

TUESDAY, 17 MAY 2016

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The House met at 10:01.

House Chairperson Ms M G Boroto took the Chair and requested members to observe a moment of silence for prayers or meditation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS - see col 000.

**WAYS TO RESOLVE THE CRISIS IN VUWANI TO RESTORE THE PEOPLE'S
RIGHTS TO HUMAN DIGNITY AND BASIC SERVICES**

(Matter of Public Importance)

Mr K J MILEHAM: Chairperson, a little more than a year ago, I visited the strife-torn community of Malamulele. At the time, I was appalled by what I found: police Casspirs and Nyalas on every corner, barbed wire barricades across the roads, armed patrols of policemen in full riot gear, and a complete breakdown

of civil society. I felt as though I was in a war zone. Every shop was closed, litter and rubble was strewn across deserted streets and no sign of normal commerce, education or other activity was taking place. I didn't think things could get any worse, but sadly, they did.

The story of Malumulele and Vuwani did not begin last month, or even last year. It is a simmering pot of tribal tension that dates back decades, and it has been exacerbated by lacklustre or nonexistent service delivery, a web of corrupt patronage networks, and a complete failure to consult with the affected communities. In fact, the earliest tensions are reported to have arisen in 1963, when an artificial border was drawn between the Venda and the Tsonga peoples on the Levubu River. The Malumulele protests last year occurred because the community felt they were being excluded from receiving municipal services from the predominantly Venda Thulamela Local Municipality on the basis of their Tsonga ethnicity.

In 2014, a report by the Municipal Demarcation Board indicated that a stand-alone Malamulele Local Municipality - at that time, excluding Vuwani - was not financially or operationally viable. As is their wont, however, the ANC interfered. President Jacob Zuma, in a desperate gamble to shore up votes, promised the

people of Malamulele their own municipality. Former Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Minister, Pravin Gordhan, opened the door for the people of Malamulele when he proclaimed his section 22 notices of amalgamation, and in a bizarre reversal, the Municipal Demarcation Board created a new municipality, combining Malamulele from the former Thulamela Local Municipality with Vuwani from the Makhado Local Municipality.

It is important to note that there has been no impact assessment to determine the viability of the proposed new municipality. There has been no public consultation with the residents of Vuwani on the matter - and now, the Venda-speaking Vuwani community are the ones who feel that they are being excluded from the process and will be prejudiced by the amalgamation with the predominantly Tsonga Malamulele community.

Now, this is where it really becomes ridiculous. To date, there has not been one portfolio committee meeting in the Limpopo Legislature where the new municipality has been discussed. There is no budget allocation by National or provincial Treasury towards the new municipality, and absolutely no indication that the Limpopo government will be able to implement the demarcation resolutions in time for the local government elections.

The MEC for Co-operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs, MEC Makhurupetje, was absent without an apology in the provincial legislature for a debate on the Vuwani crisis. However, the ANC, ever in denial, stated in the legislature through the Leader of Government Business, MEC Jerry Ndou, in response to a member statement from the DA, that they will be ready to proceed with the new municipality immediately after the local government elections.

Vuwani and Malamulele are a bonfire that is poised to erupt. The DA condemns the violence and destruction of property that has occurred in these protests. We recognise that every South African has the right to protest legitimately, and that this is enshrined in our Constitution. Inherent in that right, however, is a respect for the rights of other individuals. Children have the right to an education conferred on them by the same Constitution that confers the right to protest. No right is superior. No individual can therefore claim to be exercising a right where such action violates the rights of others. The prevention of children from attending school is a violation of a right and is an offence punishable by law.

We therefore call on the relevant Ministers to give clarity on the disputed municipal demarcations process, the continued

dishonesty with the local community, the failure of service delivery in these municipalities, the plan to rebuild schools, and the condemnable failure by the SA Police Service, SAPS, and crime intelligence to respond swiftly to protect important infrastructure in the town.

Over the weekend, it was reported that an ANC ward councillor, Takalani Gideon Tshavhuyo, had been arrested for his role in the arson in which more than 24 schools were burnt to the ground at a cost of more than R750 million. [Interjections.] This, again, demonstrates how the ANC of today has changed. It is no longer the ANC of Nelson Mandela, an ANC that cared for the people and the education of our children. The ANC must publicly condemn the actions of their councillor and take disciplinary steps against him. [Time expired.] [Applause.]

Ms N GINA: Hon Chairperson, hon members of the House, I greet you all. As the ANC, we appreciate this platform to discuss the issue of Vuwani in Limpopo province. We want to say that the ANC had its 53rd Congress and we resolved that we must continue to make sure that there is stability in schools and that we must protect education from disruptions.

The situation in Vuwani has paralysed the stability in our schools and it is indeed a disaster of high priority and of a large scale in our recent history.

It is disheartening that Vuwani violence came in May, a month we as a country, we are commemorating a 20 years of the adoption of our Constitution. Through the Constitution, we have laid a foundation of a democratic and open society. Not a society of violence and destruction, but a society that promotes democratic dialogue, engagement and openness in dealing with the challenges and differences. This is a very same Constitution that has a right to education guaranteed to all, as a fundamental right enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

Plus or minus 60 000 learners, of which 2 600 are in Grade 12 their rights have been violated. And this is a very painful thing to talk of. South Africa has declared education an apex priority and thereby declaring its primacy, urgency and importance. As a society, we need to defend the right of education, and we must make sure that what we have seen happening in Vuwani, it does not repeat itself in any other area in the country.

What is even more absenting is that the issues that led to this devastating, they have nothing and absolutely to do with education. Strangely enough, the schools have become the soft targets when these destructive protests of action are being happening.

If we recall, this was not for the first time. We have had so many instances and we are calling upon the communities out there to make sure that we defend the assets of the community; we defend education because we know that through education that is where we can take our county to higher heights. That's where we can fight the triple travel challenges that our countries are faced with.

In Vuwani, 10 days that have been lost are too far many. It reminds me of a Chinese proverb, where they say, a day of reading is a day of gain; a day without reading is 10 days of loss. This means that 10 days and more that have been lost in Vuwani will never be recovered and it will be difficult to do so in a near future.

The implications of the destructions in the school infrastructure and the disruptions of the schooling are huge and devastating. The real cost of the disruption so far is beyond

the financial strains in that province. School records were destroyed. Mid-year examinations were disturbed. Classrooms, libraries, laboratories have been disrupted and destroyed.

And then, we call as the ANC, we call for the communities to make sure that we become vigilant and we fight against the perpetrators of violence. Let's isolate them and expose them.

And as the ANC we like to thank very much the members of the communities that have stood by that. We have seen quiet a number of communities that have defended the assets in the area that have fought for the right of their learners to be at school. And we wish that can continue so that we can prove that indeed education is an apex priority and we want to defend the assets of our communities.

Hon Speaker, again, as the ANC, we thank the President for moving swiftly in establishing and sending the inter-ministerial committee in that area, where it has been led by Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Cogta. We have seen a lot of plans and the approaches that these departments have to make sure that the situation in the area is brought back to normality. The law enforcement agencies are working around the clock to bring back the normality in the area. The communities

have pledged to take part in the cleaning of the schools and the municipality will assist in this.

Again, we know hon Chair that whilst we are looking at the law enforcement agencies making sure that normality is brought back in that area; the departments are working around again to make sure that everything is normalised. And the Department of Basic Education together with the Limpopo Department of Education, the MEC there has make sure that in terms of curriculum coverage and support, and in order to cover for the 10 days-plus days that have been lost, there are pacesetters that have been put in place and there are so many programmes that have been put in place

We love also to thank all the stakeholders, the communities that have come on board to make sure that education is being prioritised in the area. We have number of NGOs. We have a number of foundations that have make sure that they contribute in making sure that the situation goes back to normality. And we urge all the stakeholders, the unions to come on board to make sure that the time that has been lost, we do cover for that.

But what I can say is that the Limpopo department are willing to implement the recovery plans, but these are heavily dependent on

the maintenance of peace and stability in Vhembe area. And therefore, every effort needs to be made to ensure that violence we have witnessed in the past two weeks is not repeated at all.

As the ANC, we say, there is a need to continue to mobilise society in its entirety to work together to build a caring society proud of its heritage based on shared values and a vision informed by non-tribalism, inclusivity, community co-operation, civic responsibility and unity in diversity.

We are here and now we say that while communities have a right to protect, violence, criminal activities and destruction must stop. Children and teachers must be allowed to go back to school. Planned interventions must be supported. And Teachers and learners must be supported when going back to school. We are saying the ANC is a caring organisation. We will always oblige by our Constitution. We will always make sure that education is indeed an apex priority. That's why the ANC out of all the laws that have been done, we are prepared to go back and make sure that we replace the classrooms that are there. At a moment, 74 mobile classrooms are readily available from six service providers and the delivery is set to be starting once the situation has come down. The issue of desk is being addressed. We have 350 single desks and 200 double desks that are going to

those areas to make sure that education is brought back to its normality.

Indeed, we as the ANC will always take education as the priority and that is what we are doing. The province has again put all the plans to procure and relocate the mobile classrooms in terms of the unaudited baseline assessment.

But what we want to emphasise here as the ANC is that for the wrong doings that have been happening in Limpopo, for the wrong doings that we have seen happening in Vuwani, in no way that we can be seen awarding or rewarding the wrong doings, but what we are doing is to make sure that we never violate the Constitution, the right to basic education that our learners are subjected to.

So, as the ANC, we are prepared, will be hands on to make sure that everything is back to normality and we give hope out there to the communities that education will always be protected at all costs so that the future of our country, the future of our learners is always taken care of. Thank you. [Applause.]

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: Mutshamaxitulu [Chairperson], the problem with the Vuwani crisis arises out of the fact that far much earlier ...

... vanhu va ka Malamulele va komberile ku va na masipala wa vona hikuva Masipala wa Thulamela laha a va tshama eka wona ...
[... the residents of Malamulele are requesting to have their own municipality because the Thulamela municipality which they used to belong to ...]

... was the second biggest municipality in Limpopo ...

... naswona wu nga ri na vuswikoti bya ku nyika vukorhokeri eka vanhu vo tala. Kutani, eka Malamulele mikarhi yo tala a ku nga ri na vukorhokeri lebyi a mi ta byi huma eka masipala. Leswi swi endlile leswaku va ku: "Hi lava masipala wa hina" hikuva hi mpfhuka ka 1994, ko va na patunkulu rin'we eka Malamulele ku tlhela ku va na rhoboto yin'we. A ku na nchumu lexi a xi endliwa hi masipala, kutani swi endla leswaku va vula leswaku va lava masipala wa vona ... *(Translation of Xitsonga paragraph follows.)*

[... and lacked capacity to provide services to the masses. Therefore, many a times you would not get any service from the

municipality at Malamulele. This made them to say: "We demand our own municipality" because since 1994, there is only one main road and one robot at Malamulele. There is nothing that the municipality has been doing, and that makes them to demand their own municipality ...]

... and what did government do? The government then said that we are going to give you your own municipality but because you are not economically viable, we are going to take parts of Vuwani and Hlanganani and give you your own municipality which incorporates those areas so that you can be economically viable.

Kambe vanhu va le Vuwani a va kombelanga masipala. A va vulanga leswaku va lava ku susiwa eMakhado, kutani va yisiwa eka masipala lowuntshwa. A va nga ri na xiphiqo eMakhado laha a va ri kona, kambe ANC ... *(Translation of Xitsonga paragraph follows.)*

[But the residents of Vuwani did not request for a municipality. They never said that they want to be moved from Makhado, and be moved to a new municipality. They did not have any problem in Makhado where they belonged to, but the ANC ...]

... in their own approach said that we are going to now integrate you into the new municipality because this existing entity called Malamulele with 87 villages is not viable. That is where the crisis lies. How do you explain a fact that in an area where there are more than 300 000 residents, there is no real economic activity? There is nothing that is happening there. But, the violence that is happening in Vuwani now is mostly intra-ANC squabbles because the mayor of Makhado is from Vuwani. [Applause.]

Therefore, when he is demarcated into the new Malamulele Municipality, he realises that there is not going to be a possibility of him becoming a mayor again. Including the councillors, they realised that with the new arrangements, they are not going to be members of the mayoral committee, MMCs, and they are not going to occupy the positions that they were occupying before to continue dispensing patronage and getting tenders illegally to enrich themselves. Therefore, they incite the communities to go and burn the schools. That is why ...

... hi yima tanihi EFF hi vula leswaku vanhu va le Vuwani, mi nga hisi swikolo. Mi nga hisi swikolo hikuva loko ku ri na vanhu lava mi faneleke ku va hlundzukela, i va ANC hikuva hi vona va nga mi tsandzekisa. Hi vona va tsandzekaka ku tisa vukorhokeri

etindhawini ta n'wina. Swikolo swi ta pfuna hina hinkwerhu, a swi pfuni vanhu va ANC ntsena. Swi pfuna vanhu hinkwavo, naswona ANC yi ta va yi nga ri kona mundzuku. Ku ta va ku ri EFF yi ri karhi yi rhangela timasipala hinkwato ta le Limpopo. Swikolo ha swi lava hinkwerhu leswaku hi ta kota ku dyondzisa vanhu va hina hi ya emahlweni. (*Translation of Xitsonga paragraphs follows.*)

[... we stand as the EFF and say to the residents of Vuwani, don't burn schools. Do not burn schools because if there are people that you have to vent your anger to, is the ANC because they are the ones who failed you. They are the ones who failed to bring services to your communities. Schools will help all of us, and not ANC people only. They help everybody, and the ANC will no longer be there tomorrow. It will be the EFF that will take charge of all municipalities in Limpopo. We all need schools so that we may continue educating our people going forward.]

We must never allow that the community must be incited by the ANC internal squabbles to burn schools. The anger must be directed at the ANC and the most correct platform to do so will be the 3rd of August. On the 3rd of August the people of Vuwani, Malamulele, Makhado and all the villages of Thohoyandou and Shayandima must go out in their numbers to vote out the ANC so

that we can take over those municipalities and provide proper direction. It is only the EFF that can make each and every area in South Africa to be economically available. [Applause.]

Now, how do you explain that in a huge area like that there is nothing that is happening? Give us an opportunity South Africa; we are going to save your lives. We are going to protect schools. We are going to give you real economic activity, build local industries and make sure that we have got better life for all our people. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr M HLENGWA: Hon House Chairperson, as a young person in this House ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms M G Boroto): Order, hon members!

Mr M HLENGWA: ... I really want to make an appeal to the communities of Vuwani; however justify their concerns might be, let us not throw the baby out with the bathwater and destroy the futures of young people by burning of schools. In a sea of poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, education remains an Ireland of hope. Whilst we condemn the burning of schools, condemnation on its own is not enough, and we must find solution.

Therefore, those young people need education and the best we can do for them is to protect our schools and if there is any love that exists from parents and from communities for young people is to ensure that we create a conducive and enabling environment for young people to realise their future through education.

Of course, we must not lose sight of the tensions that exist, particularly, between political leadership and traditional leaders. This goes back to the questions of section 7 and 12 of the Constitution because the challenges that exist arise out of that, the duplication of leadership in these areas particularly with regard to governance, and so we need to go back really to the recommendations made in the year 2000, where the Cabinet committee understood that there must be something done to ensure that traditional leaders and municipalities are able to work together.

The formation of this municipality was a kneejerk reaction to violence and increasingly the decisions of the Municipal Demarcation Board are becoming questionable, whether it is in Johannesburg to the demarcation of wards or in Umlazi, or in this particular in Vuwani because political decisions are being taken by the Municipal Demarcation Board for a certain political

agenda. Its independence is going to crumble if it is going to buckle under the pressures of the ANC.

Hon Minister Mahlobo, one must be very honest with you, your intelligence services are very weak ... [Laughter.] ... it cannot be, with all due respect, that 27 schools are burned. One school, two schools, but to arrive at 27 it speaks about the shortcoming in the system and very effort must be made to beef up and jerk up the intelligence services. It is totally unacceptable and it is not correct. What are these people doing if we arrive at epic proportions of crisis such as this one? Twenty seven schools under the watch of intelligence services, surely, really, something must be done about that.

However, in the final analysis, let us embrace our unity and diversity and understand that we are in this together and we must find working solutions. But, violence cannot be a solution to our problems. Finally, the ANC must deal with this councillor, we cannot have public representatives who are breeding violence and destroying this country. I thank you.

[Time expired.] [Applause.]

Mr S C MNCWABE: Hon Chairperson, greetings to all hon members.

Mahatma Gandhi once said, and I quote:

Civil disobedience becomes a sacred duty when the state becomes lawless or corrupt.

The NFP fully agrees with the statement, but we can never support the destruction of property, regardless of whether the property dates back to the days of apartheid or not. All those schools which had been burnt and destroyed at Vuwani are buildings that we need because education of our youth must always be the priority.

By debating ways to resolve the crisis in Vuwani to restore the people's rights to human dignity and basic services delivery, we are seeking to find a Band-Aid plaster to patch an open wound, to find some balm for a community which has been injured. In fact, we are debating ways to deal with the symptoms today and we are neglecting the cause of the problem. Service delivery protests have become a daily occurrence in South Africa. The violence at Vuwani, however, was not about service delivery, it stems from a deep dissatisfaction about municipal demarcation and a government which is not prepared to listen to the people, because if the government does not listen to the people it always creates chaos among the community.

