC in Ward 2 in Nala Local Municipality in the Free State.

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In Ward 2 the DA grew from 28% in 2016 to 48% yesterday, and took the seats off the ANC. These results show that voters have had enough of the ANC's misgovernance and are seeing that the DA delivers honest and effective governance. Even outsourcing its policy direction and development to the EFF has not been enough to save the ANC from the voters. [Applause.]

**2018 PUBLIC SERVICE MONTH LAUNCHED IN TSHWANE**

**METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

(Member's Statement)

Ms W S NEWHOUDT-DRUCHEN (ANC): Chairperson, the Public Service Month, which is in September, serves to honour men and women who serve our nation with pride, dignity and commitment. During the launch of 2018 Public Service Month in Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Minister Ayanda Dlodlo reminded the public servants to put public interest first in the execution of their official duties as per Regulation 11(b).

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They must also be committed through timely service to the development and upliftment of all South Africans as per Regulation 12(e). As the ANC, we agree and we are calling upon the public servants to use Public Service Month to honour the legacy of both former President Mandela and MaSisulu by inculcating the Batho Pele values when providing services to our people.

Every day, as we execute our responsibilities, we must ensure that we act professionally; we conduct ourselves ethically; we are corruption-free; and respect the law.

Public Service Month is one of the most critical flagship programmes of our country across the three spheres of government. In the state of the nation address early this year, President Cyril Ramaphosa made a clarion call to public servants to adhere to the Batho Pele Principles, by putting our people first. As a service delivery improvement programme, the Public Service Month is the ... Thank you. [Time expired.]

*Siswati:*

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Sihlalo Wendlu (Nkt. A T DIDIZA): Sesifike ekupheleni Kwetincomo neti Tatimende temalunga. Ngitawucela ke nyalo uma kukhona bo Ngcongcoshe labafisa kuphendvula kuletincomo temalunga baphakamise tandla. Basitfupha nje kuphela boNgcongcoshe. Landers, ngiyabonga babe.

Ngitawucela Ngcongcoshe weLitiko laboSomashishini Labancane, lilunga lelihloniphekile, Ndabezitha.

**INTERGOVERNMENTAL INITIATIVE LAUNCHED IN VHEMBE TO  
ADVANCE RURAL ECONOMY**

(Minister's Response)

The MINISTER OF SMALL BUSINESS: Chairperson, I would like to thank hon Mabasa for the comments and also thank the King of VhaVenda, Toni Mphephu Ramabulana and Chief Livhuwani Matzila for having engaged and worked with us in ensuring that the projects succeed. I would also like to request the communities to protect the projects which we went to launch so that these projects become a benefit to the communities.

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We are saddened to hear the news that the guest house in which we stayed during the launch was gutted down by the fire this afternoon. We will check what has happened with it and we feel sorry for the Matzila community. However, we also would like to call on other government departments, Parliament and others to utilise guest houses and small hotels in our communities so that small and medium enterprises, SMMEs can grow.

In conclusion, we would also like to ask all departments to continue paying SMMEs on time and implementing the 30% procurement. I thank you. [Applause.]

*Siswati:*

Sihlalo Wendlu (Nkt. A T Didiza): Ngitawucela ke nyalo liSekela Ngcongcoshe weLitiko leManti neNdle, make Tshwete. Emanti ...

*English:*

... It's water.

*Siswati:*

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Sihlalo Wendlu (Nkt. A T Didiza): Nitasifundza Siswati nine!

**INTERNATIONAL SAFE ABORTION DAY USED FOR SAFE ABORTION  
AWARENESS CAMPAIGN**

**COLLABORATION BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION  
AND COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH  
ENHANCES ACCESS TO WATER**

(Minister's Response)

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION: Am I allowed to answer two questions?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): You have two minutes and if you manage both the questions in two minutes, that will be okay.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AND SANITATION: Let me start by saying that there is nothing called abortion day. The Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights declared

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28 September an International Day. So, we have nothing called abortion day. The difference here is that they are saying international safe and not abortion.

I want to say to you that on Tuesday the Minister of Health has an amendment to change the name International Abortion Day to Choice on Termination of Pregnancy. So, this means ...

*IsiXhosa:*

... amakhosikazi anelungelo lokuzikhethela ukuba bafuna ukwenza ntoni na xa bexhatshaziwe.

*English:*

I want to thank hon Mnguni. Yes, indeed, the collaboration between the Department of Water and Sanitation and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was launched this year. We appreciate the collaboration as this is designed to take service delivery to another level by using innovation and working in an integrated way to resolve water and sanitation challenges in our society.

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This is the duty of the ANC to ensure that people have access to clean water and equitable access water. I thank you.

Ms N V MENTE: Hon House Chair, on a point of order: The Minister is not saying what I said. I said they must teach people about safe abortions and not anything about choice and everything. I said safe abortions Minister. You must listen.

