



# NEC NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BULLETIN

*Produced by the African National Congress*



## FOREWORD BY SECRETARY GENERAL GWEDE MANTASHE

# A leadership dedicated to serve and care

**D**ELEGATES left the venue of the National Conference on 20 December 2012 and went to their respective homes on undeclared holidays. There were serious tasks that would hardly wait for every one of us to have relaxed and recovered. One such task was putting together the various sub-committees of the NEC, and thus put in place the machinery for operations. On 11 January 2013 the NEC met for the first time in a meeting that could only be completed the following week. All sub-committees were put together and the National Working Committee was elected from among the directly elected National Executive Committee members. We now have all the structures in place and therefore have no excuse not to move with the necessary speed in executing the programme of our beloved movement.

The NEC has also identified urgent tasks. The following provinces were identified as needing urgent attention of the NEC; Limpopo, North West and work in preparation for the holding of the provincial conference in the Free State, as directed by the Constitutional Court. There is some sense of urgent that could be felt in the first meeting. The hope is that the

momentum will be sustained throughout the term. We have a duty not only to accept but make the membership of the ANC appreciate that being elected is an honour. This honour put an obligation on all the leaders to be prepared to serve.

The provinces identified as needing urgent attention have not been identified as such for their own sake.

These provinces must have effective structures and active membership. Where our people are beginning to doubt the sincerity and capacity of the ANC to serve and care it is the duty of the NEC to pay attention and correct such a situation.

Work has now begun and image of our movement must be improved in the eyes of the people. The next step will be to engage our people in the emerging hot spots. Protests are but a sign of discontent and must be addressed and

problems confronted. A team of eighty six members elected from the 53rd National Conference is big enough to touch every corner of the country. We must just fasten our boots and be out there.

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## **POLITICAL OVERVIEW** BY PRESIDENT JACOB ZUMA

# The ANC has a historic mission towards our people

**W**E meet just a few months into the next democratic elections. We will soon be facing the electorate to account over how we have implemented the 2009 Manifesto in which we made several undertakings to them.

We are also a few months away from marking 20 years of freedom.

We made one fundamental commitment to our people in the Manifesto. We said:

*“In the period ahead South Africa will need a government with both the experience and political will, a government that fully understands what needs to be done to address our apartheid past, a government that puts people first (batho pele) and builds a participatory democracy.*

*The ANC, working together with the people, can form such a government”.*

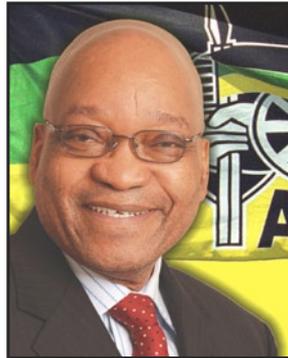
Our people responded positively, giving us an overwhelming majority, and we formed the said government. We had also said a vote for the ANC is a vote for a better life for all and that working together we can do more!

Fortunately this Lekgotla follows our 53rd national conference where we took stock of the work done in the past five years, and emerged with a programme of action for the next five years.

This was based on the understanding that we had achieved a lot over the past few years in the consolidation of democracy, extending basic services and generally making South Africa a better place.

Under the theme, **“Unity in Action Towards Socio-Economic Freedom”**, we admitted, as we had done at the policy conference in June, that we are yet to achieve economic freedom.

In the January 8 statement, we directed our government to do everything possible to deliver on this goal of socio-economic freedom in our lifetime. The January 8 statement outlines in very practical terms what should be done. This lekgotla must assist us to put the detail into those directives.



We should remain mindful of our broader objective, to achieve a National Democratic Society, a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society. The key word is prosperity. The ANC delivered political freedom and democracy.

It must now deliver socio-economic freedom. It must deliver a prosperous society. The ANC is the only organisation that has the political will, the expertise, capacity and historical mission to do so.

Our message since the national policy conference has been clear. The time has come for a radical shift towards economic transformation. Therefore, we have to keep the economy uppermost in our minds at this lekgotla.

The challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment that we have identified as the enemies of our freedom will be dealt with decisively through creating decent work which we will achieve through inclusive and shared growth.