Moreover, this dissatisfaction and violence takes place against a background of corruption, nepotism and cadre deployment in government structures. To restore dignity to this traumatised community is going to take a huge government effort. Schools need to be rebuilt, and infrastructure expanded, but more important, the community must be given reason to trust in government once again. Unfortunately, a precedent is slowly starting to emerge on the South African political landscape, that is, if a community wants government to listen to its grievances, violence is the only way to get the ear of those who are in power. This is not correct, it is a wrong practice.

Government should be for the people and by the people ...

Ngeke sikuvumele ukuthi kokunye kusetshenziswe abantu abasha ukulwa izimpi ezithile zepolitiki. Mhlawumbe njengathi baholi bezepolitiki asikuqhaphela ukuthi uma sinezinkinga ngaphakathi emaqenjini ethu masingasebenzisi abantu abasha ukulwa izimpi zethu ngoba uma sesizuza lapho siphinde sibashiye ngaphandle laba bantu abasha. Bafuna imisebenzi, bafuna imfundo, abangasetshenziswa ukufeza izinhloso zepolitiki. Siyabanxena nabantu abasha bezwe lakithi ukuthi abangasetshenziswa abaholi abathile ukufeza izinhloso zabo emaqenjini abo bese bethikameza izwe bashise nezikole abazidingayo nezingqalasizinda

emphakathini ezidingakalayo. Siyi-NFP [Kwaphela isikhathi.] sithi akulungile okwenzeke eVuwani, uHulumeni, baba uMahlobo, akame ngezinyawo noNgqongqoshe u-Van Rooyen nisilungise isimo esingesihle esenzeka laphaya. Siyabonga. *(Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows.)*

[We would not allow the youth to be used in fighting political battles. We, as the leaders of political parties, must refrain from using the youth to fight our battles when there are problems in our parties because we leave them out when we benefit. They want employment, they want education, let them not be used in fulfilling political objectives. We also urge the youth of our country not to allow certain leaders to use them in fulfilling their objectives in their parties and destabilise the country, burning the schools that they need and the community infrastructure that are needed. We as the NFP [Time expired.] say that what happened in Vuwani, Mr Mahlobo, the government together with the minister, Mr Van Rooyen must fix this unpleasant situation that is happening there.]

Ms D VAN DER WALT: Chairperson, the burning of our children's schools is unacceptable by any standard. We have lost hundreds of millions of rand that could have been spent on improving education facilities for those who do not have any.

I know Vuwani very well. It is one of the most beautiful parts of our province but also one of the poorest. Many learners in the area get their daily meals at school. So, it was painful to learn that, out of desperation to save their schools, people resorted to using the milk sponsored by the school feeding scheme in an attempt to put out the fires. When I visited Vuwani after the schools were torched, I spoke to a mother whose four children had no school left to go to. She was in tears, as she asked what would happen to her children if they could not finish their education. Every cent of her small income is already spent on giving her children the opportunities she never had. Where would she get the R1 200 per month it would cost to transport her children to other schools?

On that note, I would also like to thank the Minister of Basic Education whose quick oversight and action in meeting with stakeholders and putting plans in action deserve applause. At the same time, we need to be honest about what led to this tragedy so that it is never repeated. In this regard, one cannot ignore the fact that Minister Motshekga's counterparts - the Premier of Limpopo, the MEC, as well as the Limpopo Department of Education - once again let her down.

Let's be honest: the Vuwani tragedy began with "Team Empty Promises", led by the President and the Premier of Limpopo. Besides the promises, they are not serious about one very important ingredient of good governance: public participation. Does Premier Mathabatha really think the people of Vuwani are fools? Does he think they believe him when he says they will get the best services in this new municipality? From where will the delivery of services happen the day after the election, 4 August - from under the trees? There aren't any buildings. Where will the municipal services to the schools come from? Will they have water, will they have electricity, and will their refuse be removed?

How is it possible that an ANC councillor alleged to be involved in torching of schools can ignore the rights in our Constitution, which he has to protect, promote and abide by? How did he serve the people of Vuwani? Does he understand that everyone has the right to a basic education? A child's best interests are of paramount importance in every matter concerning the child. Everyone has inherent dignity and the right to have their dignity respected and protected?

Let me also remind the ANC of the words written in the Freedom Charter: Education shall be universal and equal for all

children. [Interjections.] The law shall guarantee to all their right to educate their children. Teachers shall have the rights of other citizens. Being taught in unsafe schools, without proper learning materials, without a desk and a chair, without libraries and science laboratories, and without water and proper sanitation is not dignified, and education is not equal.

Education is a constitutional right, a basic human right, a strategic priority and the best possible vehicle to empower South Africans and to develop our country. We must ensure that every child has an opportunity to learn in a safe, supportive environment that is conducive to learning. This is not happening in Limpopo where the matric pass rate dropped from 72,9% to 65,9% last year.

Ultimately, the problem in Limpopo is political. ANC politicians - from the members of the provincial legislature and MECs to the premier - have let the people down. There is no emergency plan despite many warnings to adopt one. Who would have thought that the textbook crisis spanning three to four years would one day be seen as a small event, compared to the chaos of schools being burnt to the ground? I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr M L W FILTANE: IVuwani iyavutha. [Vuwani is burning.]

The UDM joins all South Africans in condemning the destruction of schools in Vuwani, Limpopo, but the cause thereof should be interrogated. Both the perpetrators and their handlers should face the full might of the law. These actions deny other citizens the opportunity of enjoying their freedoms. We welcome the initiative and efforts of so many parents who, in the midst of all the destruction, dedicated their time and limited resources to ensure that the remaining schools are safeguarded.

What has happened in Vuwani is but a reflection of what could have happened anywhere else in South Africa. Our country is vulnerable. Our economy is haemorrhaging and our fiscus depleting. Yet the current leadership is ineffective and much too slow to detect the kind of scenario that played out itself in Vuwani.

South Africa is fast becoming a police state instead of continuing as a developmental state. Now that there has been minimal development in Vuwani, the security forces have taken over the ground. We need a government that feels the pulse of its citizens, minute by minute. What has happened here is but a louder cry of a community that feels abandoned by the government of the day. It is clear that there had been no sufficient consultation with the community ahead of this new demarcation.

We experienced a similar situation in my own village in Thanga, Butterworth. All of a sudden, it was bang! Here are the boundaries. There was no consultation by government with the people.

South Africa has become fertile ground for revolution. In fact, it has actually started. This House has a responsibility too. Amongst others, as Parliament, we need to craft, adopt and implement an aggressive civic education programme. The constituency work and funding must be directed towards educating citizens, not only about their rights but also about their responsibilities.

In rolling out the civic education programme, we must, as a matter of necessity, partner with all organs of society. Many nongovernmental organisations are trying to do this work, but they need our assistance and direct support as public representatives across all political parties. The people's Parliament must have this element as part of its character, nature and content. It is one of the ways in which we shall reroute this House to where it belongs - the people.

Even without intelligence, if this Parliament was at all times with the people and organs of civil society, the struggle for

freedom tells us we would have known about the issues affecting the community of Vuwani and prevented them. Certainly, in a responsive manner, we would have participated in the resolution of those problems.

In this regard, we immediately need to stop using government employment opportunities to disperse patronage to our political, economic and social interests. Government and business should open these opportunities to all citizens, irrespective of their political affiliation. We should never allow people to be manipulated by individuals who have political and socioeconomic interests. It is clear that the poverty levels in Vuwani are so high that it was very easy to manipulate people. That lies at the root of the problem. I thank you.

Dr P J GROENEWALD: Voorsitter, die ANC regering moet volle verantwoordelikheid aanvaar vir die probleme wat ontstaan in Vuwani - nie net daar nie, maar oral in Suid-Afrika.

Wat moet jy in Suid-Afrika doen as jy die aandag van die regering wil trek? Jy brand af, want as jy afbrand, reageer die ANC regering. Ons het dit nou weer hier gesien. Toe daar afgebrand is, is daar 'n klomp Ministers, en skielik gee die

regering aandag aan die besware van die gemeenskap in Vuwani.
Hoekom het u dit nie voor die tyd gedoen nie?

Die agb Minister van Staatsveiligheid - die ou
intelligensiedienste - is aan die slaap. Hoekom sê ek dit? As u
wakker was, sou dit nie so ver eskaleer het nie. As u sê dat u
nie aan die slaap was nie en dat u geweet het dit gaan gebeur,
dan is u medepligtig, want hoekom het u dit nie toe gestop nie?
So, ek sê u is aan die slaap.

Die groot probleem is juis die ANC wie se agb president sê dat
die ANC se belange voor die land se belange gestel word. Dis
hoekom daar nie aandag geskenk is aan die griewe en besware van
die gemeenskap van Vuwani nie. Ons het dit mos gesien. Dit het
in die verlede by Merafong, Carletonville, begin. Toe word daar
ook afgebrand toe hulle destyds ingelyf is by Noordwes. Toe
hulle nou klaar afgebrand het, besluit die regering om hulle
weer terug te plaas.

Dit is die metode. As jy iets suksesvol van die regering wil
verkry, brand af, want dan sal hulle reageer. U sien die
probleem is dat u mos u belange eerste stel, want dis in belang
van die ANC dat die twee gemeenskappe saamgevoeg word onder een
munisipaliteit in terme van afbakening sodat u die stemme kan

manipuleer - soos wat u in Tlokwe, Ventersdorp en al die ander plekke doen. So, u belang is eerste. Dit is belangriker dat die ANC belang gevolg word eerder as die gemeenskap se belang.

Hierdie is nie 'n kitsoplossing nie. Dit is 'n langtermyn-oplossing, en die VF Plus sê u moet die volgende doen: desentraliseer mag en skep meer munisipaliteite, maar stel bevoegde amptenare aan om die werk behoorlik te kan doen en sorg dat korrupsie nie plaasvind nie. As u daardie beleid begin toepas, sal u sien 'n gemeenskap wil graag vir homself sorg. As daar bevoegde mense is wat die werk kan doen, sal daar nie korrupsie wees nie, sal daar dienslewering wees, en sal dit nie nodig wees dat mense moet afbrand om u aandag te kry nie.

Ek kan laastens sê dat ek bly is om te sien die Premier van Gauteng sê as jy afgebrand het, kry jy nie weer nie. Ek dank u.
[Tyd verstreke.] *(Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follows.)*

[Dr P J GROENEWALD: Chairperson, the ANC government needs to take full responsibility for the problems that have arisen in Vuwani - not only there, but everywhere in South Africa.

What should you do in South Africa when you want to draw the attention of the government? You burn things down, because if

you burn things down, the ANC government will react. We have seen this once again in this case. When things are set alight, there are a whole lot of Ministers, and suddenly the government pays attention to the objections of the Vuwani community. Why did you not do this beforehand?

The hon Minister of State Security - the old Intelligence Services - is fast asleep. Why do I say this? If you had been awake, this would not have escalated as far as this. If you say that you were not asleep and that you knew this was going to happen, you are an accomplice, because why did you not stop it at the time? So I am telling you, you are asleep.

The major problem is precisely that ANC, whose hon president says that the ANC's interests should be placed ahead of the country's interests. That is why no attention is given to the grievances and objections of the community of Vuwani. We actually saw this. In the past that happened at Marafong, Carletonville. Then things were also burned down when they were incorporated into the North West. When they had finished burning things down, the government decided to relocate them back there.

That is the method. If you want to receive something successfully from the government, burn things down, because then

they will react. You see the problem is that of course you will be placing your own interests first, since it is in the interests of the ANC that the two communities should be joined under one municipality in terms of delimitation so that the votes can be manipulated - as you are doing in Tlokwe, Ventersdorp and all those places. So your interests come first. It is more important that the ANC's interests are followed rather than the interests of the community.

This is not an instant solution. It is a long-term solution, and the FF Plus says you should do the following: decentralise power and create more municipalities, but appoint competent officials who are able to do the work properly and make sure that corruption does not happen. If you start applying that policy, you will see a community that is keen to care for itself. If there are competent people who are able to do the work, there will not be corruption, service delivery will take place, and it will not be necessary for people to burn things down to get your attention.

Finally I can say that I am glad to hear the Premier of Gauteng saying that if you burned things down, you will not receive those things again. [Time expired.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam House Chair, may I address you? Before the bond market in South Africa is plunged into crisis when the Minister speaks ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms M G Boroto): Hon member, what is the point of order?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: The point of order is that he is the Minister of "State Security", not the Minister of "State Securities" as it is displayed on here. [Laughter.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms M G Boroto): It is written? I see "Security" on my paper. [Interjections.] Waar? [Where?] Alright, I have the correct document. Thank you. Hon Mahlobo, this is your time.

The MINISTER OF STATE SECURITY: Hon Chairperson, Deputy Speaker, Ministers and Deputy Ministers, hon members and fellow South Africans. The ANC-led government, as mandated by the majority of our people since 1994, reaffirms its commitment to the attainment of a national democratic society as envisioned in the Constitution of our land, the Freedom Charter and other founding documents.

Building a truly united, nonracial, nonsexist, democratic and prosperous society is a long and arduous journey which our former President, Nelson Mandela, spoke of when he said, Yinde le ndlela esiyihambayo [We are in a long journey]. This society could not just emerge on the dawn of our democratic dispensation but needed to be harnessed and build consciously by all the progressive forces of fundamental change as led by the ANC.

Over the last few months we have witnessed incidents of major concern to the lives of South African society. We cannot claim to be truly free when wanton destruction of property, violence, intimidation and killings continues unabated in our society ... [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Hon Chairperson.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order hon member. Hon Minister you can take a seat. Hon member what is the point of order?

Mr M Q NDLOZI: We wanted to find out, where did Nelson Mandela say Yinde le ndlela esiyihambayo [We are in a long journey]? It is understood to be Jacob Zuma ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): That is not point of order, you want to ask a question. Can you take your seat hon Ndlozi?

Mr M Q NDLOZI: I think it is intellectual bankruptcy to impose such ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Ndlozi, please take your seat.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: ... things on Mandela. Maybe he can help us, where did Nelson Mandela say that? Where?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Ndlozi. Order! Hon Ndlozi, you want to ask a question, you should have asked and the Minister would then say whether he would answer or not. Minister, continue.

The MINISTER OF STATE SECURITY: The entire nation was brought to tears when more than 20 schools went up in smoke in Vuwani, Vhembe District in Limpopo and surrounding villages two weeks ago. Words cannot express the untold suffering that has been meted by humanity on our young people - our future. These prophets of doom, backwardness and counter revolutionaries have

no place in our democratic society.

The untold suffering was aptly captured by a Congress of South African Students, COSAS, Representative Ms Mishumo Netshisumbewa, who when speaking during a prayer service over the weekend had this to say, "Parents, please stop burning our schools; you are burning our future."

In less than a month we will be celebrating 40 years since the historic June 16 1976 Soweto Uprising. Our icon, the leader of our movement, President O R Tambo eloquently articulated the value of young people when he said, "A country, a movement, a people, that does not value its youth, does not deserve its future". What kind of a nation and people have we become when we use the future of our next generation to advance a genuine course at their expense? Shame on you cowards, who have no revolutionary cause and consciousness. The tears of Vhembe District learners cannot be in vain.

At the height of the student uprising, President Tambo had to issue a stern warning, a clarion call and warned against the destruction of public schools. The phenomenon of burning schools, libraries and university buildings in the name of voicing grievances cannot be tolerated. It is an attack against

the future of our children and must be condemned by all peace loving South Africans.

There are these elements, some of them here in the House, who are hell-bent to cause anarchy and lawlessness. Indeed the country and her people needs to deepen its value to the youth and harness its potential. The youth in our country, like young people everywhere, are searching for genuine ideals which they can live by and for revolutionary ways to win them.

On 29 April 2016 the Limpopo High Court dismissed an application by the traditional leaders of the affected communities to set aside the Municipal Demarcation Board's decision on the establishment of the new municipality in the Vhembe District. On 1 May 2016 the Pro-Makhado Task Team and traditional leaders addressed the communities at the Vuwani Sports Ground and resolved to disband the task team. What followed thereafter was a violent unrest that exploded in the areas of Mashau, Masakona, Doll, Masia, Bungeni and Vyeboom. As a result of these actions, 20 schools were damaged, 11 were totally burnt and 15 were partially burned and damaged.

There was a blocking of major routes with tree trunks, rocks, stones and pipes. This also includes an isolated incident

wherein a truck dropped sand in the middle of the road to block access, a SA Police Service trailer was burnt, and the water supply situation in the Nandoni and other areas was also affected.

During the Presidency Budget, His Excellency, President Zuma, announced a team that had to be dispatched to support the Limpopo Provincial Government in dealing with the situation. In our own assessment, the violence and destruction of property seen in Vuwani and surrounding areas is driven by few individuals in leadership positions whose economic and political interests are threatened by the process of demarcation. They are also individuals who want to use the demon of tribalism and ethnicity to fuel conflict amongst the community which has been hitherto living together side by side for centuries.