*Siswati:*

Sihlalo Wendlu (Nkt. A T Didiza): Asilalelaneni Ndlu yesiShaya Mtsetfo. Nyalo ke sengitocela... boNgcongcoshe bami, asivaneni nkhosiyami. Ngitocela Ngcongcoshe weLitiko leteKuvikelwa kwaHulumende - kutsiwa "Ngulabahamba phasi".

**2018 PUBLIC SERVICE MONTH LAUNCHED IN TSHWANE**

**METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

(Minister's Response)

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The MINISTER OF STATE SECURITY: Hon House Chair, let me thank the hon member for raising issues of Public Service Month. We want to say that the relevance of this month is to instil and rebuild good ethics and professionalism in how public servants do their work. It is also to recommit and rededicate the public servants to the Principles of Batho Pele.

Again during this month, we also want to improve the morale and inculcate a sense of pride of being a public servant. Lastly, to improve service delivery by exposing senior and middle managers to the cold face of service delivery posts to identify challenges and develop plans for corrective action and interfacing with the citizens.

We call upon Members of Parliament and citizens to join forces with government during this Public Service Month by participating in all public service activities and programmes with a view to appreciate our government employees, which will in turn serve to encourage and lift up the quality and standard of our government employees delivery for public good and service. I thank you.

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**ANC CONCERNED WITH HIGH NUMBER OF SOUTH AFRICANS DETAINED  
ABROAD**

(Member's Statement)

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION: Hon House Chair, I would like to thank the hon member for raising the issue. I was in Vietnam a week ago only to receive the very disturbing news of the imprisonment of a South African national in that country. His offense was being a drug mule, to put it bluntly. In terms of the laws of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a convicted person has 15 days in which to appeal his or her conviction. That 15-day period has as yet not expired and assuming that the South African national does appeal, that appeal must be heard, and depending on the outcome of the appeal, the hon Minister of International Relations, the hon Lindiwe Sisulu, has given us the assurance that only then will consideration be given to providing further consular assistance to the person concerned. Thank you.

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**DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION ERADICATES UNSAFE AND  
INAPPROPRIATE INFRASTRUCTURE THROUGH ASIDI**

**NFP CONCERNED WITH APPALLING INFRASTRUCTURE AT  
MUNICIPALITY LEVEL**

(Minister's Response)

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: Hon House Chair, let me thank hon Basson for the comments about the Delft South Primary School which was opened recently. It is a school which can house 1 500 children and it is part of the bigger story around infrastructure delivery. In this case, it is collaboration between national government through the Asidi programme and provincial government.

This particular school has a computer and science laboratory, library and a nutrition centre. As part of the much bigger programme, in the last four years, 162 new schools have been opened across the country and 307 schools have been replaced. Many of them are mud schools, informal schools and broken schools. These are examples

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of renewing the education system, the absolute foundation of sustainable growth.

When we see young people being able to access a computer and learning the basics of maths and science, then we know we are really investing in the economy. Hon Khubisa cautioned us about some of the problems in challenges of implementation at local level with infrastructure. The point is well made and we need to ensure that we, in fact, capacitate municipalities.

One of our ideas now, hon Khubisa, is to use national agencies like Sanral and others to help with the road maintenance and the delivery at local level. Thank you very much.

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt. A T DIDIZA): Siyabonga kuboNgcongcoshe bematiko ngetimphendvulo tabo letincomekako. Nyalo ke sesiya esigabeni sokugcina. Uma nje ningatiphatsa kahle nitosheshe niphume.

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Kulesikhatsi samanje sitokwenta tiphakamiso. Titawuba nje timfishane, ngoba sitsi sitokwentani, sifuna leNdlu yenteni kulokulandzelako. Hhayi indzaba lendze, nine bekunene. Ngitawucela lilunga laKhongolose licala litsi nje caphucaphu.

*English:*

Mr N PAULSEN: On a point of order, House Chair. There were at least three Member Statements relating to science and technology, and there's been no response to it. Where is the Minister of Science and Technology, is she doing manicure or something? [Interjections.]

*Siswati:*

SIHLALO WENDLU (Nkt. A T DIDIZA): Lunga lelihloniphekile, Paulsen, hlala phansi. Siyabona sonkhe kutsi kute Ngcongcoshe lokhona lana. Sitawutfumela umlayeto, futsi naye utakuva kutsi benitsini kuleNdlu. Kungako kulomnyango sinaletindlela tokuchumana letibitwa nge Youtube, ne website yePhalamende khona longekho lana atewuva kahle kutsi bekutsiwani.

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Futsi angaphindze abone ebusuku kumabonakudze lokhombisa tindzaba tePhalamende lotfolakala ku 408. Nami ngitamcela kutsi akuphendvule ngoba impela nje uphatseke kabi. Ngiyabonga.

*English:*

What I'm trying to say, hon member ... [Interjection.]