It dawned on us even more that we need to put all our efforts on economic transformation and achieving inclusive growth, when we attended the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos last week. The positive message at the forum was how impressively Africa was growing! Africa’s growth rate is expected to average 5.7%, resulting in a 30% rise in the continent’s spending power. On the other hand, the South African economy has not been growing at the desired levels and unfortunately we are seen as the minus on Africa’s growth storyline.

The reasons for South Africa’s slow growth pace are both structural and external. Externally, the recession has hit us hard. We are yet to recover from the impact of the 2007-2008 global economic crises and have now been hit hard by the European crisis. We are under a lot of pressure and have to act fast and wisely to achieve economic growth.

We also have to act faster and wisely to deal with youth unemployment. Scores of our youth are frustrated and feel they have no future because they do not have jobs. They look to the ANC to provide a solution.

The Mangaung conference adopted the job-seekers grant to respond to this challenge. We emphasized that this should not disadvantage existing workers. The matter is currently before NEDLAC and is unfortunately taking long while the crisis of youth unemployment continues unabated.

We need to engage with labour at an Alliance level on this question. We have a responsibility to save our youth and give them the dignity that comes with having your own income and using your skills. We are doing this mindful of the fact that young people make up the third of the population of our country according to the last Census of 2011. From our education and skills development programmes to promoting learnerships, apprenticeships and jobs, we have to invest in the youth of our country.

Women also bear the brunt of the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Social inclusion therefore also refers to women and persons with disability. In promoting faster and shared growth, we are guided by our economic transformation resolutions at Polokwane and Mangaung.

We also adopted the National Development Plan in Mangaung. Some of the key programmatic contents of the NDP have already been put into motion in the last few years. These include the programme for a sustainable, equitable and inclusive growth path, our industrial policy and the landmark huge social and economic infrastructure development.

Our new growth path, an operational plan within the NDP framework, identified six job drivers – agriculture, mining and beneficiation, tourism, manufacturing, the green economy and infrastructure development.

Infrastructure development is always a reliable cushion in the times of recession. We should use this programme to provide jobs and skills development especially for the youth. The Plan drives economic transformation and social inclusion in several ways. It stabilises economic demand in the face of the current recession in Europe that is affecting us heavily. It caters for all parts of the country, including rural areas. It provides much needed infrastructure – schools and universities, clinics and hospitals, roads, commuter transport and communications in our communities. It ensures local procurement of major goods and services, which in turn supports investment and job creation in supplier industries and drives the development of new industries. The procurement of new trains by PRASA and Transnet alone is expected to create 65 000 new jobs in the coming five years as well as establishing a new industry that can export across the

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region. Infrastructure came to our rescue during the first recession when we had a 2010 FIFA World Cup build programme.

We are determined to make it cushion us again this time round, while changing the landscape of the country for the better and creating much-needed jobs.

In pursuit of growth, we will also look at our development

partners. The OECD's shifting wealth report suggests that China and India will be the biggest economies by GDP in 2060, surpassing the US and Europe and all other regions. We are in a pole position as we have strong historical relations with China and India.

Comrades

The radical shift we spoke about also refers to the de-racialisation of the economy and expanding diversity in terms of ownership, control and management of the means of production. We have said before that we will know we have achieved something when we see many factories owned by black people.

Our Industrial Policy Action Plan programme is therefore critical in promoting the opening up of the industrial space to black entrepreneurs. Our Broad-based black economic empowerment and affirmative action policies remain relevant and important and need refinement and continued implementation.

Comrades

I have spoken at length about one priority, creating decent work. But all are equally important. As we build the economy, we must also continue improving our work in all the five national priorities – education, health, the fight against crime, rural development and land reform.

We have to meet and exceed our targets for the provision of basic services – water, electricity, sanitation, access roads, quality education, health care, housing and so forth. We have been improving each year, but need to increase the speed and quality.

We must reflect on how to consolidate our social protection programmes, given that social grants for example, remain our most effective and extensive poverty alleviation programme in the midst of unemployment.

Comrades

The question of land is a critical milestone this year, given the centenary of the 1913 Land Act. Our next public communication on this matter should spell out what we are going to do to address this historical injustice. Our intention is not to raise emotions around this issue.

It is to present solutions. Within the framework of the Constitution, we have to address this issue.

Comrades,

We must also reflect on the work we are doing to build a more caring and effective developmental state. This state must be run by public service that is patient, responsive, efficient, courteous and patriotic. We trust therefore that the commission dealing with governance will be populated by scores of participants, as building the capacity of the state of fundamental importance.