It has been observed that the use of ethnicity, racism and religion is one of the most dangerous things to kill societies and start an endless war. Therefore we should refuse to be part of those who want to wake up the demon of tribalism which we buried in 1912 when we formed the organization of our people - the ANC. We cannot allow the ghosts of Verwoed and other architects of apartheid and racist South Africans to be awoken because they belong to the dungeon of darkness and not in our

beautiful land.

We must thank His Majesty, the King of the Vhavenda Nation, Toni Mphephu, for his unwavering support and commitment to restore order. Together with the leadership of the Limpopo we worked and spoken with one voice; we walked around the streets and brought the situation back to normalcy. The response by security forces must be commended, they have been working under very difficult conditions, in a vast terrain that they experienced.

There are those in the opposition, as it is their responsibility to come and oppose, who don't even care. They have not been in the ground; they don't understand how those people live and what they do. Therefore we want to thank our security forces, the people that have been in a position to bring to book already 23 suspects have already arrested, 35 cases of arson opened, 34 cases of malicious damage to property have also been opened.

We are encouraged by the process that was started to try and open the schools yesterday. This is going to be a gradual process given the element of intimidation and fear in certain communities. Our deployments in terms of security personnel will remain in place for as long as necessary. We will do everything in our power to ensure that learners, teachers and members of

the school governing structures are protected and are in a position to play their respective roles in promoting the culture of learning and teaching at our schools.

As South Africans we should refuse to be part of this barbaric thinking of some elements within our body politics and society by undermining other people's rights. Those of us who claim to believe in democracy and in our Constitution better have an opportunity to look at the rights enshrined on Section 16 of the Constitution where people have freedom of expression. However, this freedom cannot be used to propagate for war incitement of imminent violence, advocacy of hatred based on race, ethnicity, gender or religion.

Our Constitution further gives us the right that everyone has a right peacefully and unarmed, to assemble, to demonstrate, to picket and to present petitions. Many South Africans continue to enjoy these rights but there are those within our various sectors like education, public transport, labour, civil society and political organisations that continue to undermine these rights by engaging in wanton destruction of property, incitement of violence, intimidation and loss of life. Those contravening these rights and freedom cannot be allowed to act with impunity and it is the duty of the law enforcement agencies to take the

appropriate steps. No one is above the law, irrespective of the position you hold in society. We shall act without any fear or favour.

In pursuit of building a nonracial, nonsexist, democratic and prosperous nation, we must shun those amongst the community who undermine our efforts through their narrow self-interests; leaders who incite violence don't deserve to be leaders.

As government, we will continue to engage the identified stakeholders in an effort to find lasting solution to the genuine concerns of our communities. We applaud the swift intervention by His Excellency, President Zuma, who encouraged all parties not to close the door to negotiations hence the strides we have made to stabilise the area though it remains tense.

The ANC leadership should be commended for quickly coming into the space to fulfil its historic role of being the leader of society. We applaud the efforts of parents and communities who have led from the front by protecting public property and infrastructure - hence I was saying, ...

... nawe uyiphoyisa. Kunento bantu baseNingizimu Afrika ekufuneka ukuthi siyisho. Kunabantu abasusa uthuli lwezichwe, ngaso sonke isikhathi uma bekhuluma bafuna ukusebenzisa imfundo yabantwana bethu, bashise amanyuvesi, bashise izikole, bashise nemitapo yolwazi. Bantu baseNingizimu Afrika, masibafakele izibuko labo bantu siphinde sibabukisise ukuthi banjani. Yingakho ngesintu sithi kunabaholi abakhona kuyo yona le Ndlu ehloniphekile obekungafanele nibanike ithuba lokuthi bakwazi ukunihola. [Ubuwelewele.] Labo bantu abahlukene nabantu okufuneka balekelelwe ukuze bakwazi ukulungisa isimo sendlela abacabanga ngayo. *(Translation in isiZulu paragraph follows.)*

[... you also, as a police officer. There is something that we need to say to the people of South Africa. There are instigators, everytime they say something, they want to use our children's education and they burn the universities. They burn the schools and the libraries. People of South Africa, let us watch these people carefully and also look at how they are. That is why we are saying, there are members in this hon House that dont deserve to be leaders. [Interjections.] Those people are not different from those who are supposed to be assisted in getting help to improve the way they think.]

We are charged with this enormous responsibility of ensuring South Africa is able to achieve its developmental objectives in a safe and secure environment. In our hands we hold the dreams, hopes and aspirations of the future generation of this country. We do not fail them. Only the ANC has the capacity, has the policy and has the leadership to move South Africa forward. The opposition, even in the debate have nothing to offer except to laugh at the plight of our people. They have no understanding of how they live and deal with these issues. God bless Africa, her sons and daughters. I thank you.

Ms C DUDLEY: Chair, while efforts are underway to resolve the crisis and restore some of the damage, political agendas behind the unrest are the biggest stumbling blocks and complicate the situation. This is the reality in South Africa today as blatant, unapologetic and hugely destructive political agendas drive unrest throughout the country with the aim of creating chaos, destabilising the country and making it ungovernable. These agendas are an attack on our citizens and the country, and those behind them or complicit in them must be dealt with urgently and decisively. Unfortunately, this kind of anarchy feeds a hungry media which has shown no sign of doing anything other than rewarding those involved with the coverage and attention that they seek.

Having said that, the ACDP recognises the very real concern of Vuwani's residents who want the village to remain under the Makhado Municipality. The ACDP recognises the right of the community to express their concerns and to protest as they did when community members took to the streets after the High Court dismissed their application to reverse the Municipal Demarcation Board's, MDB's, decision to include them in a new municipality.

However, what is unacceptable is the escalation of the protests to the burning down of schools, the blockading of roads and the stoning of cars travelling on the main road leading to the villages. The Department of Basic Education has said that the education of 100 000 learners has been affected as a consequence of the violent municipal demarcation protests. Schools have been shut down and over 20 schools burned and destroyed since the protests erupted a week ago.

For peace and stability to return the ACDP believes that firstly the demarcation issue must be resolved and stakeholder meetings will go a long way to moving forward in this regard. It is our understanding that the demarcation board has in fact conceded to demands and if so we hope this will impact positively on the situation.

Sadly it is going to take some time before there can be complete restoration as the losses incurred have been great and will require significant resources. Confidence in the wake of intimidation will also take time to be restored and this is seen in the slow learner turnout at schools. Mobile classrooms are urgently being delivered and should have been on site from yesterday already.

Last but not least, four suspects are due to appear in court in relation to the arson attacks that took down over 20 schools. Crime and violence have no place in our society but it thrives largely because it can. More must be done to ensure culprits are speedily apprehended, convicted and sentenced meaningfully. Without this basic minimum response there is no reason for people who have mischief on their minds to think twice and decide against it.

People must also be protected when those with political agendas determine to use them for their own ends. Of course these people are usually gifted speakers. They know how to use the genuine grievances in communities to their own ends. They have no concern for the damage done and the harm done to individuals, families and communities in their wake. The ACDP calls on

government to deal urgently and decisively with these matters.
Thank you.

Mr Z N MBHELE: Ngiyabonga Sihlalo. [Thank you Chairperson] This debate is about ways to resolve the crisis in Vuwani. The crisis did not erupt spontaneously overnight as hon Mileham explained, nor is it a special case. Rather, it is symptomatic of a deeper problem rooted in the nature of ANC local politics and governance which is quite simply factional patronage politics and crony-driven governance.

The demarcation process was driven by vested elite interests in the ANC as part of the factional contestation that is endemic to the ANC. It is the cancer of the ANC body politic. That is why it has triggered a popular backlash by the community; a community that feels unconsulted and ignored. That in fact is why the crisis has seen an ANC councillor further adding fuel to the fire as part of defending and promoting those elite vested interests.

This crisis speaks to how the ANC has lost touch with the needs and interests of ordinary people in communities, because you see when your primary focus is on internal politics – factional elite interest politics – it means that you have taken your eyes

off the needs and the interests of ordinary people as being your main concern.

More than that, it means that you start actively working against the needs and interests of ordinary people through corruption, mismanagement and the kind of gerrymandering we see operating now in Vuwani.

For Minister Mahlobo's information, the DA was in fact the first on the ground to investigate the early emergence of this crisis and in fact the DA already stood up for the rights of the people of Vuwani when we opposed the MDB's proposed demarcations; however, this was overturned by ANC elite-driven vested interests. It's a pity that there was no signal jammer in operation while the Minister was at this podium to block his rhetoric.

This crisis of ANC local politics and governance also means that the basics are neglected and the ANC in government does not and cannot get the basics right. That is why we have seen that the understaffed, under-resourced, underequipped and undertrained SA Police Service, SAPS, crime intelligence and public order policing were not able to contain or curb the extent of the destruction we saw in Vuwani.

So, that is the problem that underlies the crisis and others that will undoubtedly erupt. The only solution to ANC dysfunctional governance is DA competent government and that is why we ask our fellow citizens to vote DA on 3 August for responsive and effective government that cuts corruption and improves service delivery. I thank you. [Applause.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
Hon House Chair, my colleagues, Ministers, Deputy Ministers, esteemed guests, ladies and gentlemen, fellow South Africans and a special acknowledgement to our people in Vuwani ...

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: Chair, I rise on a point of order.

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order! Hon member, what is your point of order?

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: I wanted to check whether Gupta Ministers are allowed to speak here. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order, hon member!

[Interjections.]

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: If people have been illegally appointed by the Gupta family, are they allowed to speak in this Parliament?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order, hon Shivambu! Can you take your seat. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: But he's a Gupta!

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: But how do we get addressed by a Gupta appointee?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order, hon member!

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Hon House Chairperson, on a point of order.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): May I just respond to hon Shivambu. Hon Shivambu, we do not have a member of the executive who is a Gupta Minister. [Interjections.] Hon member ... [Interjections.] Hon members!

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Hon House Chairperson ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Deputy Chief Whip, I do recognise you. I will allow you to speak. Hon Shivambu, if indeed you want to follow up on your matter, you know that you have put it as a substantive motion, and unfortunately that cannot be entertained at the moment. [Interjections.] Hon Deputy Chief Whip? [Interjections.] You are covered? Thank you. Let's allow the hon Minister to proceed. [Interjections.]

Ms M S KHAWULA: [Inaudible.] [Laughter.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS: House Chair, I am tempted to quote ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Khawula ...

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS: ... the father of our nation, Tata Nelson Mandela, who, on the occasion of the signing of our Constitution, said:

As we close a chapter of exclusion and a chapter of heroic struggle, we reaffirm our determination to build a society of which each of us can be proud ...

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Van Rooyen, please take your seat. Yes, hon Ndlozi?

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Chairperson, I thought you could give the opportunity to this Gupta appointee to explain how he is going get back the money that the pensions of our people have lost.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order! [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Because his appointment as a Minister of Finance has cost our economy. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Hon House Chairperson, on a point of order!

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Could we get a sense of explaining on this Gupta appointee ... our people can hear. This Gupta appointee must explain to us how we are going to get the PIC money back!

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Ndlozi, I must apologise that I switched you off, but you do know you were out of order. I would allow the Minister to proceed.

[Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:

I quote:

As we close a chapter of exclusion and a chapter of heroic struggle ...

An HON MEMBER: House Chair ...

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:

... we reaffirm our determination ...

An HON MEMBER: House Chair ...

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:

... to build a society of which each of us can be proud, as South Africans, as Africans, and as citizens of the world.

[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Minister, please take your seat. What is your point of order, hon member?

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Thank you. Thank you very much. House Chair, I wanted to check that the Gupta appointee can confirm that the speech he is reading has not been written by the Guptas.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order! Hon member, you must address the Chair!

Mr M Q NDLOZI: No! It's a point of order I am raising that you must check with him that his speech has not been written by the Guptas.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): That is not a point of order! Please take your seat. Hon Minister, please proceed.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
As we commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Constitution, this ANC-led government has been seized with building a society all South Africans can be proud of. [Interjections.]

We believe we have made exceptional efforts and achievements in this regard, especially in the local government sphere.

[Interjections.]

Mr M M DLAMINI: Chairperson ... [Inaudible.] if you don't ... you must be clear. [Interjections.] Sit down!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): No, you can't chair the meeting! I am chairing the meeting. [Interjections.]
What is the point of order?

Mr M M DLAMINI: The Mayor of Khutsong ... I want to speak to this mayor ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): There is no mayor in this assembly at this time. [Interjections.]

Mr M M DLAMINI: No, he's a mayor! [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member, please take your seat!

An HON MEMBER: There's a mayor!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon members!

An HON MEMBER: On a point of order, House Chair ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order! Hon members, can I just appeal to you ... Order! Order! Hon members! Hon members, there is a motion that has been asked and I'm sure all of us appreciate it is a matter of national importance and I would appeal that you treat it as such and not trivialise the issue. [Interjections.] We have the last speaker at the podium ... [Interjections.] Order, hon members! Order! Hon members ... [Interjections.] Mam Khawula! [Interjections.] Mam Khawula! [Laughter.] You know, hon members, we do not dictate to parties and decide on who their speakers must be. So I would recognise ... [Interjections.] No, hon member. I think all of us should respect that. Whatever views we may have about individuals, I think let's keep it to ourselves and allow the debate to proceed. Hon Minister.

An HON MEMBER: Not that one! Not that one!

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS: Last week, ratings agency Moody's gave the City of Ekurhuleni a triple-A rating ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair ...

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
... a four-notch upgrade and declared it the leading
manufacturing metro in the country.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair, may I address you?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
This follows the City of Johannesburg's national scales rating
being raised by four notches, from A2 to AA1. [Interjections.]

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair! [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
In the past year, our Community Work Programme created over 220
000 work opportunities for our poorest communities ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order!

Ms M O MOKAUSE: The man must sit down! I'm calling on a ...
[Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Order, hon members!
[Interjections.]

Ms M O MOKAUSE: I am rising to address the Chair.

[Interjections.] The man must sit down! [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Minister, please take your seat. [Interjections.] You are not chairing! Can you please allow the Chair to chair. [Interjections.] You've asked your point of order and I am recognising you. So there is no point in you engaging with the member. [Interjections.]

Ms M O MOKAUSE: May I address you? [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): What's your point?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair, it clearly shows how the ANC disrespects us and the nation.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): What is your point of order?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: How can you send a failed project to come and address this House?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: This man is a failed project, and we all know it! This is a Gupta speaking! [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Hon House Chair ...

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY: Can you please take your seat! Hon Deputy Chief Whip?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Thank ...

[Inaudible.] My mic is off. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Khawula, can you please be in order!

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Hon House Chairperson, hon Van Rooyen is a member of the ANC.

[Interjections.] He is a member of this House. [Interjections.]

He has a right to debate, so we cannot have a situation in which members rise on frivolous points of order. If they have anything on him, they must do so through a substantive motion.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Thank you, hon Deputy Chief Whip. Hon members ... [Interjections.] Hon ... [Inaudible.] ... can you take your seat.

Hon members, I have asked all of us that we respect the debate which has been asked not by the executive, but by hon members. [Interjections.] Hon Khawula ...

Cha mama ake sizihloniphe. [No madam, let us have self-respect.]

You know hon members of the DA requested the debate. The Speaker granted the request and because all parties agreed that this was an important matter ... and I have said to this House, each party decides who their speakers are in a debate. It is not for us ... no matter what issues you have with a member, you cannot determine who must speak and who must not speak. I would really ask that we allow the member to finish the debate.

[Interjections.]

Hon members, I don't think we would like to actually proceed in this fashion. I am not going to allow points of order.

[Interjections.] Hon members, we can't go an about whether a member must speak or not.

Mr J S MALEMA: Chair ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Malema, what is the point of order?

Mr J S MALEMA: No, maybe we can do the Minister a favour on condition that he answers the question, what was he doing in Dubai. If he can explain what he was doing in Dubai, then he will speak peacefully here. Because this man has cost this country R500 billion. He must be ashamed to stand before us here and speak to us. [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member ...
[Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: Let him answer! What was he doing in Dubai?
[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member, this is not Question Time. Questions are asked of Minister in the various clusters. [Interjections.] Can you please ask that question when it is the cluster of the Minister. For now, we are having a debate. Hon Minister, can you proceed?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:

Thank you, House Chair ...

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Chair, on a point of order.

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): What is the point of order, hon Ndlozi

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Thanks. Hon Chair, is it not procedural that we should allow him to speak on Saturdays and Sundays because he is a weekend special!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Ndlozi, that is not a point of order. Take your seat!

Mr M Q NDLOZI: But it's Tuesday today! He should speak only on Saturdays ... [Laughter.] [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: On a point of order, House Chair ...

[Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:

I hope, Chair, at some stage you will protect me as I exercise

my right as a member of the House, because I feel very much unprotected! [Interjections.]

We believe we have made exceptional efforts and achievements in this regard, especially in the local government sphere.

[Interjections.]

Last week, ratings agency Moody's gave the City of Ekurhuleni a rating of AA, a four-notch upgrade and declared it the leading manufacturing metro in the country. This follows the City of Johannesburg's national scale rating being raised by four notches, from A2 to AA1.

In the past year, our Community Work Programme created over 220 000 work opportunities for our poorest communities in 198 municipalities across South Africa.

Free basic services have been extended to millions of the indigent of our country.

It is against this backdrop that the events in Vuwani have unfolded.

As government our response has been swift and decisive. We have worked with various stakeholders in the region to address the situation.