Mr N PAULSEN: No, that is out of order. You're elected to come and represent ... [Interjection.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (MS A T DIDIZA): Order, hon member! That matter, you can raise it appropriately with the Speaker's office so that she can raise it with the Leader of Government Business. Thank you very much. But my Swati, I'm sure ...

*Siswati:*

... Usive kahle ngiko nje uphendvula.

*English:*

Can I now ask the DA.?

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*Siswati:*

Ngitonicela futsi kutsi nisifundze leSiswati.

*English:*

AN HON MEMBER: No, ANC.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (MS A T DIDIZA): Sorry, the ANC hasn't finished.

**NOTICES OF MOTION**

Mr T A MFULO: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the ANC:

That the House debates the importance of South Africa positioning itself as a destination of choice for Astronomy.

I so move.

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Mr J J MCGLUWA: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the DA:

That the House -

- (1) debates the report of the Inter-Ministerial Task Team on the North West province;
- (2) further debates the outcomes of stakeholders' engagements including the findings on visits taken in the North West by the Inter-Ministerial Task Team to ensure implementation in terms of section 101(a) and section 101(b) for the effective North West Provincial Departments under administration.

I so move.

Mr N PAULSEN: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the EFF:

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That the House debates the establishment of a state-owned construction engineering company to drive infrastructure development and maintenance in South Africa.

I so move.

Ms A TUCK: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the ANC:

That the House debates ensuring that research and development in the country is enhanced.

I so move.

Ms L L VAN DER MERWE: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the IFP:

That the House debates the state of readiness of South African Social Security Agency, SASSA, and South African Post Office, SAPO, to payout grants as from 1 October

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2018 without the help of Cash paymaster Services, CPS, following the Auditor-General, AG's, warning that the grant system is very unlikely to function effectively and efficiently.

I so move.

Prof N M KHUBISA: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the NFP:

That the House debates the matter of health and safety in mines and surrounding areas, and emergency measures that are taken to save mine workers and the people residing in the proximity of mines in case of a heavy blast.

I so move.

Ms N K BILANKULU: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the ANC:

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That the House debates Introduction of a worker empowerment component in the policy framework to promote share-ownership among workers, and to provide for worker representatives sitting on the boards of companies.

I so move.

*IsiXhosa:*

Mnu N L S KWANKWA: Siyi UDM Mhlalingaphambili, kuba nawe uthetha iSiswati. Siphakama apha sisithi: Kwintlanganiso elandelayo yale Ndlu yoWiso mthetho makushukuxwe iingxaki ezivelelwa ngamakhosi ngakumbi emakhaya abangakwaziyo ukuzizisa ukuze zishukuxwe apha ngaphambili. Nditsho ngolo hlobo. Siyabulela.

Mr T J BRAUTESETH: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the DA:

That the House debates the alleged falsified sewerage infrastructure upgrade reports from the Chief Albert Luthuli Municipality and the South African Police

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Service, SAPS, in Carolina's poor attempt to investigate case 99/06/2016 brought against the municipality for its excessive pollution.

I so move.

Mr N PAULSEN: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the EFF:

That the House debates using the compulsory school subject, history, to bring about cultural restoration and develop a South African national identity.

I so move.

*Tshivenda:*

Vho R M M LESOMA: Ndi khou dzinginya ndo imela ANC uri kha dzulo la ino Nnḁu li tevhelaho:

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Nndu i davhidzane nga ha u dzhielwa ntha ha tshanduko ya ndowetshumo ya zwa khunguwedzo u tutuwedza u fhambana ha media u itela vhunzhi ha mihumbulo tshitshavhani u itela u tandulula ndaulo ya monopholi u re hone. Ndi a livhuwa.

Ms W S NEWHOUDT-DRUCHEN: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the ANC:

That the House debates measures used to counter the operations of the foreign organised crime syndicates in South Africa and in the region.

I so move.

Mr L M NTSHAYISA: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the AIC:

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That the House debates the plight of the Extended Public Works Programme, EPWP, workers and the possible solutions to their plight.

I so move.

Ms N GINA: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the ANC:

That the House debates preventing the increase of human trafficking and the use of young women as drug mules.

I so move.

Mr D R RYDER: House Chairperson, I hereby give notice that on the next sitting of the House I shall move on behalf of the DA:

That the House debates the corruption in the Extended Public Works Programme, EPWP, with the emphasis on illegally appointed beneficiaries and transparent

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appointment of beneficiaries by ensuring proper internal control systems are developed and implemented.

I so move.

*Xitsonga:*

Nkul X MABASA: Ndza susumeta hi ku yimela vandla ra ANC leswaku eka ntshamo wa Yindlu wa siku leri nga ta landzela:

Yindlu yi njhekanjhekisana hi ...

*English:*

...the rise of numbers of people murdered due to the escalation and proliferation of unlicensed guns in our communities.

*Xitsonga:*

Ndza khensa.

The House adjourned at 17:26