Also critical is communication. We have to keep our people informed about how we implement programmes. Even delays must be communicated. Failure to do so leads to frustration.

That is the essence of the Batho Pele principles of the ANC government. Putting the people first. The same applies to programmes of taking government to the people. The ANC government must go to the people. Deployed cadres must be visible in communities leading izimbizo, stakeholder forums and other interaction mechanisms. Again, the ANC may need to find ways of monitoring the performance of its deployed cadres in this regard.

We are not communicating well. We have a big compliment of communicators in the government, but we do not know who they are and what they do. For the most part it is the Ministers and Premiers who speak. Are we branding ourselves correctly as a nation? I plan to call all the communicators in government into a meeting.

The ANC too is not branding itself appropriately. We know our spokesperson because he is visible and speaks all the time. However most of the time he is reacting to what is said. One can liken him to an enclosed lion that lies wait ready to pounce on the next and nearest prey.

Comrades,

A key challenge we face is the perception of creeping instability in our country due to the violent nature of protests and strikes that we have experienced recently. While using all mechanisms to deal with the reasons for protests, we reiterate the call for law enforcement agencies to respond swiftly to those who choose to protest violently. The country has laws and these must be respected.

Improving the contact with our people and attending to discontent timely will solve half of our problems and remove the cause for protests.

With regards to strikes, labour needs to assist us on this

question as the right to strike which is enshrined in the Constitution cannot be undermined by the violence we have seen.

What compounds the issue in our country is the ideological onslaught on the ANC and government. A strike that is a normal occurrence anywhere in the world is portrayed as showing instability and a government that is not in control in South Africa by the alliance between sections of the media and the opposition.

I will underline the need to take communication seriously this year. We cannot afford to debate this matter endlessly. No country with the size of our economy takes its communication and marketing as lightly as we do. The image of the country is worth billions in investments and revenue as well as jobs for our people.

Comrades

In the January 8 statement we outlined many important anniversaries in our history, which are necessary to mark in order promote national reconciliation and social cohesion. The ANC and government have to mark these critical anniversaries for we should never lose sight of where we come from.

Comrades,

In everything we do let us also bear in mind our

responsibility to unite our people across race, gender, age and in our diversity. We should strengthen the non-racial character of the ANC and the country.

I think in many instances when we are talking, policy messages are missed. We cannot make people feel that not being close to the ANC is appropriate. We must utilise the space to talk about remedies to racism.

Non-racialism is an ongoing task. The ANC can achieve this better than anyone. We should pose that question, because at times people get emotional about issues of the day not the issues of strategy on where the ANC wants people to go. It is us who can deal with issues.

The problem remains, but maybe not in the same manner it used to be. They must make everyone, including minorities, welcome and comfortable. Nowhere else can this be discussed except in the leadership of the ANC.

Comrades,

This lekgotla must give a message of hope to the nation. Millions of South Africans, including those who do not yet vote for the ANC, should know that this organisation will do something about unemployment, inequality and unemployment. The poor and jobless should

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get a sense that the situation they find themselves in is not permanent because the ANC is doing something to build a better life. As we said in the January 8 statement, the ANC carries the hopes and aspirations of millions of our people, beyond the 1.2 million members of this organisation.

Comrades,  
We have important anniversaries in the continent. It is the 50th anniversary of the Organisation for African Unity.

We have to start building a strong African identity as South Africa. The NEC discussed the promotion of the AU and SADC anthems in the country, beyond the work we do in promoting the African agenda. This means we have to take our people with us.

We actually don't know the anthem of the AU. The lyrics contain a serious message. We are a leading country in the continent but cannot sing the anthem. We should learn the anthem and possibly translate it into our languages.

Africa remains a priority as even seen at Davos. Although the other powers realise that Africa is growing and its intellectuals are flexing their muscle in various spheres. However, not everyone is prioritising the continent for honest reasons. Some are looking at their own prosperity and need the mineral resources of the continent.

The truth is that some foreign countries own the minerals found in some of Africa's countries. It is projected that the continent's economic growth will be at 5%. There are those who try to cloud this by saying that half of that is because of South Africa. We, on our own, should work hard to ensure greater economic growth. We lag behind other countries in the continent, which are registering higher growth rates. We should understand what it is that holds our economy back.