Today's debate will ensure that this House and our fellow South Africans have information about the real issues on the ground and our interventions.

In my view, the debate today cannot just be about cheap politicking or scoring some political points because we are approaching local government elections. [Interjections.] It is also about how we assist in unifying communities, and ensuring the return to normality in the areas where they reside.

We are also determined that learners, who are the future of our country, will be back in their classrooms and teachers will be there to teach. We have heard the learners' call that you burn their school, you burn their future. We dare not fail to restore normality in our schooling system.

It would be remiss of me not to contextualise this discussion and the events of the past weeks within their historical framework.

The genesis of these disruptions lies in the creation of the Bantustan system that was artificially manufactured by the apartheid regime. The formation of the Republic of Venda fuelled tensions between Venda and Tsonga speakers, in the areas now occupied by the Vuwani and Malamulele communities, respectively.

We are not going to undermine these particular ... [Inaudible.]

In the past weeks this tension has spilt onto the streets of Vuwani and surrounding areas.

Our interventions over the past few years in both Vuwani and Malamulele have to be understood in light of this inherited challenge.

One of the key tenets of the ANC's foundation is its commitment to build a society free from all apartheid manifestations, hence our relentless efforts to build a united and integrated society.

Let me spell out our interventions, as government, throughout this process.

The Back to Basics programme that was launched in 2014 identified a number of municipalities as financially unviable.

For this and other reasons the Department of Co-operation and Traditional Affairs applied to the Municipal Demarcation Board, MDB, to consider the demarcation and re-demarcation of certain municipalities.

Of the 34 submissions made, the Municipal Demarcation Board, acting independently, approved 13 requests.

I am not sure when the Demarcation Act was amended to allow the ANC to determine how the Municipal Demarcation Board makes its decisions. [Interjections.] I can see our members here ... they don't even follow the same Act that they approved as Members of Parliament.

One of these submissions was for the amalgamation of Vuwani with parts of the Malamulele municipality. These requests were made on the basis of forming municipalities that were economically viable, sustainable and able to deliver services to citizens.

Despite this, the MDB's decision led to unhappiness within the Vuwani community, which is largely, of course, comprised of our people there. Let me reiterate that the communities from the Malamulele Municipality ... [Interjections.]

Ms M S KHAWULA: Uxolo kancane. [On a point of order!]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
... were largely in favour of the MDB's decision. It is thus not
a straightforward situation.

Ms M S KHAWULA: Uxolo lapho ngaphambili. [On a point of order,
Chairperson.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
Following consultations between government and community
leaders, ...

Ms M S KHAWULA: Uxolo! [On a point of order!]

... we urged more discussion on the decision of the Demarcation
Board.

Ms M S KHAWULA: Uxolo ngaphambili. Uxolo, uxolo! [On a point of
order, Chairperson, on a point of order!]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
Some members of the community took to the streets, blockaded
roads ...

Ms M S KHAWULA: Ilungelo lami lelo bakithi. [This is my right.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
... brought business to a halt, shut down services, torched schools, vandalized clinics and other infrastructure.

Ms M S KHAWULA: Nami nginelungelo lokuthi ... [I also have the right to ...]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Minister, please take your seat. What is the point of order? [Interjections.]

Nk M S KHAWULA: Ngiyabonga Sihlalo, bengifuna ukuzwa nje ukuthi njengoba ubeye e-Dubai ubeyokwenzani futhi eyithathephi imali abantu behlupheka? (*Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows.*)

[Ms M S KHAWULA: Thank you chairperson, I would like know, why did he go to Dubai and where did he get the money from because the people are suffering?]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member, can you take your seat. That is not a point of order. [Interjections.]

Ms M S KHAWULA: Ake nithule nina lapho! [Uhleko.] [Can you be quiet over there! [Laughter.]]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon Minister, can you proceed. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS: Chairperson, please! Once more, can you please protect me, as a Member of Parliament? Because you can't be calling point of order forever without taking action. [Interjections.]

We reiterate that in this democratic era, when there are so many avenues of engagement open between communities and government, that this action is outrageous. It is unacceptable! It is uncalled for!

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member, can you please take your seat.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: House Chair ...

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Hon member, can you please take your seat.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: May I address you?

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Before you address me, can I address you? Hon members ...

An HON MEMBER: What a hooligan pack!

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): I have a duty to endure the smooth conduct of proceedings. I also have to ensure that the interest of all members of the House are protected, and that includes the member at the podium. If a member ...

[Interjections.] Hon Khawula. Hon Khawula!

If any of the members of this House do not want to participate in this debate, they are free to do so. But they cannot disrupt the House.

There have been many points of order, all of which are spurious. I have ruled them out of order, and I cannot therefore allow the same points of order to be raised continuously. [Interjections.]

And it is for that reason I have said to members, when you want to ask a question to the Minister, you must first ask whether the Minister is willing to take a question. If he says no ...

[Interjections.]

Hon Khawula, I think if you really don't wish to be part of the House, you may leave the House. [Interjections.] I don't think we should proceed in the manner in which we are. There are a few minutes left for this debate to finish. I don't think ... Why are we proceeding in the manner in which we are?

[Interjections.]

Can you please take your seat and allow the Minister to proceed.

[Interjections.]

No! Hon member, please finish your speech.

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS:
Hon Chair, once more, let me reiterate that it is of our concern that the outbreak of violence is a setback to our development agenda and denies citizens the opportunity to improve their lives. [Interjections.]

As we celebrate 20 years anniversary of our Constitution, the actions of a few disgruntled citizens are in conflict with the spirit and letter of this illustrious document. [Interjections.]

That such protests should occur in the democratic era is unacceptable when there are so many other avenues through which to engage government.

That such protest leads to the destruction of 24 schools is simply outrageous. The burning of schools is inconsistent with section 29 of the Bill of Rights, which guarantees the right to education.

Guided by this understanding and the understanding that education is fundamental to a well-functioning democracy, government acted with speed to quell the ongoing violence, and it will continue to do so. His Excellency President Jacob Zuma established an inter-ministerial committee and immediately despatched a team of Ministers to complement those already on the ground. This has now been constituted into an inter-ministerial committee, IMC, led by me.

The national and provincial IMCs, working together with all municipalities in the Vhembe District, will continue to engage communities about the importance of the objectives of local government.

This includes providing democratic and accountable government for local communities; ensuring the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner; promoting social and economic development; and ...

Here I must indicate, as the IMC, we welcome the provincial government's decision to request national government to declare Vhembe district a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme site. We think this will help to unlock economic development initiatives in this economically depressed district. Amongst other things, this will help to unlock economic development potential of areas like Nandoni Dam and businesses development at Nkuzana Village.

Our intervention has been driven by this objective and nothing else.

It is in the interest of all stakeholders – government, faith-based organisations, communities, non-government organisations, and individuals – to speedily resolve this matter.

The Minister of Basic Education hosted an education dialogue with leaders of the education sectors in this area as part of ongoing efforts to get learners in Vuwani back to school, while

the Minister of Communications held an imbizo with residents of the Makuleke community.

These interventions build on various engagements we have had with stakeholders over the last two weeks, as a government that understands the principle of participatory democracy.

On 9 May, King Ramabulana met with President Zuma at the former's request. In this meeting, His Excellency the President and His Majesty the King agreed that violence can never be a solution to resolve differences.

They also agreed that all stakeholders should call for calm and peace, condemn in the strongest terms the violence, ensure that all learners to go back to school, educators return to their work and life return to normality.

We commend His Majesty for his willingness, resolve, dedication to this process and the leadership he was willing to exercise towards resolving the impasse.

The high-level meeting between the King and the President was a success. We want to commend the two leaders for prevailing and showing leadership, and hope that all of us will strive to

implement their directive of ensuring that there is stability and finding an amicable solution to the challenges facing our people in Vuwani.

It is important to note that the intervention and the concern of the President was also necessitated by the fact that ours is a government that cares for the people and is committed to finding lasting solutions to the plight of communities.

Flowing from the meeting between the President and the King, government met with all traditional leaders the following day.

At this meeting, traditional leaders committed to convene and schedule all stakeholder meetings within their areas to allow us talk to communities to bring peace and ensure calm. The resolutions also focused on efforts to bring stability to the situation and to relook at the demarcation process.

With regard to the demarcation, the following were also agreed upon: to establish a task team comprising of traditional leaders and the technical task teams on the new municipality; and to negotiate an option legally acceptable to all parties.

In addition to this social cohesion projects are to be commissioned by the following stakeholders: the Department of Traditional Affairs and Co-operation, the Department of Arts and Culture and the House of Traditional Leaders.

At all our meetings, we emphasised that firm action will be taken against anyone who breaks the law or those who protests outside the norms of responsible, democratic protest, irrespective of political affiliation or irrespective of the status of the affected individual in that community.

[Interjections.]

While SAPS will remain highly visible, the situation in the affected communities is steadily stabilizing.

We consulted various stakeholders across the Vhembe District Municipality.

Religious leaders called a pastors' forum and organised a prayer day that brought all stakeholders together, if you don't know.

As government we are committed and will continue to engage to find a lasting solution to the challenges in Vuwani. We urge the people of Vuwani to participate in the process of finding a lasting solution and for things to return to normal.

The Executive Mayor of Vhembe and the Provincial Executive Council have directed that emergency funding be released for immediate requirements. This is a request that we are entertaining as a national department.

A disaster assessment team has been established and was expected to submit a comprehensive report this morning.

Going forward, we are confident that normality will prevail - schools, businesses and other sectors critical for the daily lives of communities will be restored to normality.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the communities, traditional leaders, religious leaders and all sectors for their efforts, resolve and dedication to bringing the situation under control.

Let me close with the words of Tata Madiba ... [Interjections.] ... on that momentous occasion in our country's history in Sharpeville on the 10th of 1996: [Interjections.]

Today we cross a critical threshold. Let us now, drawing strength from the unity, which we have forged, together grasp

the opportunities and realise the vision enshrined in this Constitution.

Let us give practical recognition to the injustices of the past, by building a future based on equality and social justice.

Let us nurture our national unity by recognising, with respect and joy, the languages, cultures and religions of South Africa in all their diversity.

Let tolerance for one another's views create the peaceful conditions which give space for the best in all of us to find expression and to flourish.

Above all, let us work together. Let us join hands for peace and prosperity.

Thank you. [Applause.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): Thank you. I will now suspend proceedings until further notice ...

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Hon Chair ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): ... and wish to remind members that Questions to the President ...

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Hon Chair ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): ... will take place at 14:00 this afternoon. [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Hon Chair ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): I have suspended the House. What is the point of order? [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Yes, we wanted, hon Chair ... now that the Gupta blessee is gone ... [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): The House is suspended. [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: ... to explain that the ANC does not take this debate seriously. Where is the Minister of Basic Education? [Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): The House has been suspended. [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Where is the Minister of Basic Education?
[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): We will answer that question by the time the ... [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Hon House Chairperson, we cannot ...
[Interjections.]

The HOUSE CHAIRPERSON (Ms A T Didiza): The House is suspended. The point that was raised has not been attended to because the business of the House has been suspended.

Debate concluded:

Business suspended at 11:26 and resumed at 14:02.

The SPEAKER: Please be seated. Hon members, we have prayed already earlier in the morning. So, we prayed for the whole day. And the afternoon is covered. The next item on the Order Paper is questions addressed to the President. As hon members know,

you may press the talk button on your desk if you wish to ask a supplementary question. The first question has been asked by the hon Joan Fubbs. The hon President!

Ms H O HLOPHE: Hon Speaker!

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe!

Ms H O HLOPPHE: I rise under Rule 58.

The SPEAKER: Go on hon member, you rose under Rule 58!

Ms H O HLOPPHE: Thank you, Speaker. Speaker, as the EFF we have been writing to your office requesting that you must not allow Jacob Zuma to speak in this Parliament. [Interjections.] We have been following all processes and procedures, Speaker. We want to put it today, that how long are you going to continue with this thing of allowing him because there is a Constitutional judgement against President Zuma. He has broken his oath of office ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe! [Interjections.]

Ms H O HLOPHE: ... and Speaker, we said he must be charged and your office must also discipline him. We wrote to you, Speaker, we followed all procedures as members of Parliament who have been voted by the people on the ground. What must we do, Speaker?

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe ... [Interjections.]

Ms H O HLOPHE: ... I know Speaker that you are going to call bouncers to take us out. But Speaker ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe, please ... [Interjections.]

Ms H O HLOPHE: ... can we appeal on your conscious, just to take this matter, let us debate this matter here? Because ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe ... [Interjections.]

Ms H O HLOPHE: ... as the EFF, we are saying President Zuma must not speak in Parliament until you do something as the Speaker of Parliament. It can't be business as usual, Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon Hlophe, there is no basis for the President not to speak in Parliament as I have already said that on a different occasion. You actually went to court with this matter yesterday as the EFF and the matter was thrown out of court.

[Interjections.] And it was dismissed. So, hon members ...

[Interjections.]

Mr N F SHIVHAMBU: Order! Order! On a point of order! On a point of order!

The SPEAKER: ... so, hon members, today's business are questions to the President.

Mr N F SHIVHAMBU: On a point of order!

The SPEAKER: What's the point of order, hon Shivambu?

Mr N F SHIVHAMBU: Speaker, you have no right, none whatsoever to mislead this House. There is no issue that is being raised by the deputy general secretary that has been taken to court yesterday. Yesterday, we dealt with the issue of the criminals that come here to assault us that they must not be allowed to come into the House. There was no issue and no reference to the issue of Jacob Zuma not speaking here. He must not speak here

because when he continues to speak here, he is undermining the Constitution. So, please, do not mislead the House. You must never allow this man to speak here.

The SPEAKER: Hon Shivambu, there is no basis on which the President is not allowed to speak in Parliament. That is the point I am making. [Interjections.] And I am saying that we are going to proceed with question number 7 ... [Interjections.]

Nks M S KHAWULA: Uxolo, uxolo mhlonishwa, ngiyabonga. Mina lana ebengifuna ukukuzwa lana njengoSihlalo wethu la ngaphambili ...

USOMLOMO: Mama uKhawula, bengingaka kuvumeli ukuthi ukhulume.

Nks M S KHAWULA: Uzongivumela?

USOMLOMO: Angizange ngikuvumele, ubungakaze usho ukuthi ufuna ukukhuluma ngamuphi umthetho.

Nk M S KHAWULA: Okay, ngiyaxolisa. Mina eqinisweni ngifuna ukusho iqiniso. Angisayifuni ukuyikhuluma indaba yemithetho ngoba imithetho yala eNingizimu Afrika, kwabanye iyabavuna kwabanye ayibavuni. Mina angikhumbuli mhlonishwa lapho

ngaphambili umuntu enecala, ngisho esontweni, umfundisi uma esaphenywa, uyakhishwa. Wonjani lo Mongameli, uzotshengisa siphisithombe emphakathini. Akaphume kungene omunye, asinawo uMongameli la thina.

USOMLOMO: Mama uKhawula ... *(Translation of isiZulu paragraphs follows.)*

[Ms M S KHAWULA: On a point of order, point of order hon, thank you. What I wanted to hear from you as our Chairperson

SPEAKER: Ms Khawula, I did not allow you to speak.

Nk M S KHAWULA: Are you going to?

SPEAKER: I did not allow you, you did not state which rule you are rising under.

Ms M S KHAWULA: Okay, I apologise. I would like to state the truth. I no longer want to talk about the House rules because there is favouritism in South African rules. Hon speaker, if someone has a case pending, even at church, if a pastor is still under investigation, he gets suspended. Why not this president, which picture is he painting to the public. He must step down and someone else must lead, we don't have the President here.

SPEAKER: Ms Khawula ...]

... and all other hon members ... [Inaudible.] ... to disrupt
... [Interjections.]

Mme M O MOKAUSE: Motlotlegi Mmusakgotla, a nka bua le wena? Kgotlatshekelokgolo ya Aforika Borwa e buile ka mokgwa o Mopresidente wa naga, yo lo mo kayang e le Mopresidente, a senyeditse naga ka gona. A wa re re tswelele re mo reetsere ntse re itse gore o utswitse tšhelete ya setšhaba? Re ntse re itse gore o dirile eng mo Aforika Borwa? Re lateletse ditsela tsotlhe tse wena o tlhokang gore re di latele jaaka mokgatlo wa EFF le fa di re tswalela kwa ntle. [Tsenoganong.] (*Translation of Setswana paragraph follows.*)

[Hon Speaker, can I address you? The High Court of South Africa explained the mismanagement of funds by the President of the country, the same President you want us to acknowledge. Are you saying we must continue to listen to him even though we know that he has stolen the public's money? Knowing his crime in South Africa? We have followed all the rules and procedures we are expected to follow, even though they are not benefiting us as the EFF. [Interjections.]]

The SPEAKER: I recognise the hon Chief Whip.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE MAJORITY PARTY: Hon Speaker, the Rules of this House have determined that once a quarter the President comes to this House to answer questions. This is the agreement reached by all parties in this House, that today, 17 May the President will come to answer questions. Therefore, any of these issues that are being raised by the EFF is not in terms of the Rules, in fact, it is showing disrespect to the Rules of this House, also as decided Speaker by the programming committee of this Parliament. The programming committee has scheduled that the President will answer questions today. Thank you, hon Speaker.

The SPEAKER: That point of order by the Chief Whip is sustained. The EFF seats in the National Assembly programme committee, which has adopted the programme according to which today we are taking questions to the President. [Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: Hon Speaker!

The SPEAKER: Hon Julius Malema, please do not get up and call the Speaker in the middle of the Speaker making a statement in the House.

Mr J S MALEMA: Point taken.

The SPEAKER: But hon Malema, please take your seat.

Mr J S MALEMA: Will I be recognised? [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon Malema!

Mr J S MALEMA: I am asking you to recognise me?

The SPEAKER: To recognise you on what point? [Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: But you just recognised Jackson ...

[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Take a seat! [Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: Then, tell me where ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: He was seating when I recognised him ...

[Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: Under which Rule did you recognise him?

[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Malema, take your seat! [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon members, I have a duty to ensure that the programme of this afternoon as agreed by the programming committee shall proceed according to what we have agreed upon as hon members of this House. And the Rules and Orders of the House are going to be respected to make sure that we have smooth proceedings this afternoon. Anyone who breaks the Rules must then allow us to deal with them according to the Rules. Anyone who consistently breaks the Rules, anyone who is insistently disruptive and provocative to the Chair, we will not allow that situation the whole afternoon because we have business before us. Therefore, hon members, I appeal to you to co-operate and abandon your campaign of trying to get the President not to speak because the President is going to answer questions this afternoon in this House. All of you have your hands up. Hon Malema!

Mr J S MALEMA: Speaker, we are raising a very simple matter and we have followed the procedure. Following the Constitutional Court judgment, we wrote a letter to you to ask you to institute disciplinary action against Mr Zuma. Until today you have not done anything. Our problem is that the Constitutional Court ruling is going to be treated the same way you treated the

Public Protector's findings and that will result in rendering the Constitutional Court redundant. All of us sitting here we will be party to making the Constitutional Court useless by allowing the President to continue with business as usual even if there is a Constitutional Court ruling.

It is unfair, and it is unacceptable that this Parliament does not see anything wrong even when the Constitutional Court has made serious findings against Mr Zuma , nothing is happening. No one has been disciplined, and no one has been fired. Today, it must be business as usual. It is unacceptable, hon Speaker.

It is on the basis of that that we are asking you and this House not to allow the President to speak here up until there is a process of rehabilitating him. There must be a rehabilitation process with Zuma. That is what we are asking for.

The SPEAKER: Hon Malema, I have given you ample time to make your speech which was absolutely unnecessary as you know because the issues you are raising are issues that have been put before properly constituted meetings of this hon Parliament, and there are structures that you know you have to pursue if you want to pursue anything along what you are raising. I have written to you, hon Malema, and explained what I am saying right now. I am

not allowing you to make another speech this afternoon. I am now proceeding with the business of this House.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Speaker! Speaker!

The SPEAKER: I am not allowing any more points from those benches, hon members.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Eh eh, eh eh, eh eh, eh eh, Speaker. Eh eh, eh eh, Speaker. Be disciplined, hon Baleka Mbete - be disciplined. You must be disciplined. You ask us to stick by the Rules, but you don't stick to the Rules.

Mr N F SHIVAMBU: On a point of order, the Rules are not applicable today. Allow our members to speak.

The SPEAKER: So, hon members, you are clearly and deliberately contravening the Rules?

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Can we correct the misconception that you have been putting. It is not true that we agreed as the EFF in any committee in whatsoever that the President who has broken the oath of his office must come and answer questions here. The problem in committees is [Interjections.] about this was said

long before the ruling of the Constitutional Court happened. We must not mislead the country.

The SPEAKER: Hon Ndlozi, I am asking you to withdraw from the Chamber. Hon Ndlozi, withdraw from the Chamber. Withdraw from the Chamber, hon Ndlozi.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: I have done nothing wrong. The first person who must withdraw is the one who has broken an oath of office - an oath of office. What have I done?

Mr N F SHIVHAMBU: The person who is leaving today is Zuma.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: What have I done?

The SPEAKER: Serjeant-at-arms! Serjeant-at-arms, assist hon Ndlozi.

Mr J S MALEMA: Zuma is the one who must go. No one must go. Zuma did not respect the oath of his office. We are not leaving this House today. We want to leave here as dead people. You can do anything you want.

Mr N S MATIASE: We are not going anywhere,

Mr J S MALEMA: Zuma is the one who must withdraw. You are withdrawing a wrong person. Zuma is the one who must go.

Mr N F SHIVHAMBU: The Serjeant-at-arms must go and tell Zuma to go now.

Mr J S MALEMA: Serjeant-at-arms, tell Zuma to go. Serjeant-at-arms, tell Zuma to leave.

Mr M M DLAMINI: That criminal must go - Zuma.

Kahle kahle heyi baba awusukume baba sike sikhulume nawe manje. [Ubuwelewele.] Usomlomo uhlulekile. Asike sikhulume nawe manje. Uyabona kodwa ukuthi nguwe omosha konke la kulelizwe. Musa ukuhleka, angihleki nawe. Uyahleka nokuhleka. (*Translation of isiZulu paragraph follows.*)

[Actually, Mr, can you please stand up so that we can now talk to you. [Interjections.] The speaker has failed us. Let us talk to you straight now. Do you realise that you are the one causing a mess in this country? Don't laugh, I am not laughing with you. You are even laughing.]

Can you see "umonakalo owenzayo" [the mess you are doing]

Mr J S MALEMA: The person who must leave this House is Zuma. You can kill us the way you want to do it we are not scared of anything. Come and kill us here today you bouncers.

Mr L JOHNSON: On a point of order, Chairperson: Is it parliamentary for a young person to call ... [Interjections.]

Hon MEMBERS OF THE EFF: There is no young person here. You have failed your political career.

Mr M S MBATHA: There is no young person here. We are hon members.

Hon MEMBER: Sit down and enjoy your salary

Mr J S MALEMA: You have failed in your political career. Sit down. Enjoy your salary. There is nothing you can do - there is nothing you can do.

Hon MEMMER OF THE EFF: Sit down and enjoy your salary

The SPEAKER: Hon members! Hon members, I want to read the Rule.

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Just be a back bencher there

The SPEAKER: Horn members, for the sake of the House I want to read the Rule. I want to read Rule 51.

Mr M M DLAMINI: The ANC people are not interested.

Mr M S MBATHA: We are also going to read Rule 52

The SPEAKER: It says:

If the presiding officer is of the opinion that a member is deliberately contravening a provision of these Rules ...

[Interjections.]

Mr N S MATIASE: What provisions?

The SPEAKER: ... or that a member is in contempt of or is disregarding the authority of the Chair, or that a member's conduct is grossly disorderly ... [Interjections.]

Mr M S MBATHA: Read Rule 51 together with Rule 52.

The SPEAKER: ... he or she may order the member to withdraw immediately from the Chamber ... [Interjections.]

Mr M M DLAMINI: Which one?

The SPEAKER: ... for the remainder of the day's sitting.

Ms H O HLOPHE: Speaker, you are so impatient about us why don't you listen to us ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: ... I therefore [Interjections.]

Mr M Q NDLOZI: Zuma has agreed that he deliberately broke the Constitution, and he even apologised. It's an admission.

The SPEAKER: I call upon Hlophe, Louw, Shivambu ...
[Interjections.]

Mr N S MATIASE: To do what?

The SPEAKER: Malema, Maxon ... [Interjections.]

Mr J S MALEMA: What did I do? Tell me my problem. Don't address me as a group. What did I do?

The SPEAKER: Matiasehon Paulsen, hon Khawula, hon Mbatha, hon Mokouse

Mr N PAULSEN: Tell me what I did. Why are you calling us?

The SPEAKER: all these hon members must withdraw from the Chamber.

Ms H C HLOPE: Zuma is the one who must withdraw from the House.
Zuma must go. You forgot to ask Zuma in that list.

The SPEAKER: Hon members, withdraw from the House.

EFF MEMERS: Senzeni na, senzeni na, senzeni na [Singing.]

The SPEAKER: I now call upon the parliamentary protection services to assist. In addition to those members, hon Mashabela, hon Sonti, hon Moteka, hon Matshobeni, hon Ntobongwana, hon Matlhoko, hon Mhlongo, hon Ketabahle, hon Rawula, hon Dlamini, hon Khoza and hon Mulaudzi.

The SPEAKER: Hon members, I wish to point out that when I was calling the names of the hon members who have to leave the Chamber, the name of hon Mashabela was include by mistake in the list - it was by mistake. I would like the hon Mashabela to feel free to take her seat if she wants to, but should she want to leave the House she is free

Ms R MASHABELA: I am not ready to listen to a thief.

Mr M L W FILTANE: Speaker, I think Parliament has a duty of finding a better way of managing this kind of situation. It may be cool for ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Filtane, I appreciate that you might want to raise an important matter, but I think let us not delay the business of the House any further. That issue can still be raised in a different meeting, and not this one, hon Filtane.

Mr M LW FILTANE: That's all I wanted to say, Speaker. I am not opening up anything - that is all I wanted to say. There must be another way of dealing with this situation.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, I have raised this matter in the different forums and I would like to address you on it because I believe it is important. I have repeatedly asked about uniforms and badges for the members of the parliamentary protection services who come into this Chamber. I am appalled that it has taken four months since I raised it in the Parliamentary Oversight Authority, POA, and not a single one of these people is in proper uniform or identifiable.

I want to place it on record that we will take whatever steps unnecessary to prevent them from coming to the House because the

Secretary does not get us to act together and get those name badges so that we can identify those members. Why is he sitting on his hands? But it is an indictment on him that they are in the Chamber today without name badges.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Steenhuisen. Your point is taken and we have indeed raised the matter with the Secretary to Parliament and I will personally follow it up with him.

Hon members, I have already said that the first question has been asked by the hon Fubbs and I now, finally, call upon the hon the President.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC:

Contribution by Operation Phakisa to growth and job creation

7. Ms J L Fubbs (ANC) asked the President of the Republic:

In view of his evaluation of the progress made in the implementation of the National Development Plan delivery methodology, Operation Phakisa, which he presented to

stakeholders, the public and the media on 13 August 2015 and given that Operation Phakisa was chosen as a methodology largely based on the success in Malaysia of a Big Fast Results Methodology and that it forms part of the Government's Nine Point Plan to reignite growth and boost job creation, (a) to what extent has this strategy contributed to growth and job creation, (b) what key lessons have been learnt over the past two years and (c) what aspects of Operation Phakisa can be improved upon? NO1376E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, Operation Phakisa is aimed at enabling us to fast track the delivery of national priorities contained in the National Development Plan 2030. While the foundation of this concept can be traced back to Malaysia, it is being implemented in a unique South African way. Operation Phakisa has worked very well in South Africa in different sectors including the Ocean Economy, health care, basic education and mining.

Since its inception in July 2014, the Ocean Economy component of Operation Phakisa has unlocked R17 billion in both public sector and private sector investments. A total of 4 500 new jobs have been created in this segment. A number of key lessons have been learnt over the passed two years: Firstly, Operation Phakisa is

unique in that it brings together government, private sector, civil society, academia and communities to develop solutions together; secondly, Operation Phakisa strengthens public accountability and transparency through the consistent monitoring of progress made. Challenges are addressed early on. We also consistently report back to the public on commitments made. There are a few aspects of Operation Phakisa that can be improved upon.

Operation Phakisa provides great opportunities for partnerships between the public and private sectors as demonstrated in the Ocean Economy sector. However, greater effort is still required to unlock further investments in our economy by the private sector.

Government is making progress in creating a conducive environment for investment. This includes working to remove impediments such as the energy constraints, easing the regulatory environment and promoting labour stability. I thank you, Madam Speaker.

Ms J L FUBBS: Hon Speaker to the President, but please also tell South Africans the extent of foreign and domestic investment that Operation Phakisa has attracted and is attracting; tell us

about the empowerment opportunities it has created and the support for supplier development to increase black participation, especially manufacturers. Are there specific industrial subsectors where Operation Phakisa is deepening industrialisation, product localisation and job creation? Finally, Mr President, there is also a need for increased participation by the black people in the mining and manufacturing beneficiation value chain and in the decision making process of Operation Phakisa. I thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, as I have indicated, Operation Phakisa is inclusive as I have said. All the sectors that relate to economic activities are participating. We were in the Nelson Mandela Metro recently to launch Operation Phakisa, and all sectors were there. It is very inclusive but it is also emphasising on local products. For example there are boats that are being built as a result of Operation Phakisa, some of which are being ordered and sold in the continent of Africa.

Those who are working on it indicated that more than 90% of the materials that build the boats come from South Africa and nowhere else. [Applause.] And that indicates the change that Operation Phakisa is bringing. We saw young black professionals

who are leading and who are in charge in many ways. We saw women who are doing highly professional kind of jobs. So, it is delivering in terms of what we want it to deliver.

The investment that I talked about is in fact enabling the Ocean Economy to become the bigger contributor to our economy as it will be growing in different places. We were able to indicate the plan that is ongoing in terms of building new harbours and refurbishing and extending some that were smaller. So that is the issue with regard to expanding and industrialisation. It is achieving that goal. Thank you.

Mr J A ESTERHUISEN: Speaker to the hon President, Operation Phakisa has two aspects namely, Marine and Health. We know the health-related aspects of Operation Phakisa and the intention to make health care accessible to millions of South Africans in rural areas by building a further 216 clinics; and we applaud this initiative. However, we must take cognisance of the reality that many of our rural communities rely solely on traditional medicine dispensed by traditional healers, while some combine traditional medicine within Western medicine which may unintentionally do more harm than good.

It is therefore that Operation Phakisa which must involve traditional healers to promote the use of these newly established clinics while optimising the quality of health care. Hon, President my question is, how can and to what extent has this been taken into account in a way that traditional leaders will be involved and not offended by this initiative?

The SPEAKER: May I ask for you indulgence, hon President, to allow some medical personnel to come into the House just to assist quickly before the hon President proceeds with the next answer. May the hon President take a seat? Hon members, I have a request here to perhaps suspend so that we can allow you to stretch your legs. But don't leave the Chamber.

Ningahambi. Sukumani nje nizelule. Heke! Hlalani, Hlengwa.
[Don't go. Just stand up and stretch yourselves. Good! Sit down, Hlengwa.]

Order, hon members the stretcher has come. The hon member is safe. I think at this point in time we can come back and settle down to proceed. Thank you very much for your understanding. Hon Esterhuisen, if you don't mind just repeating your follow-up question to refresh our memories. Thank you.

Mr J A ESTERHUISEN: Hon Speaker to the hon President, Operation Phakisa covers Marine and Health. We know the health-related aspects of Operation Phakisa and the intention to make health care accessible to million of South Africans, especially in rural communities, by building a further 216 clinics. We applaud this initiative. However, we must take cognisance of the reality that many of our rural communities rely solely on traditional medicine dispensed by traditional healers, while some combine traditional medicine and Western medicine which may unintentionally do more harm than good. It is therefore essential that Operatioion Phakisas involve traditional healers to promote the use of newly established clinics while optimising the quality of health care for all the people to enjoy.

Hon President, my question is: How can, and to what extent has this been taken into account in a way that traditional leaders will be involved and not be offended by this initiative?

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, well it is true that the traditional medicine has been there all the time and that those who believe in it have been using it historically. But, of course, given the latest developments and the fact that many believe in both traditional and Western medicine, government has taken initiative to increase the level of research on specific

traditional medicines. The research is aimed at bringing harmony between the traditional and the Western medicine.

Through such a research it will then be possible to see how traditional and Western medicine can be utilised cure and how much of it in terms of quantity and so on. So, that process is on. I believe that the Operation Phakisa approach will also help to put more effort in order to propel the process so that it can be completed within a reasonable time frame.

There has also been interaction between the researchers, the government's departments and traditional leaders. I think there is now a general agreement about the need to work together between the two in order to improve the status level of the traditional medicine or to give more clarity on how it works. In other words to ensure that there are proper recordings, instructions and quantities et cetera. Those are matters that are being attended to. Thank you.

Mr J MAYNIER: Speaker, I am sure that I speak for everybody in the House when I say that we wish the hon member a speedy recovery. It was only a couple of hours ago that she was giving me a flea in my ear in the Standing Committee on Finance. Mr

President, of course you are right, your economic policy is unique, in fact, so you unique that it doesn't work.

You have to accept that your economic policy, including the NDP and the nine-point plan and Operation Phakisa mentioned in your question, does not work and the evidence for that is the staggering level of unemployment in South Africa where 8,9 million people do not have jobs or have given up looking for jobs. And so do you agree that it is now time to implement the structural reforms necessary to boost the economic growth and to create jobs in South Africa as recommended by the International Monetary Fund, IMF; or do you share the view of many of your close Cabinet colleagues that the IMF is part of the campaign to destabilise and undermined developing countries like Brazil, Russia and South Africa?

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Speaker, well I am sure the hon member brings together a number of issues that might need a lot of discussion. The IMF has a global history; we know exactly how it has been operating and I don't think that we want to get into that debate. But I want to get to the point that is about unemployment. Unemployment is a global problem and not only South Africa. [Interjections.] I am telling you, it is a global

problem. Therefore it is wrong to project unemployment as a problem facing only South Africa.