The African Union (AU) is improving. We started and ended on time. Some of the members even commented on the improvements they saw. There are tasks that are going to be given to the Heads of State as part of celebrating the 50th anniversary of the AU. There are also attempts on financial sustainability. Also there are many countries that want to engage with South Africa.

The African Peer Review Mechanism turns 10 years old this year and Africa will be celebrating. South Africa played a key role in the establishment of the continent's renewal programmes, including NEPAD and the APRM through former President Mbeki. Our national chairperson serves as Member of the APRM Panel, which gives us strong representation in Addis Ababa in both the

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AU Commission through Comrade Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma and the National Chairperson Comrade Baleka Mbete.

We will have another time to talk about the Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), when we discuss Africa. We must take this structure and its processes very serious. Some of these leaders who at the founding of this initiative, for example, comrade Mbeki and President Obassanjo,

were present and they spoke eloquently about how and why the mechanism was put in place.

They explained the importance of why this is a voluntary body as opposed to it being compulsory. In fact, when it started there were only seven participating countries and now it has thirty-five. We had an opportunity to review a few countries which were seriously challenged and critiqued. The Tanzanian report was extensive and detailed. It was brilliant. Their report showed a highly detailed manner of dealing with corruption. The leaders of Chama Chama (CCM) – the governing party - declare their wealth. I mention Tanzania because I think their model is something we could learn from. We also want to say that this is an indication that Africa is getting closer to, and improving on the matter of transparency.

We need to look to Africa. We must rid ourselves of the seeming idea that we are half African and half European. While we have much to offer in the continent, we have a lot more to learn.

Preparations for the hosting of the BRICS Summit are continuing. It is a historic occasion and we should make the most of it as South Africa and Africa.

We have invited certain countries and leaders in the continent, so we could have a retreat where we would discuss on the matter of infrastructure. We have been selective in our invitations so as to maximise effect. But we have been inundated with enquiries from those who were not invited but wish to participate. So, we are likely to have more leaders than we planned. There is one Minister in the government who has raised concerns about the possible over-extension of resources. But I think we should be more concerned about ensuring that more people participate so we can maximise the benefits in the end.

The January 8 statement and Mangaung resolutions outline our international programme. The Iekgotla should reflect on it and ensure that in our implementation, we demonstrate our pursuit of the African agenda and south-

south engagements, without losing ties with our current partners in the North as well.

We will also continue supporting those comrades still fighting various self-determination struggles and others such as the Cubans, the people of the Western Sahara and those of Palestine.

Comrades,

Let me reiterate that the economy is paramount, it will unlock our potential and improve our performance in all areas.

Youth development including investment in the youth through education and skills development are also high up on our list this year. Delivery on these questions will take us far. I wish you well with the discussions in the commissions. May we emerge with an action plan that really talks to the programme outlined in the January 8 statement and Mangaung.

Comrades,

We must tackle problems afflicting our organisation. Some of the things happening in the ANC would make people in organisations that regard themselves serious highly unsettled. We must get rid of the attitude of people thinking they own the organisation, people who have members as opposed to these being members of the organisation.

The NEC takes time to disband any PEC, because it

is not a simple matter. However at sub-national level people disband at will merely because they do not agree with leadership at that level.

With the NEC, it is even more complex because we deal with the party and the government. We do not punish those who disagree. You cannot punish people who disagree with you. This is wrong.

There are things organisationally we must be solid on. We must make this ANC look nice for those who come after us. There are extreme cases where a comrade is killed because of a disagreement. We sometimes leave these matters and claim they belong to the government. We cannot allow it to happen. The police in some instance distort information. We should maybe consider a situation where we also conduct our own investigations along those of the police system. We cannot have in the ANC those who are fear, who seem to have a right to intimidate others. This also talks to deployed cadres in the provinces. We can no longer have it easy, because we are otherwise eroding this organisation.

In the last NEC comrades decided not to discuss the political overview, because they felt the issues were clear. I hope that was setting a trend, because people just want to repeat and discuss for two days and lament. We should focus on the solutions.

Thank you very much.