Secondly, unemployment in South Africa is because of the historical problems. [Interjections.] Part of the people who are unemployed are in fact unemployed because the apartheid system deliberately disallowed a majority of them being skilled in order to become employable or create jobs. [Applause.] That is the problem we are faced with.

There are people today who are not even able to look for a job, given the development of technology. This problem is as a result of not being skilled. That is why in South Africa, unlike in many other countries, this problem seems like being exaggerated. This is a fact of history. This is the result of political decision that was taken by the system on the basis of race. The people who are none white were not allowed to receive education or to be skilled simply because they were many.

We are addressing the problem of the past - the problem of apartheid. That is the problem we are facing. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Mr A M SHAIK-EMAM: Hon Speaker to the hon President, Operation Phakisa was launched to address poverty and inequality. However, the gap between the rich and the poor in South Africa is widening. Could you, Mr President, tell us what plan you have to try and bridge this gap and give more to the poor.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Speaker, our policies and programmes do address that issue directly. As I indicated, Operation Phakisa, for example, is very inclusive. From the planning stage up to its implementation everyone is involved. The issue of inequality in this country, different from other countries, is again a historic problem.

We are dealing with people ... One of the leaders in the ANC once said that the kind of law that was promulgated, the Land Act, made indigenous people to be worse than the slaves. So, what do you expect from a young democracy when trying to address a problem of many years ago. So the gap is big, but we have got all what it takes to work towards closing the gap. Our programmes and policies are addressing that issue. That is why we have got policies that are pro poor and pro the working class.

**Request for clarification of statement made by President of the
Republic with regard to the judiciary**

8. Rev K R J Meshoe (ACDP) asked the President of the Republic:

Whether his statement made with regard to the judiciary during the sitting of the National House of Traditional Leaders in Pretoria on 7 April 2016, that judges convict you even if you tell the truth, represents a policy position of a lack of trust in the judiciary by the President of the Republic as the Head of State and head of the national executive as determined by section 83(a) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996; if not, what exactly did he mean by the specified statement?

NO1373E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, I have full confidence in the judicial system of the country. The statement made must be understood in the context of the judicial independence and also access to justice for all, irrespective of race, gender, class, or financial means.

According to the Constitution, courts are independent and are subject only to the Constitution and the law, which they must apply impartially and without fear, favour or prejudice.

During the debate of the opening address to the National House of Traditional Leaders, members deliberated about land redistribution and the role that traditional leaders should play in this regard.

In my address, I encouraged traditional leaders to fully participate in discussions on land redistribution considering that they lead communities whose livelihood largely depends on working the land.

Secondly, I suggested that whatever decision or mode of engagement they choose to embark upon, will have to be within the framework of the Constitution and the law.

Thirdly, I proposed that it may be important for traditional leaders to seek good legal representation because the issue of land reform is complex and fundamental.

Because litigation is expensive, they should pool resources so that they can afford good legal representatives and deal with this historical injustice.

Importantly, as government we take the question of providing good legal aid seriously to our people, which is why we are working to improve the functioning of the Legal Aid Board, whose budget has also been increased.

We are also building more courts so that the poor do not have to travel long-distances to obtain justice. For example, Limpopo now has a High Court for the first time ever. [Applause.] We are doing this because of our belief that all must have equal access to justice. Poverty must not mean lack of justice for the poor.

I do not think that any of this undermines the Constitution and the rule of law. On the contrary, it affirms both. I thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Rev K R J MESHOE: Thank you hon President for your reply.

Speaker, section 165(4) of the Constitution of South Africa says and I quote:

Organs of State through legislative and other measures must assist and protect courts to ensure the independence, impartiality, dignity, accessibility and effectiveness of the courts.

What the President said regarding the judiciary, during the seating of the National House of Traditional Leaders seems to undermine section 165(4) of the Constitution.

According to the news broadcast of the proceedings which I have on the video, the President states and I quote, "The law looks at one side only; they do not look at any other thing." This seems to imply that the law is partial to some degree and therefore cannot be trusted. Does the President agree that this statement is a breach of the Constitution? If he does not, how does his statement protect the dignity and the impartiality of the court in the light of section 165(4) of the Constitution? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, I am not sure how the hon member understood the statement that I made when I was advising the traditional leaders on a very important matter and taking the experience particularly of the poor people over which they are in charge of. If people were doing land claims and I am

sure it is common knowledge that if you do not have legal representation it will be difficult for you to win.

In any kind of litigation, you need lawyers to help you fight for you and therefore you cannot say that the Constitution makes it very clear and you can just go to court and say I do not have any lawyer but I am here and hope that you can win that case. You know no technicalities, you know no law and you did not study any law. That is why you need representation. Those who have money, they will get the better quality legal defense. It is the reality. [Applause.]

The point I was making to them was that given the fact that there is reopening of the land claims rather than them going individually they must rather put their resources together and have one good law firm that is going to help them to argue these cases better. That was the advice I was giving. That does not undermine the Constitution.

The point I was making was just making an example that legal people look at cold facts and deal with the case and in my view and I have said this before yes it is cold facts and dealing with warm bodies. Now how do you deal with that; you can then interpret it in your own way, it is just a fact. That is why

there is an expression which says ignorance of the law has no excuse. Whether you know the law or not, the law is going to take its course. [Interjections.] I was advising the traditional leaders, this time around that they must not lose cases because they do not have good lawyers in the litigation. That is a point I was making. [Applause.]

Rev K R J MESHOE: Speaker. Hon Speaker!

The SPEAKER: The hon Msimang! No hon Meshoe, your time has passed. I gave you an opportunity for a supplementary question. It is now hon Msimang's turn.

Prof C T MSIMANG: Hon Speaker, hon President having heard you outline your interaction with traditional leaders; I would now like to focus on that aspect of the question which seems your trust in the independence of the judiciary and I would like to advise this House as to the steps you have taken within your own party to ensure the independence of the judiciary and more particular the judicial decisions once handed down are not open to derision and second guessing in public platforms by members of your party. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, firstly I trust the judiciary and my party trust the judiciary. [Applause.] What I do not fully understand is what the hon member is saying about me doing something to my party because of the comments that people make after the judgment. I do not appreciate that I do not understand it properly because every judgment that is made there are comments not just comments in general, there are even expects who comment about the judgment made by the judiciary. Do those people not respect and trust the judiciary? Others even disagree with certain aspects of the judgments. So, I do not understand how the question is coming from.

Does it mean the ANC members should not comment about the judiciary just because they are ANC members? I do not think so. Any judgment that has been made, people make comments, news papers write, expects come to TV and radios and analyse and that is what it is. So, that is why I say I do not understand the question well. My party and I trust the judiciary. That is the direct answer to the question. [Applause.]

Adv B T BONGO: Hon Speaker, thank you very much hon President. Hon President, can you kindly share with the South African public on how those who have resources in abundance turn to use the judicial system of our country to suppress those who do not

have the resources in abundance, particularly in traditional communities.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Well thank you very much hon Speaker. I think it is a well-known fact that people who does not have resources; some of them stay in prison for a very long-time because they do not have bail to bail themselves out and they are many. It is a well-known fact. At times even if the case is not very huge. Those who have the means are able to deal with bail issue immediately.

In as far, as whether the ones who have the means suppress others; unless it is defined in other ways. However, it is only if you are talking about people going into the case one having the resources, such as a best lawyer and the other one having none. It is the system rather than the individuals doing so. It means those who have the means if they have any quarrels that leads to litigation, certainly they will have an upper hand, because they can get the best lawyers that could do more for them. However, in so far as the general life in terms of law and those who get arrested certainly there are many up to this day who are in prison perhaps they did not even have just a R1000,00 to bail themselves out. In other words the system itself does not say that because you do not have the money - sorry because

you are poor so you will stay in prison and that is a point I was making earlier that if you do not have anything no matter what are your circumstances, you have to follow the law. The law cuts whether there is a bone or no bone. It is the law that we respect. Thank you, hon Speaker. [Applause.]

Adv G BREYTENBACH: Madam Speaker, Mr President you continued to undermine the authority of the judiciary by making contentious statements such as those that have been referred to already; after giving the Chief Justice an undertaking that you will stop doing so. Will you desist and will you apologise to the judiciary?

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: I am not sure whether I heard the question properly. Yes!

The SPEAKER: Hon Breytenbach, do you mind repeating your question?

Mr G BREYTENBACH: Not at all. Mr President, you continued to undermine the authority of the judiciary by making contentious statements, such as those that have been referred to this afternoon after giving the Chief justice an undertaking that you

will stop doing so. Will you desist and will you apologise to the judiciary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: I am not sure but I understand the question now. However, I do not understand why it is asked. I have just answered the question. Now if I did not answer the question which the hon member is referring to, which I have just explained and I do not know what is it what I must apologise to the Chief Justice for. I really do not understand hon Speaker. Thank you.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Yes hon Steenhuisen.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, the rules allows Members of Parliament's questions answered. The hon Breytenbach's question with respect was different.

[Interjections.] You see what happens when you actually abide by the rules; this is how the ANC behaves.

The SPEAKER: Hon members please allow hon Steenhuisen to finish his issue. What is the matter, hon Steenhuisen?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Hon President might have answered hon Meshoe's question, the truth of the matter is that hon Breytenbach is referring to a different undertaking to head of the judiciary in South Africa which he said he will stop undermining the judiciary and whether he was prepared to apologise. He cannot say that he does not have to answer the question, he does. It has nothing to do with the previous question.

The SPEAKER: Sure the hon Steenhuisen. The President has said he understood the question when hon Breytenbach repeated it; however, he is not in a position to answer in the way you might want him to answer. So, I think let us just accept that.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuisen, please let us not have an engagement on the matter.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, I do not want to have an engagement with you. I just want my member's to get their questions answered.

The SPEAKER: He has answered hon Steenhuisen.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: He has not answered.

The SPEAKER: No hon Steenhuisen, we have had this engagement before and we have said that when a member of the executive answers but does not answer in the manner you would like them to answer, they have answered none the less and there is nothing we can do about the content and the fact that you are not satisfied and therefore I appeal to you hon Steenhuisen to take your seat.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, you will be happy with the content, he is refusing to answer the question at all. This is precisely why the Constitutional Court criticised this House because you are not being responsible.

The SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuisen, please, let us not pass on to Question no 9.

Objectives and impact of UN High Level Commission on Health

Employment and Economic Growth

9. Mr A F Mahlalela (ANC) asked the President of the Republic:

In view of his travel on 22 March 2016 to the city of Lyon in France to co-chair with President Hollande of France the

official launch of the United Nations (UN) High Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic Growth, noting that this is not the first time that he has been appointed by the UN to undertake work on the global stage, and in view of the establishment of the specified commission by the Secretary-General of the UN following the adoption of resolution A/RES/70/183: *Global health and foreign policy: strengthening the management of international health crises*, by the General Assembly of the UN, (a) what are the main objectives of the specified commission, (b) what is the specified commission's relationship to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and (c) what impact will the specified commission have on the implementation of the 2063 Agenda of the African Union and the National Development Plan?

NO1377E

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: You a joke man! You are a joke!

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: You must laugh if I am a joke.

[Interjections.] [Laughter.] Why don't you laugh?

[Interjections.] [Laughter.]

Hon Speaker, on 2 March 2016, the UN Secretary General announced the appointment of a Commission on Health, Employment and Economic Growth co-chaired by myself and President François Hollande of France. The Sustainable Development Goals set an ambitious agenda to improve the lives of all, including through improve health and prosperity.

Continuous outbreaks of diseases have confirmed the urgent need to build strong healthy systems and to strengthen our global health security. At the heart of the work of this commission are our health workers and employment in the health sector. The global economy is projected to create around 40 million new health sector jobs by 2030, mostly in the developed and developing world or what is called middle and higher income countries.

Yet, despite this anticipated growth in jobs, there will be a projected shortage of 18 million health workers for the developing countries in particular. While the rising global demand and need for health workers over the next 15 years presents significant challenges, we also believe it offer us in the developing countries or economies the opportunity to generate employment.

The commission is therefore charged with proposing actions to guide the creation of health and social sector jobs as a means to advance inclusive economic growth in the respective countries. We will be engaging differently at different sectors of our communities through the commission to ensure that there are investments in health employment that would generate benefits.

The commission will also come up with new and creative ways of financing and supporting the growth of health and social sector employment as part of our investment into the future. It would analyse the risks that are caused by the global and regional imbalances as well as the unequal distribution of health workers in various countries. For example, many South African health workers, including nurses and doctors work abroad, which has a negative impact in our own health facilities.

The commission will also look for and secure the political commitment from governments in the UN member states for the implementation of proposals. I thank you.

Mr A F MAHLALELA: Ngiyabonga, kuwe Somlomo. Ngiyabonga nakuMengameli ngaletimphendvulo langinikete tona. Mengameli, ase ngitsi-ke ... [Thank you, to you hon Speaker. I also thank the

President for the responses he has given me. President, let me just ...]

... taking into consideration that the commission is expected to cover a wide range of issues, such as the universal health care, the creation of decent jobs, as well as the inclusive and transformative economic growth.

How will the composition of the Commissioners be structured, taking into consideration this massive work that is supposed to undertake. Taking into consideration also, as you have said hon President, that there is a projected shortages of 18 million health workers in low and lower middle income countries, how does the commission intend to address the global shortfall of trained health workers as well as the brain drain that you have just reflected in the low and lower income countries so that we avoid a situation where there is this huge mobility of health workers from lower income countries to higher income countries. Thank very much.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: On Speaker, in its very first meeting, the commission in France addressed that issue very extensively, particularly given the lopsided nature of development and health facilities globally, and of course, the

global economy. It has taken a decision to look into that issue very strongly: How do we reverse the question of the skills that are developed by the developing countries but end up serving the developed countries.

Secondly, for the commission to be able to deal with the global issue or situation, equally, there are a number of experts in health and in different sectors that are part of the commission. So, the commission is well balanced in terms of those who are commissioners and those who are resources for the commission itself. They come from all regions of the world.

So, there will be no region that will never be looked at by experts and therefore work out to provide solutions to what needs to be done. They will look at what is it that can be done to create jobs in this sector, and if we do so, how do we balance it between the developed and the developing world.

There will be a report in the United Nations in September wherein the commission will be reporting. It has experts who lead the reporting in specific areas that they are doing research on. Many of them have a greater understanding of the global situation. Others emphasise more on the regions on which they have done work.

We saw them at work in our first meeting. Many of them presented reports and proposals that indeed covered the globe. So, I think that as the commission works further, it would be able to address those issues. I am sure some of them would not be a short-term kind of solutions; it would be solutions that would last: The solutions that are aim at bring the two different kinds of situations - of the developed and the underdeveloped countries - together; and how we reverse the brain drain, so to speak, in the developing countries that need these skill so much.

Dr W G JAMES: Madam Speaker, I am stunned by the fact that the hon President failed to mention the most important driver of health employment on the African continent which results in the agreement signed between the African Union and the Atlanta-based Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish something called an African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention.

It is breathtaking that as co-chair of the health employment commission, the President doesn't mention the most fundamentally important driver of health employment on the continent that has resulted after the Ebola crisis of West Africa.

Could the President then explain to this House: Why it is that the co-chair of this commission fails to acknowledge the most fundamentally important thing that has happened in Africa when it comes to health employment generation? Secondly, would he mention to this House: Which African countries have agreed to be host to the regional centres for disease control?

Finally, would the President please confirm in this House that this government will invest in our medical schools and not in Cuba for the training of health professionals to staff the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention in Africa? Could the President please do that?

The SPEAKER: Of course, hon James, as you are aware: We expect you to ask on follow up question. However, the President has a choice.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, I think we are very much aware of the discussions that have been taking place in Africa to set up that centre. They actually started before the Ebola crisis; they were not caused by Ebola. Countries have taken serious decisions, it is absolutely true. The question that I was replying to was not about what is happening in the

African continent. So, I don't understand why the hon member says that I failed to raise the issue of Africa.

We are dealing with the global issues which people were commending over, raising different kinds of questions. I was responding to the issue raised. It was not necessarily about Africa, as I understood the question. Therefore, you have to deal with Africa. Otherwise, I would have dealt with Asia, the Americas or all the regions. I said almost every other region has representatives to deal with their matters.

In so far as we are concerned, on the matter of whether we are increasing the medical training, we are actually developing more medical universities, which is an implementation of the approach that we need to produce more doctors in particular. We are doing that.

Of the new universities that we are establishing, which are three, one of them is medical. So, that issue is being attended to by this government. We are participating in the continental co-operation of pulling our knowledge and resources to address the diseases in the continent and co-ordinating it with the globe. Thank you.

Mr N SINGH: Thank you very much hon President. Firstly, I think you need to be complemented for having been chosen to co-chair this United Nation high-level commission. My question relates to the influence that you will have with the United Nations. One understands that the job of this commission is to look at employment in the health sector but I am sure you could use your overall influence to influence other decisions that are taken at the United Nations. In particular, recently after about 20 years, there was a United Nations General Assembly Special Session, UNGASS, on drugs, which approved an agreement that leaves prohibitionist drug policies despite call for more 'human solutions'.

I think you are aware that in 2014, hon Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini stood here in this House stood in response to the debate, on your debate, and made an impassionate plea for the use of alternative medication for palliative care for cancer patients. In this regard, he mentioned cannabis oil and other products. At the United Nations we find that many Western countries and states in the United States have already legalise the use of cannabis oil and other products that are extracted from cannabis. Yet, the United Nations is still backing prohibition of the use of these drugs.

My question is: Can you give this House an assurance that South African will be a leader in medical innovation and that we will seriously consider the passage of this medical innovation Bill which will allow us to use products that will help millions of cancer sufferers in our country? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, of course, the hon member will recall that after the late hon Oriani-Ambrosini's contribution, that matter was taken up - I took it up for example with the department - and it has been look at by the department.

Certainly if these issues arise or this House for example feel that the matter needs to be raised there - I am sure if this House feels that is what we need to do - certainly we will do so. However, if the matter is raised in the process of the work of the commission, certainly we will do our best to make a contribution that must assist those who are in trouble, for example, in terms of cancer, etc. What are the best medicines that are there?

Of course, the issue of the late hon Oriani-Ambrosini is a matter that needs research. The researchers in our country will certainly empower me as I go there on what issue to raise, and

what issue need to be raised at the right time or whatever. I will always do so on behalf of the country, there is not doubt about that. But, I have to be guided by medical research, the reports that are there and the innovation that is being done by South Africa. If yes, then I will certainly raise those issues to influence the situation. Thank you.

Mr A M SHAIK-EMAM: Through you hon Speaker: Mr President, let me congratulate you on your appointment as the co-chair. You see, my colleagues don't like to hear that. So, they don't like to hear success. [Applause.]

We are aware that there will be a shortage of 18 million health care workers by 2030. We have a high unemployment rate in South Africa. Do you plan to put a process in place to train as many health care workers for the purpose of exporting them when qualified? And, would you put a plan in place to ensure that from a school curriculum point of view - from about Grade 10 - we introduce health care, so that we would be able to identify and attract those with a passion for health care, and also ensure that we do not have a crisis by the year 2030? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Hon Speaker, the education system is actually being transformed, that includes how we do influence

learners in terms of choosing areas of specialisation. That is being done at the level of basic education so that by the time they reach tertiary, they know exactly where they need to go.

However, that is a process that goes together with the transformation of education, bringing about quality to education but also to ensure that children are helped to make those kinds of choices. So, the plans are there in place and are being implemented. I can't give the timeframes - that by this time, we would be able to do the final thing that we said we should be doing - even though the plans are there.

We have been saying, in terms of education to we need to emphasise on specific kind of education that is going to skill our youth so that they are able to work. That is why for example we have created more vocational colleges, so that they don't just only go to university but they are also there to skill themselves in terms of the work that is need by the economic activities. That is part of what we are doing. So, the programmes are there. WE are intensifying them as we go. Thank you Madam Speaker.

**Steps to ensure that the executive complies with its
constitutional obligations to be properly accountable to
Parliament**

10. The Leader of the Opposition (DA) asked the President of the Republic:

In light of the recent Constitutional Court judgments, CCT 143/15 and CCT 171/15, handed down on 31 March 2016 and especially with regard to the Court's findings relating to section 83 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, regarding his duties and obligations as Head of State and Cabinet, what steps will he take to ensure that the executive complies with its *obligations* to be properly accountable to Parliament in terms of sections 85(2)(c) and 91(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996?

NO1379E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Thank you Madam Speaker. South Africa is a constitutional democracy. The Constitution places certain responsibilities on the President and the Executive collectively. The steps required to be taken by the Executive are clearly spelt out in the Constitution and applicable legislation. Members of the Executive do comply with their legal

obligations as set out in the Constitution. They appear in Parliament to discharge their obligations as and when required, such as through attending parliamentary sittings, answering parliamentary questions, participate in debates, attending meetings of portfolio committees and various other activities. I thank you.

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Speaker, on 15 November 2012 you said and I quote, "My residence in Nkandla has been paid for by the Zuma family. All the buildings and every room we use in that residence were build by ourselves as a family and not by government. I have never asked government to build a home for me and it has not done so. The government has not built a home for me. I engaged the banks and I am still paying a bond for the first phase of my home.

An HON MEMBER: Lies. Lies!

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Iqiniso ukuthi ... [The truth is ...]

... it has become very clear that you did not pay for the upgrades of your home. In fact the Constitutional Court and the Public Protector have both said that your family has unduly

benefited from the upgrades of your private house using South Africans tax payer's money. My question Mr Zuma is that both statements cannot hold true. So, its either the Constitutional Court and the Public Protector are lying to the people of South Africa or you are in fact lying to the people of South Africa. [Applause.] So, what I would like to know is if you can before the people of South Africa please clarify where the bond is ... [Interjections.]

Mr G S RADEBE: Hon Speaker, I rise on a point of order. The gallery continues to participate and I guess hon Maimane continues to mislead the House and these people continues to participate whereas they are not supposed to participate.

The SPEAKER: Thank you for the point of order. I will deal with the issue of the gallery. I would like to allow the leader of the opposition to complete his question.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: I rise on a point of order Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuisen can I allow hon Maimane to finish his question so that I can focus on what ...

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: ... [Inaudible.] ... a point of order from ... [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Steenhuizen can I finish with the hon Maimane first.

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: The question is either you are lying to the people of South Africa or the Constitutional Court and the Public Protector are. I personally don't believe that the Constitutional Court and the Public Protector are lying to the people of South Africa. Therefore, what I would like to know is if you could please provide proof of the bond and whether or not you can clarify to the people of South Africa which is one is true. Did you in fact pay with a bond for the upgrades of your house because I think that is a lie. Could you please clarify that statement. [Applause.]

An HON MEMBER: Why did you mislead us? Tell us the truth for once.

The SPEAKER: Before I take the hon President can I make an appeal to the gallery. This is a matter that we appreciate, maybe the guests are here for the first time, but the Rule is that our valued guests must just sit and watch the proceedings

without participating. You participate if you clap hands. You participate if you respond or somehow engage in the proceedings on the floor. So, we request our guests to please not be part of what is going on the floor. I hope that this will be taken in the spirit in which it is being raised.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Thank you Madam Speaker. Firstly, I must say to the hon member I did not lie. Your question is deliberately phrased in a manner that clouds the real situation. When I answered the question here in this Parliament I said the family build our home. Not government. I even said by the time the government came with its requirement I started building or extending my home when I was a Deputy President not a President.

Cha bo! Lalela ngikuphendule. [Ubuwelewele.] [No! listen, let me answer you. [Interjections.]]

Just listen, you asked a Question. I am answering you. You can't be asking again. Listen so that you do not repeat it next time. [Interjections.]

By the time I became the President the buildings were up. The first one was at the roof level, the second one at the window level, for the third one the foundation was beginning to rise.

There was no help from the government before because government came as soon as I became the President with a plan based on the old homestead before it was extended. They came with a plan and said your plan will not fit here because it is not in keeping with the size that you are now extending. They went back to work on it and came back. The building, landscaping and everything was included. [Interjections.] Yu are not going to hear and you will ask the Question again as your leader did not understand it properly even then. Just keep quiet and listen. [Interjections.] We built the house. The Constitutional Court has not said I lied when I said the family built the house. The Public Protector has not said so. The Public Protector said what government provided as security features to my homestead - 'security features in my homestead. Security features are not building a house.

[Interjections.]

Cha, lalela. Lalela mfana kithi. [Listen here, my brother.]

The SPEAKER: Order hon members.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: I want to explain this so that it can be clear. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Like the swimming pool.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: There are items that were counted by the Public Protector and did not say they were part of the house that was being built, in other words government came to build this. These items represent the kraal, fowl run, ...

An HON MEMBER: Swimming pool.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: swimming pool, [Interjections.] fire pool, yes; fire pool, [Interjections.] waiting room and amphitheatre. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Tuck shop!

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Agreed; Five. We are not talking about houses that people live in with bedrooms and sitting rooms. We are not talking about that. That is not the issue that either the Public Protector or the Constitutional Court was talking about. There are five issues that the Public Protector said was built by government, not the homestead. The family and myself indirectly benefited and there must be reasonable payment for it.

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: You are not correct therefore; hon member to say your homestead was built by the government. No, it is not true. [Interjections.] There are three items that are in the order of the Constitutional Court. There are specific items that we are dealing with. So, I want to correct you. It could not be correct that I was lying when I say my homestead was built by my family. It was. [Interjections.] I have a bond that I am paying for the first phase of it. [Interjections.] The second one the family paid, not the five items that were built by the government. That must be very clear so that if you ask the question, ask it properly. I therefore, never lied to say I built my homestead with my family. [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: You lied.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: I have never said I built the five items that the Constitutional Court talks about. That was built by government. The Constitutional Court and the Public Protector said the family indirectly benefited on what the government built, and there must be a reasonable amount to be paid. That is the true story. So, I am telling you and the people of South Africa I never lied. The Constitutional Court and the Public Protector never lied; they were dealing with a particular issue. Thank you.

Mr C T MSIMANG: Hon President do you support the calls that have been made for the Public Protector to look in to all business dealings between the Gupta family and state on a case by case basis. To your knowledge have any of these dealings, tenders or contracts circumvented normal supply chain process or being irregular in any way? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Well I know nothing about the business dealings of the Guptas and whoever. Why should I have a view whether these must be investigated or not? I think it is the people who have the knowledge of it who say so and there must be having the knowledge of what had happened. I don't think that any statement made by anyone about anybody - because you are the President you must then support even if you do not know what is happening. Those people will certainly go to the right places of the law enforcement and raise the issues so that the issues are properly followed. It is not my business. Thank you.

[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: I would like to remind hon members that when we ask the follow up questions they should be related to the original question.

Ms M C C PILANE-MAJAKE: Your Excellency I agree with you. The question posed by the leader of the opposition is time wasting, bizarre and full of innuendos ... [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: What's your question?

Ms M C C PILANE-MAJAKE: ... that are supposed to continue to mislead the public's interpretation of the Constitutional Court judgement for cheap political point scoring. The Constitutional Court judgement was based on whether the remedial actions of the Public Protector are binding or not. My question to you is, is it not true that the President and members of the members of the executive have always fulfilled their obligation to be properly accountable to Parliament.

Ms S V KAYLAN: Madam Speaker may I address you on a point of order. You ruled earlier that subsequent questions have to be relevant to the original question put. The speaker just gave a critique of the question that the leader of the opposition put and I submit to you madam, that is not parliamentary and you should rule on that. It is not ... [Interjections.] [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Kaylan there is nothing unparliamentary about a question that starts off from the original question.

Ms S V KAYLAN: Madam, may I conclude my point of order? It is not parliamentary for one member to critique the question of another member. You are calling questions to the hon President.

The SPEAKER: Hon Kaylan thank you for taking your seat.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, the hon member is asking the question of course, I have partly answered the question earlier on when I was dealing with the matter of the members of the executive honouring their obligations in this Parliament by coming to answer questions, participate in the debates and give reports about their departments. That is being done. So they are complying with the dictates of the Constitution. There is no problem about it. Thank you very much.

Mr J SELFE: Mr President you earlier said that you had a bond on the property; your original house. Now, in order to raise a bond you require a collateral; normally in the form of property, but it was demonstrated in the Public Protector's report that you do not actually own that property. The question is what collateral did you use in order to raise the bond? [Interjections.]

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: It is called PTO in our area, permission to occupy on both the bond and when I was extending. Thank you.

Steps to ensure the building of a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity

11. Ms B T Ngcobo (ANC) asked the President of the Republic:

In view of the fact that, despite significant progress that has been made since 1994 and which has been recognised both nationally and globally, the South African society remains divided due to the fact that the privilege attached to race, class, space and gender has not yet been fully reversed, the quality of services continues to be affected by who you are and where you live and that the social, psychological and geographic elements of apartheid continue to shape the lives and outlook of many South Africans, and given that the National Development Plan envisions a society where South Africans will be more conscious of the things that they have in common rather than their differences, what steps are necessary to ensure that a diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity is built and that the promise of a nonracial,

nonsexist, equal and prosperous society is realised that takes the country onto a higher developmental trajectory, as well as build a more cohesive and equitable society?

NO1378E

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, there is a lot that government is doing to promote a united, nonracial, nonsexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa as envisaged in the National Development Plan. The programmes of government of extending basic services and a better life are aimed at promoting a more equal and fully reconciled society. We are emphasising programmes aimed at achieving economic transformation as part of promoting social cohesion and unity.

Working to change the quality of life of all, especially the poor and the working class, will go a long way towards achieving social cohesion. At a social level government has several programmes in place of promoting unity and togetherness of our people. We promote our diversity, which is our strength as a nation. We are promoting the national symbols such as the national flag which serves to unite and promote a common nationhood.

The Departments of Basic Education and Arts and Culture promote the flag and the Constitution in schools so that children can learn what it means to be a South African at an early stage. Government will not succeed working alone. The National Economic Development and Labour Council, Nedlac, remains an important body which facilitates consensus and co-operation between government, labour, business and the community in dealing with South Africa's socioeconomic challenges. This forum should also be used more to promote national unity since it brings all sectors together.

We also encourage our people to reach out to one another, and begin to understand and appreciate the various cultures, customs and traditions that make up our nation. Thank you, hon Speaker.

Ms B T NGCOBO: Thank you, hon President. Is it not the responsibility of all South Africans, including civil society, political parties and faith-based organisations, among others, to work towards building a cohesive and nonracial society earnestly? Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: It is indeed our duty and the duty of everybody to work towards building this nation, a rainbow nation. All of us should participate in different areas:

Political parties, societies, sport organisations and nongovernment organisations, NGOs. If we are South Africans, we ought to be altogether working towards making this country a united country - that is the job of everyone that needs to be done.

Therefore, as we talk about what we are doing at schools, etc, we are trying to say to the young people that as you grow up, develop the patriotism and love of your country so that generations to come, this country will be at peace with itself because we will understand one another and we will put our history behind us and identify ourselves as South Africans. That is a task and the job of every one of us. I believe that it must be one of the leading jobs of parliamentarians, because you are the public representatives of the people. This is what people should be seeing in this House. Thank you, Madam Speaker.

Mr M HLENGWA: Hon Speaker, through you to the hon President, just on the last point that you raised that South Africans in their millions across the country look to this House for leadership, it is all good and well for us to condemn the elements of disagreement that we have every now and again as it materialised earlier on in the day. However, we must take that a step further beyond condemnation.

What is it that we need to do to find each other in this House? In the Presidency Budget Vote we alluded to this and the Speaker has made an undertaking but obviously more needs to be done. You used to meet with the leaders of the parties before. What has happened to those initiatives of constant and continuous communication so that we sing from the same hymn sheet because one must be worried because of what is going on in this House? Whether it is right or wrong politically, but what message does it send to the people of South Africa if we, in this House, cannot agree to disagree without being disagreeable.

Therefore, I put to you, Mr President, notwithstanding the suppression of powers but I believe that as the Head of the State you have got your responsibility to lead from the front and ensure that we arrest the deterioration of the situation in this House because it is extremely concerning. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Madam Speaker, I agree with the hon member that we need to do more than what we have been doing as this House, which is like the mirror to our people and they look forward to this House to give leadership in the nation-building, in making of the laws, in discussing the challenges of the country and in helping that we build this country. It is unfortunate that we end up with some problems of how do we

handle this, and I think as we referred to the earlier activities which do not in anyway help us. For example, if you have what you call authority, particularly, in the area of democracy; democracy is a very good system. You cannot make it to look like democracy is not a good thing. People have no respect, etc.

You do not even respect your own rules, you do whatever you want, you speak when you are not given the chance to speak, to you is just the same, it is a problem. I think the last time I was here, on the Budget Vote, hon Buthelezi raised the issue very seriously and I think it was acknowledged by the Speaker that indeed this House needs to find a way to discuss how the decorum of this House should be taken further. Therefore, you are correct and I agree with you. This House needs to do something about itself.

Of course, you referred to the initiatives of meeting the leaders of the opposition which we used to have earlier. Of course, I agree maybe we need again to come to terms with the fact that we need to talk. However, I think political parties also on their own should give the kind of feeling that if we go to those kind of meetings we are not just going to be insulting one another - that is a fear. We might actually been creasing

the area of irritation, so to speak. I agree with you and I will be happy if leaders of the political parties could in fact agree that let us meet and deal with the matters.

When we used to meet, one of the points that I used to make was that behaving in Parliament is a different matter than behaving in a meeting of that nature where there are no spectators, so to speak. The other things that I used to say was that we, as political leaders, ought to identify national issues that we ought not to politic about, that we need to agree that in these issues we cannot politic. This is what we need to do to go forward because I believe that all of us, no matter what party we belong to, are here because we want to see a prosperous South Africa - a successful South Africa. The only difference is the route to reach that point but all of us wish for a South Africa that is successful.

So, why do we fight among ourselves to a point that we disrupt our movement forward? So, if a matter, I think the parties should actually discuss. I will be happy, for example, if the opposition could meet and say that do we agree or do they agree to the proposal because I will always be ready to have this kind of meetings because I believe that there is a lot that we still have to do to this country to deal with the issue of poverty,

inequality and unemployment together. It is the matter that we do not need to fight about. What do we do to contribute that we better the lives of our people? I am sure that you will be warmly welcomed. Thank you, Madam Speaker. [Applause.]