## January 8th 2013 Celebrations

*The Province of KwaZulu-Natal extended its gratitude to all structures of the ANC, and further complimented all NEC members who participated in the build-up activities and mobilisation of structures leading up to the 101 anniversary of the ANC, on January 12th 2013 at Kings Park stadium in eThekweni- Durban.*

*The President's January 17th 2013 Political Overview is carried in ANC Today and elsewhere (see ANC homepage: [www.anc.org.za](http://www.anc.org.za)).*

*A Youth Employment and Support Scheme advocates for a multi-pronged approach, which includes training and skills, internships, cost sharing - including the youth wage subsidy and any other innovative interventions and incentives that will ensure that young people enter the labour market.*

*The auto-manufacturing industry benefits from such forms of subsidisation, and could offer lessons in this regard.*

# Decisions of the NEC

## ■ Political Overview

The NEC agreed that the political overview (January 17th 2013) formed a good basis for the induction of the NEC, that it should be regarded as a directive to the movement and distributed widely internally in the structures of the ANC.

## ■ Organisation building

The 53rd National Conference, in Mangaung, was very united, and counts among the best of the ANC conferences. It is important that this is communicated clearly before others start interpreting it in their own way. There were however unpalatable actions by some, leading to and during the conference, which need review. The NEC should do a detailed evaluation of conference focusing on the political and administrative matters that arose.

Unity and cohesion are a cornerstone of the ANC. The ANC should be united and must take immediate action to ensure stability in certain provinces – for example, Limpopo, North West and Free State – and with its Leagues – as directed by the 53rd National Conference.

We should go back and build branches that are alive and working, appropriately organised to deal with the realities around them. Members must have individual tasks, linked to their areas of action, on which they must report during branch meetings. The ANC, through its branch members, should be in contact with the communities and different sectors, and must always be the first to arrive and offer solidarity with the people. Mass mobilisation work – including mobilising minorities, which should include door-to-door work on a daily basis, must be a permanent feature of ANC structures, in particular the branches. The cadre forums, guided by the SGO and working with Political Education, should be convened in branches to bolster political discussions and ensure political development.

Discipline must be instilled at all levels of the organisation. Leaking NEC discussions and documents thereof should be dealt with decisively, without regard as to who is involved. Adherence is possible when immediate action is taken against any wrongdoing. Comrades should respect the organisation, themselves and others. This will go a long way in enabling everyone to internalise that discipline is and should be a way of life rather than being limited to disciplinary processes.

The ANC must, publicly and in its internal meetings, speak out against the killing of comrades. This also relates to the need to encourage comrades recognise that the ANC is enriched by many and different views. Those who think differently should neither be ostracised nor even removed from leadership positions, worst of all killed. Everyone must feel and be at home in the ANC.

## ■ Soul of the Nation and Battle of Ideas

The situation we find ourselves in is highly contested and there are opposing voices which seek to minimise our voice, even delegitimise our movement. The ANC has sufficient human and knowledge resources in the area of communications. However, we have not been effective in using these, particularly in responding to the attacks it faces both at government and organisational level. We should be able to explain the advances our movement and our government is making.

We should encourage and enhance platforms where the ANC can communicate with the public in an unmediated manner. The allegations made by some regarding the SABC/TNA Breakfast shows reflect the fears others have when we are able to communicate directly with the public. The media should be engaged on how government already invests in it and expose their purported lies on this matter for what they are.

The downgrading of South Africa by the global credit rating agencies should be located within the context of a contested terrain. Therefore, we should also pay attention to the politics of credit ratings and whose interest they serve, especially Western capitalist, imperialist interests. We need to look at alternative credit rating agencies which offer a different outlook on our country. We must however engage to defend the image of our country and our movement, and project the positive things we do.

We must draw lessons from experiences of other progressive movements by looking at the subjective factors that lead to the defeat of the revolution. What is important is that we develop appropriate messages.

Needless to say, drawing from our rich progressive legacy, we should recall that communication cannot be separated from mass mobilisation.

## ■ Violence during protests and strikes

The state must assert its authority. The violence that accompanies protest and strike actions in recent times endangers lives, is destructive to public property and has a negative effect on the rights of either workers or people to demonstrate. It further draws the resources of the safety and security structures away from what they are meant to do. Similarly, individuals and leaders who advocate anarchy encourage a culture of violence and act outside the constitutional framework. Lawlessness and acts of violence should be stopped and the security forces should assert their authority. It is the responsibility of the state to ensure that peace and security prevails at all times, even during protest actions.

## ■ Education

Education is a societal matter. It should be used as a means and opportunity to empower and ensure the development of people. In this context, education is an essential service. Suggesting that education should be regarded as an essential service is not to advocate for the curtailing of the rights of workers to strike. Such an aspect, besides it being part of the Bill of Rights, is a matter for collective bargaining processes. Additionally, it is not the objective of the trade union to work for a strike. Rather, a strike is a tool at the hands of those who sell their labour for wages to use as a last resort in order to advance their goals.

## ■ Economy and Jobs

Economic transformation should be the main issue to be tackled now and the ANC must demonstrate its leadership therein. The youth require greater attention, with focus on youth unemployment and mobilisation. In this context, the NEC should:

- ❑ Pronounce itself on the matter of the job losses in the mining sector, in particular the intention of AMPLATS to shed 14 000 jobs. The ANC's statement should be clear in stating that our government will not tolerate actions by companies, which undermine national priorities – such as job creation.
- ❑ Develop an understanding of how mothballing marginal shafts negatively impacts on the economy.
- ❑ Pay attention to the divestment of mining companies and analyse the closures in the mining industry
- ❑ Convene a national economic summit involving all sectors of society.
- ❑ Engage with the proposed hikes in electricity tariffs which could have adverse impact on the economy and employment.

- ❑ Respond practically to the challenge of youth unemployment and implement the Youth Employment and Support Schemes initiative. It is important that labour is brought on board so as to encourage them share the appreciation of the critical challenge facing the country.

## ■ Alliance

The NEC should:

- ❑ Develop an approach to the labour-related challenges which are aimed at undermining the progressive trade union movement.
- ❑ Identify areas of tension among alliance partners.
- ❑ Engage COSATU on issues of such e-toll, youth employment incentives and support scheme, violent strikes and the essentiality of education.

## ■ Peace and Stability

Our long-standing resolution on the establishment of street committees should be followed through in order to assess its effectiveness or failure. It is our understanding that if this could be strengthened there may be gains made.

## ■ International

The NEC will set aside time for a dedicated discussion on Africa. Fundamentally, we as Africans must change our present attitude towards one another and begin to develop strong ties at trade and solidarity levels. South Africans must join the rest of the continent in celebrating the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), now the African Union (AU).

The ANC should participate and support the BRICS road-show, including the first ever BRICS Summit that will take place in our country in March. This is more important against a backdrop of those who wish to downplay the role of South Africa in this structure. We must counter this negativity.

## ■ The Elections Campaign

The election process has begun and all our structures must move in unison starting now.

## ■ The NWC, NEC Subcommittees and Provincial Deployees

The NEC further decided on the NWC, its subcommittees and the teams to be deployed in the provinces as follows:

### ■ National Working Committee (NWC)

1. Jeff Radebe
2. Naledi Pandor
3. Lindiwe Zulu
4. Bathabile Dlamini
5. Nomvula Mokonyane
6. Nosiviwe Mapisa-Ngqakula
7. Jackson Mthembu
8. Nathi Mthethwa
9. Lindiwe Sisulu
10. Malusi Gigaba
11. Derek Hanekom
12. Susan Shabangu
13. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
14. Collins Chabane
15. Aaron Motsoaledi
16. NomnaIndia Mfeketho
17. Blade Nzimande
18. Fikile Xhasa
19. Tina Joemat-Pieterse
20. Sisi Mabe

### ■ Subcommittees of the National Executive Committee (NEC)

#### COMMUNICATION AND MEDIA

1. Lindiwe Zulu (Chairperson)
2. Jackson Mthembu (spokesperson)
3. Pallo Jordan
4. Zizi Kodwa
5. Pule Mabe
6. Ncayane Mafu
7. Manganye Jane
8. Obed Bapela
9. Thulas Nxesi
10. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
11. Thoko Didiza
12. Pam Tshwete
13. Sisi Mabe

#### EDUCATION AND HEALTH

1. Naledi Pandor (Chairperson)
2. Derek Hanekom
3. Max Sisulu
4. Blade Nzimande
5. Aaron Motsoaledi
6. Angie Motshekga
7. Dikeledi Magadzi
8. Joe Phaahla
9. Ruth Bengu
10. Fikile Xhasa
11. Fikile Majola
12. Lungi Gcabashe
13. Stone Sizani
14. Joyce Mashamba
15. Bheki Cele

#### ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

1. Enoch Godongwana (Chairperson)
2. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
3. Malusi Gigaba
4. Pravin Gordhan
5. Tito Mboweni
6. Max Sisulu
7. Lynne Brown
8. Thulas Nxesi
9. Rob Davies
10. Gugile Nkwinti
11. Joel Netshitenzhe
12. Tina Joemat-Pieterse
13. Susan Shabangu
14. Mildred Oliphant
15. Senzeni Zokwana
16. Stone Sizani

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Obed Bapela (Chairperson)
2. Ebrahim Ebrahim
3. Nkosazana Dlamini
4. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
5. Obed Bapela
6. Miriam Segabutla
7. Thenjiwe Mthintso
8. Billy Masetlha
9. Collins Chabane
10. Rob Davies
11. Lindiwe Zulu
12. Sue van der Merwe
13. Bheki Cele
14. Joyce Moloi-Moropa
15. Dipuo Letsatsi-Duba

## LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNANCE

1. NomaIndia Mfeketho (Chairperson)
2. Lindiwe Sisulu
3. Collins Chabane
4. Nosiviwe Maphisa-Nqakula
5. Ayanda Dlodlo
6. Lynne Brown
7. Sue van der Merwe
8. Zoleka Capa-Langa
9. Pam Tshwete
10. Sisi Mabe
11. Pinky Moloi
12. Nosipho Ntwanambi
13. Joyce Moloi-Moropa
14. Mildred Oliphant
15. Max Sisulu
16. Collins Chabane

## ORGANISATION BUILDING AND CAMPAIGNS

1. Nomvula Mokonyane (Chairperson)
2. Malusi Gigaba
3. Derek Hanekom
4. Sdumo Dlamini
5. Mcebisi Skwatsha
6. Fikile Xhasa
7. Fikile Majola
8. Sisisi Tolashe
9. Humphrey Mmemezi
10. Beauty Dzulane

11. David Mahlobo
12. Sefora Ntombela
13. NomaIndia Mfeketho
14. Gugile Nkwinti

## PEACE AND STABILITY

1. Nosiviwe Maphisa-Nqakula (Chairperson)
2. Jeff Radebe
3. Naledi Pandor
4. Nathi Mthethwa
5. Billy Masetlha
6. Ebrahim Ebrahim
7. Siyabonga Cwele
8. Ngoako Ramatlhodi
9. Kebby Maphatsoe
10. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
11. David Mahlobo
12. Tony Yengeni
13. Jane Manganye
14. Sbu Ndebele

## POLITICAL EDUCATION

1. Nathi Mthethwa (Chairperson)
2. Pravin Gordhan
3. Joel Netshitenzhe
4. Bathabile Dlamini
5. Blade Nzimande
6. Enoch Godongwana
7. Joyce Mashamba
8. Lungi Gcabashe
9. Sam Mashinini
10. Tony Yengeni
11. Philly Mapulane
12. Rosina Semanya
13. Dipuo Letsatsi-Duba
14. Thenjiwe Mthintso

Note: This committee will be working with the former Deputy President of the ANC.

## SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

1. Lindiwe Sisulu (Chairperson)
2. Tito Mboweni
3. Bathabile Dlamini
4. Blade Nzimande
5. Sbu Ndebele
6. Zizi Kodwa
7. Ayanda Dlodlo
8. Rejoice Mabhudafasi
9. Joe Phaahla
10. Pinky Mokoto
11. Ednah Molewa
12. Thoko Didiza
13. Nomzamo Madikizela-Mandela
14. Sisi Ntombela

## ELECTIONS

1. Ngoako Ramatlhodi (Chairperson)
2. Jackson Mthembu
3. Tina Joemat-Peterson
4. Angie Motshekga
5. Mcebisi Skwatsha
6. Humphrey Mmemezi
7. Beauty Dlulane
8. Senzeni Zokwana
9. Pinky Moloji
10. Nocawe Mafu
11. Kebby Maphatsoe
12. Pule Mabe

Chairpersons of all sub-committees

Convenors for deployees in the provinces

## NATIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

1. Derek Hanekom (Chairperson)
2. Collins Chabane
3. Susan Shabangu
4. Fikile Xhasa
5. Lindiwe Zulu

## NATIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF APPEAL

1. Jeff Radebe (Chairperson)
2. Naledi Pandor
3. Max Sisulu
4. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
5. Ngoako Ramatlhodi
6. Gugile Nkwinti
7. Pravin Gordhan
8. Sue van der Merwe
9. Sbu Ndebele
10. Pam Tshwete