Plans of Government to promote public participation and improve leadership, in light of public violent protests

12. Mr S M Jafta (AIC) asked the President of the Republic:

- (1) Whether, in view of public demonstrations and violent protests that are now common place and seemingly indicate a lack of leadership in the Government and, more importantly, a lack of public participation at all levels of government and given that the formation of many political parties in each and every election to be held and the independent candidates in the case of local government can both be perceived as an indication of a maturing democracy and possibly a confirmation that South Africans are dissatisfied with the Government and its style of governing, the Government has any plans to improve public participation, other than calling imbizos, and improve the leadership at all spheres of government; if so,

(2) do the specified plans include empowering the public about its active participation in our democracy, which will make it possible for them to be responsible for their actions, especially in the time period between the elections; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether the Government has any plans in the near future to attend to the complaints and problems of the people before the people engage in violent protests and demonstrations; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

NO1380E

The PRESIDENT OF RSA: Madam Speaker, hon members, our government is concerned about this scourge of widespread incidents of violence and destruction of public property during protests.

I have spoken about this matter many times in public platforms. We have condemned the recent burning of schools and other facilities in Vuwani in Limpopo, the violence on university campuses and also during other protests. Such actions should not find a place in our democratic South Africa, where people are able to engage government and also where freedom of expression

is guaranteed in the Constitution. We also wish to emphasise that government continuously engages communities.

Cabinet introduced the Izimbizo programme in 2000 to facilitate direct and interactive communication between government and the public. Ministers and Deputy Ministers continuously undertake public meetings with communities to listen to concerns and respond.

The President and the Deputy President also hold several public meetings per year as well, engaging communities on many programmes that government implements, and also to hear their views on how we can improve services. The Government Communication and Information System, GCIS, also organises special National Imbizo Focus Weeks where Ministers and Deputy Ministers visit communities in a more intensive manner.

The last Imbizo Focus Week was held from 07 to 12 April 2015 and involved a total number of 94 public interaction meetings being undertaken. The Imbizo Focus Week of 30 November to 06 December 2015 and it included 66 activities. The visits include door-to-door household profiling, walkabouts or project visits, stakeholder dialogues and community engagements.

The programmes in the Presidency include the Presidential Siyahhlola Monitoring Programme that aims to fast-track interventions, the Presidential Imbizo and also the Presidential Infrastructure Programme. The Deputy President leads the War on Poverty programmes and visits many communities in addition to visits linked to the fight against HIV and Aids and other diseases.

A report is presented by the Presidency at each Cabinet Lekgotla detailing the public engagements activities of each Minister and Deputy Minister, every six months. The report for January to July 2015 to the mid-year, Cabinet Lekgotla, indicated that over 700 events were held by members of the National Executive.

The report for July to December 2015 recorded over 600 Imbizo events having been undertaken by Ministers and Deputy Ministers. In this regard, community engagements do take place and these will be intensified. A key feature of our Back to Basics local government plan is municipal leadership as this sphere is the closest to the people.

Where criminal elements take advantage of community concerns and engage in violence, law enforcement agencies have been directed to act swiftly to bring them to justice. We cannot allow people

to undermine the good progress we are making in building infrastructure that improves the lives of our people. I thank you.

Mr S M JAFTA: Thank you, hon Speaker. I must firstly say that I am already discouraged in this question by what has just happened here. The reason for that is because I believe we cannot address the issue of public violent protest whilst on the other side we in this House act thus violently.

Thank you, hon President for your response, which indicate clearly that the government knows what the people want but is not prepared to meet their demands. I really thought you will draw up the picture for South Africans of what the government expects from them in order for their voice to be heard without engaging in violent protest. As the AIC, we condemn violent protest as much as you do hon President, as the head of state.

However, it is very much pathetic to learn that after so many years of democracy South Africans are still obliged to use violence to attract the attention of their government to attend to their demands. I am saying that, hon Speaker ...

[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Actually your time has long passed, the question is do you have any question?

Mr S M JAFTA: My question, hon President, therefore is that would you say that these protesting communities are demanding too much from the government or the government is turning a deaf ear towards these masses and respond too late to their demands?

The PRESIDENT: Hon Speaker, well, firstly as government we listen to the concerns of the people and we respond to them. We have programmes all over the country addressing those issues. We have dealt with the matters that people are concerned about. I think the issue that is very simple is that given our history the challenge, the lack of things that people are looking for are the things that has taken many years.

Let me give an example of things like electricity that people want, until 1994, no one thought that the rural areas for example needed electricity. We had to start, just 20 years ago, and we are dealing with that issue, precisely because the demand is so huge because of our history we are still dealing with that issue to conclude. I think we have been able to electrify or bring energy to the greater part of the country and we are still continuing. However, those whom the electrification has not come

to their areas become impatient and therefore say, where is it? We want it now.

This is a matter that we have to deal with as a reality. I can count a number of things that indicates that we listen and respond. The problem that we have not yet addressed of violence is that we come from a very violent system called apartheid. And therefore people developed violence to fight it and we have never addressed that issue and said now we are in a different situation, so, once people see something they simply take it up through violence.

At times the violence that is not acceptable at all is that if you are saying you need services then you can't at the same time destroy things that have been given as services to people - you can't. In a sense it then undermines the logic of what you are doing, in that you get angry and you destroy the very things you need like libraries.

Right now schools have been destroyed because there is a debate about where areas must be and the schools have done nothing wrong. But you burn the schools. Also, we now have one university and very extensively, that is the issue as we were saying earlier that we all need to come together to deal with

it. NO body must be happy because you believe these people are fighting the government.

That is the problem we are dealing with. It is not that we are not attending to the issues. Even if we stretch the issue we will not. For example, look at the violence against women and children; we don't need it in a democratic society. You have a very violent mind in this country, which was planted by the system of apartheid we need to address that as we build the nation. I agree with you that we need to address it, but if you think it is because the government is ignoring the people, it is not true.

I have just given you an account of how much we go to the people, the imbizos. So, it can't be true. We are dealing with a culture that needs all of us to come together. Even the moral of our people, we have a situation where people rape old ladies and children, and you can't tell me that that is because the government is ignoring them. There is something wrong with our society which needs all of us to come together and deal with it. That is what we are supposed to be say as this Parliament. What can we do to help our society, speak in one language?

I think when you were opening in your remarks you put it very well that you are discouraged by the behaviour of this Parliament. That is what make people think that is what they need to do! No respect, point fingers at the Speaker, one after the other. That tells you that we are dealing with people who are a product of a very violent society who need help. Thank you.

Mr K J MILEHAM: Thank you, Speaker. Mr President the community of Vuwani say they were not consulted as part of the establishment of a new municipality in Limpopo.

The SPEAKER: Yes, hon member, please proceed. Order, hon members! Allow the hon member on the podium to finish his question.

Mr K J MILEHAM: In light of the current protest in Vuwani which have seen 24 schools burnt allegedly with the involvement of the ANC ward councillor, Takalani Tshishonga, what steps did your government take to ensure that the community was given adequate opportunity to comment on the proposed amalgamation of with Malamulele, if any; and if none, why not?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, firstly the business of demarcation belong to the demarcation board, it is them who know how to consult with people and I cant tell you how much they consulted and how much they didn't because I was not part of it. It is a job of the demarcation board.

Therefore to what extend was the consultation; unfortunately, I can't help you with that one because I would be telling a story that I don't know. That is the job of a particular structure in the country that deals with, and once that was done people were not happy with it and of course they did what I just said here. Instead of addressing the issue; firstly, to address it properly, they took a decision to take it to court, and the court made the judgement. When they were not happy with the judgement, then they started protesting and burning schools. For example, what we have done up to now is that, I had a meeting with the Venda King, and had a discussion with the traditional leaders who he had came with. And it is only then that we began to realise that we need the discussions to find ways and means to address the issues, and not burning the schools; because by so doing, we are burning the future of our country.

That is what I have done. As to how far it goes there are departments that are responsible even to deal with the

demarcation board then they will be able to know the truth if the consultation done or not. This was done by the citizens of that region. It was not done by any organisation. Thank you.

Prof N M KHUBISA: Madam Speaker, Your Excellency the President, let us begin by saying that we all condemn any destruction of properties, it is not acceptable; we condemn anarchy, but then people are complaining about non-service delivery in some parts of our country but there are issues which are at stake is government doing about those officials who are corrupt who you only find that they are migrated from one municipality to another because that is one of the problems.

Secondly, the issue of not spending the money that is there where in some instances Municipal Infrastructure Grant, MIG, Funding will have to be returned back to Treasury without being used because those are some of the issues. What is your take on that one, Your Excellency?

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, I think we have debated those issues a long time ago. Firstly, we said we don't accept the fact that the officials must be involved in causing problems. Wherever they have been found to be doing that actions have been taken against those and of course you are talking about some of

them moving from one area to the other, I am sure if that is discovered we will certainly be dealt with. And if there are such cases that we know I think we should report those cases so that those matters are handled at the right places wherever they are it.

With regard to the unspent money, I think that is a problem we have discussed all the time. We are working hard to help skill and empower the municipalities so that they would be able to handle the question of how to use the funds so that they don't comeback. They do comeback because at some points there are specific issues which are not necessarily the same.

There are different kinds of issues. We have been working with the auditor-general to ensure that we bring up to speed the question of skills.

In fact the report of the auditor-general has recently admitted that we are making some progress although we have not arrived at the level we are required to do, but we are making progress. That confirms that we are doing something to address those matters. Thank you.

Mr M L W FILTANE: Thank you, Madam Speaker. Good afternoon, Mr President, good afternoon, sir. When following records which are about 30 service delivery protests a day, every day. And these protests are by and large as a result of the failure of the executive to so deliver what was promised or expected by the communities. Most common ones would be no access to land, water, housing, and these are basic rights which are enshrined in the Constitution. You dare not fail at that level. We as Members of Parliament never get to know exactly how you deal with the failing executive members - it's a total secret to us.

I have heard what you are saying about the meetings that you held, but we don't really know what happened in those meetings. How do you deal then with those Ministers, alternatively, because provinces are not subject to the authority of the Ministers and therefore they do what they please with the fiscus; have you considered the options of transferring funds rather directly to municipalities instead of wasting money through provinces.

You can trace all of them they don't account properly, and there is hardly any production that they can report on. What effective measures then do you intend dealing with, you know, putting in

place in order for service delivery to excel in your time. Thank you.

The PRESIDENT: Madam Speaker, firstly, I must correct the point that the protests are there because government is failing to deliver. [Interjections.] It is not true. The bulk of what I was saying today was that we are faced with an unusual situation in this country, where the majority of people were deprived resources, put in rural areas, and some put in what was called homelands not to come to where the economy was. There is a history why the question of the demand is too high than what we can give. But we are doing all we can to do so.

Secondly, the protests don't just come because there are resources only; there are other reasons that cause protests in other areas. Sometimes, it is conflict amongst the people who are on those areas that influence protests in one form or the other. Some protest about, for example, by the students different than the services we are talking about; but acting exactly the same.

So, we are addressing that as government. And the people know it. Some of the protests are because people are impatient that in the area next door there is delivery already and why not

here? And then they get agitated by the very delivery that they see.

Your last part of your question is: Shouldn't I consider sending the money direct to the municipalities or wherever, instead of the proper channels? The Division of the Budget, what is given to the provinces and municipalities is a constitutional matter. It is not a matter that needs a president to stand up and say now we do it this way.

You will then stand up here and say that this president doesn't respect the Constitution. It needs you if you think you need to change the Constitution, so you can make that proposal and then it can be discussed by this House.

You can change the Constitution so that it is not the man the president but it is parties all put together who change the Constitution in order to meet the proposal you are making. Thank you, hon Speaker. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER: That concludes questions to the President.

Hon members, before we rise, I wish to go back to the issue raised by the hon Jafta. In particular for the purposes of

making clear that the public - because we are not just alone here - we also have the people of South Africa; the hon member in the way he related the issue of violent protests to the action earlier here in the House, I think, could easily confuse South Africans. Therefore, it is very important that on the basis of Rules that all the parties in the House were involved in formulating, we arrived at ways of dealing with situations in the House where there is no other option but to remove hon members who in fact become an obstacle to there being order and progress in the House.

Now, it is that mechanism that we deployed earlier this afternoon where we called upon properly authorised Parliamentary Protection Services to remove hon members who were an obstacle to the progress in the House. I want to repeat this just so that our people also understand why we have had to deploy such a mechanism. [Interjections.]

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: Madam Speaker, Madam Speaker, you recognised be earlier and you now not giving me my opportunity.

The SPEAKER: I recognised you for what?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: You made sure that Mmusi Maimane finished his question and you said you were going to comeback to me. I have been sitting here patiently; I will take a point of order.

The SPEAKER: What was your point of order, hon Steenhuisen?

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: I want to address you in terms of Rule 53(a) if I may. And I am very glad that you've clarified it and you are absolutely right, Madam Speaker, that this House cannot operate without rules that govern its internal behaviours. You are also absolutely right that the Rules must apply to everybody; in this House equally. I therefore want to raise a concern with you, if I may, Madam Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Go ahead.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE OPPOSITION: On 4 May, when we had the President's Budget Vote there was an ejection that took place in this House of the EFF members; utilising Rule 53(a), the one you have just referred to. And 53(12) of the same Rules indicate that after an ejection has taken place that a report is within 24 hours forwarded to a multiparty oversight committee. I want to point out to you that it is now been 312 hours; and that I

serve in the Rules Committee. I serve on many of these committees in Parliament and there has been no report to any multiparty oversight committee.

The Rules Committee is meeting later after this sitting and it is not in the agenda there. And so, I would urge you that in applying the Rules that you apply all the rules in terms of 53(a) and that that report is sent by the close of the day tomorrow to this House, as per the rules that you must uphold, to ensure the rules apply thoroughly and properly and apply equally to all members of the House.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Steenhuisen. The Rules Committee will be sitting when the House adjourns. That concludes the business for the day.

See also **QUESTIONS AND REPLIES**.

The House adjourned at: 16:26.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

FRIDAY, 13 MAY 2016

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Assembly

1. **Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry on the Remote Gambling Bill [PMB 3 – 2015] (National Assembly – sec 76), dated 13 May 2016**

The Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry, having considered the subject of the **Remote Gambling Bill [PMB 3 – 2015]** (National Assembly – sec 76), referred to it and classified by the Joint Tagging Mechanism (JTM) as a section 76 Bill, reports as follows:

1. The Bill was introduced and referred to the Portfolio Committee on Trade and Industry (the committee) for consideration and report on 19 February 2015 (see ATC, dated 19 February 2015).
2. In compliance with the interim measures for the introduction and consideration of Private Members' Bills, the committee provided reasonable notice to the member who introduced the Bill, Mr G Hill- Lewis, to brief the committee on 26 May 2015.
3. On 27 May 2015, the Department of Trade and Industry was given an opportunity to speak to the content of the Remote Gambling Bill.

4. A public hearing was held on 3 June 2015 to afford stakeholders with the opportunity to engage the committee on the content of the Bill.
5. On 17 June 2015, the committee invited the National Treasury, the South African Revenue Service and the Financial Intelligence Centre respectively to make oral submissions on the Bill.
6. On 24 June 2015, the committee requested Mr G Hill-Lewis and the Department of Trade and Industry to comment on the submissions received based on the Bill as published.
7. During its deliberations, the committee considered the merits of the Bill.
8. The committee agreed to delay its decision on the Bill due to the fact that the Department of Trade and Industry was reviewing the National Gambling Policy.
9. On 17 February 2016, Cabinet approved the National Gambling Policy, 2015, which outlines the policy position with respect to the gambling landscape in South Africa.
10. On 9 March 2016, the committee received a briefing from the Department of Trade and Industry on the revised National Gambling Policy.
11. On 4 May 2016, the committee considered the merits of the Bill in light of the policy position that no new forms of gambling would be allowed at this point.

The committee, having considered the desirability of the subject matter of the Bill in terms of the interim measures for the introduction and consideration of Private Members' Bills, reports that it has rejected the Bill (DA objected).

Report to be considered.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY 2016

ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly

The Speaker

1. Message from National Council of Provinces to National Assembly in respect of Bills passed by Council and returned to Assembly

- (1) Bill amended by Council and returned for concurrence on 17 May 2016:
 - (a) **Expropriation Bill** [B 4D – 2015] (National Assembly – sec 76).

The Bill has been referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Public Works** of the National Assembly.

2. Referral of matter to Rules Committee

- (1) The removal of the following members of the Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) from the Chamber of the National Assembly on Tuesday, 17 May 2016, together with the unrevised Hansard, minutes and video recording of the proceedings in question have been referred to the Rules Committee in terms of Rule 53A(12) for consideration of the circumstances of their removal: Dlamini, M M; Hlophe, H O; Ketabahle, V; Khawula, M S; Khoza, N P; Louw, E N; Malema, J S; Matiase, N S; Matshobeni, A; Matlhoko, A M; Mente, N V; Mhlongo, S P; Mokause, M O; Moteka, P G; Mulaudzi, T E; Ndlozi, M Q; Ntobongwana, P; Paulsen, M N; Rawula, T; Shivambu, N F; Sonti, N P, Mbatha, S M.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Assembly

Please see pages 3-53 of the ATCs.