## FINANCE AND FUNDRAISING

1. Zweli Mkhize (Treasurer-General)
2. Max Sisulu
3. Joyce Moloi-Moropa
4. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
5. Tito Mboweni
6. Pravin Gordhan
7. Nomvula Mokonyane

## ARCHIVES

1. Baleka Mbete (National Chairperson)
2. Max Sisulu
3. Pallo Jordan
4. Naledi Pandor
5. Billy Masetlha
6. Joe Phaahla

## DEPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

1. Cyril Ramaphosa (Chairperson)
2. Jessie Duarte
3. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
4. Ngoako Ramatlhodi
5. Collins Chabane
6. Sdumo Dlamini
7. Lindiwe Sisulu
8. Sisisi Tolashe
9. Rob Davies
10. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
11. Ronald Lamola

## DRAFTING COMMITTEE

1. Jeff Radebe (Chairperson)
2. Lindiwe Zulu
3. Ayanda Dlodlo
4. Joel Netshitenzhe
5. Fikile Majola
6. Lindiwe Sisulu
7. Rob Davies
8. Angie Motshekga

## CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

1. Collins Chabane (Chairperson)
2. Derek Hanekom
3. Nomvula Mokonyane
4. Fikile Xhasa
5. Pinky Moloji

This sub-committee is allowed to source expertise outside of the NEC.

## ■ Teams deployed to Provinces

### Eastern Cape

1. Derek Hanekom (Convenor)
2. Pravin Gordhan
3. Nosiviwe Maphisa-Nqakula
4. Sdumo Dlamini
5. Sue van der Merwe
6. Lungi Gcabashe
7. Sam Mashinini
8. Zizi Kodwa

### Free State

1. Malusi Gigaba (Convenor)
2. Naledi Pandor
3. Tito Mboweni
4. NomaIndia Mfeketho
5. Lindiwe Zulu
6. Zoleka Langa-Capa
7. Fikile Xhasa
8. Pinky Mokoto

## Gauteng

1. Susan Shabangu (Convenor)
2. Lindiwe Sisulu
3. Sbu Ndebele
4. Ebrahim Ebrahim
5. Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
6. Ngoako Ramatlhodi
7. Joyce Mashamba
8. Pinky Moloji
9. David Mahlobo
10. Mirriam Sekgabutla

## KwaZulu-Natal

1. Joe Phaahla (Convenor)
2. Jackson Mthembu
3. Nomvula Mokonyane
4. Joel Netshitenzhe
5. Pule Mabe
6. Tony Yengeni
7. Nocawe Mafu
8. Joyce Moloji-Moropa
9. Ednah Molewa
10. Thenjiwe Mthintso

## Limpopo

1. Ruth Bengu (Convenor)
2. Blade Nzimande
3. Thulas Nxesi
4. Nathi Mthethwa
5. Billy Masetlha
6. Sankie Mthembu-Mahanyele
7. Senzeni Zokwana
8. Thoko Didiza
9. Kebby Maphatsoe

## Mpumalanga

1. Dikeledi Magadzi (Convenor)
2. Siyabonga Cwele
3. Angie Motshekga
4. Rejoice Mabhudafasi
5. Bheki Cele
6. Jeff Radebe
7. Rosinah Semanya
8. Dipuo Letsatsi-Duba

## Northern Cape

1. Lynne Brown (Convenor)
2. Enoch Godongwana
3. Rob Davies
4. Mcebisi Skwatsha
5. Sisi Mabe
6. Philly Mapulane
7. Sefora Sisi Ntombela

## North West

1. Bathabile Dlamini (Convenor)
2. Collins Chabane
3. Obed Bapela
4. Tina Joemat-Peterson
5. Fikile Majola
6. Humphrey Mmemezi
7. Gugile Nkwinti

## Western Cape

1. Aaron Motsoaledi (Convenor)
2. Max Sisulu
3. Pallo Jordan
4. Ayanda Dlodlo
5. Mildred Oliphant
6. Pam Tshwete
7. Stone Sizani
8. Beauty Dlulane
9. Jane Manganye

