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DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND PLANNING.

TENTATIVE YEARLY PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1987.

1. Routine and Administration.
 - Correspondence,
 - Information and Data collection and Storage,
2. Co-ordination, Control and harmonisation of Economic Research done by individuals, groups and Organisation in different parts of the world.
3. Block Projects,
 - ANC- SIDA workshop March 1987
 - Moscow - meeting between ANC- SOVIET SOCIAL SCIENTISTS March 17-24 1987.
 - ANC In-house Seminar
 - Agricultural Research Project /Jacob
 - ANC-TNI Project (Holland)
 - Survey on Skill profiles for Black South Africans (ANC-ILO)
 - Seminar on Skill Profile for Black South Africans (ANC-ILO)
 - Meeting of ANC Economists after ANC in-house Seminar.
4. Full Co-operation and co-ordination of our work with other Depts of our Movement such as DIP, RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL Dept, DMD, LEGAL and CONSTITUTIONAL Dept, TREASURY, Dept of POLITICAL EDUCATION etc.
5. Meaningful Representation of our Movement in regional and International Economic activities.
6. Two indepth Sectoral research studies by the Department.
7. Preparation of a report on the state of the South African Economy at the end of the year. ✓
8. Planning Activities in accordance with the demands of our movement.
9. Full participation in activities planned to mark the 75th Anniversary of our Organisation.
10. Participation in the Programme of the Department of Political Education.

1. The Economics Unit of our Movement was established in February 1982 as one of the professional bodies of our Organisation by the simple process of bringing together all known ANC economists who were based in Lusaka at that time.
2. This was in line with our task of perfecting the organisational structure of our movement in accordance with our developing situation and our aim of evolving new or improved structural forms best suited to the unfolding situation in the country, area and the world.
3. In our paper on National Structures presented to National Consultative Conference, we pointed out clearly that one of the central aims of our structure is to clearly pinpoint responsibility and accountability unambiguous distribution of tasks.
4. One of the main aims of forming the Economists' Unit was that with the growth of its personnel, it would be possible to transform it into an Economics Department manned by full-time Economists who would be able to interpret economic issues for the movement.
We should point out that the Unit has reached such a level of development that it ^{could} ^a become a fully-fledged independent Department.
5. In terms of numbers, the Unit is the biggest of all our professional bodies including those, which have recently matured into departments. However, not all members of the Unit could be relieved from their present responsibilities in the different departments so that they may become full-time functionaries of the Department of Economics and Planning. We also have eight economists based at present at our development project-Dakawa and also at Mazimbu.
Members of the Unit are as follows:
 1. Patrick Magapatona (the Secretary of the Unit).
 2. Jaya Josie (PMC)
 3. Manala Manzini (Tanzania)
 4. Conny Ndlingea (S.G.'s Office)
 5. Siza Sigxashe (Intelligence)
 6. Masiphula Mbongwa (present in Holland)
 7. Edison Maphumla (DIP)
 8. Moses Medupe (Star)
 9. Sam Modisane (Star)
 10. Thabo Mbeki (DIP)

11. Simon Makana (Political Education)
12. Fanelo Mbali (SACTU)
13. Jacob Chiloane (Projects)
14. Neva Makgetla (UNZA)
15. Jumaima Motaung (Lialnda)
16. Hintsa Tshume (Education)
17. Max Sisulu (Projects)
18. Matlape (in Holland, Project)
20. Raymond Nkuku (Education)
21. Eleanor Mbako (at present in Lesotho)
22. Koos Segola (with ECC)
23. Sadhan Naidoo (with Projects)
24. Papi Moloto (DMD)

ECONOMISTS BASED IN TANZANIA :

1. Jacob Mothopeng M.A.(Econ) Dakawa
2. Thandi Sibisi M.A.(Econ) Dakawa
3. Sikelela Diphojoe M.A.(Econ) Mazimbu
4. Sithembiso Noqai M.A.(Econ) Dakawa
5. Pinki Thusi M.A.(Econ) Dakawa
6. Dolores Funani M.A.(Econ) finance Dakawa
7. Shigaudwana Mashela B.A.(Econ) SOMAFCO
8. Jabulile Kunene B.A. Accountancy SOMAFCO

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We clearly spelt out our strategy and tactics that "The purpose of our struggle is the complete political and economic emancipation of our people and the construction of a society which accords with the basic provisions of the Freedom Charter. It is therefore a fundamental feature of our strategy that our victory must embrace more than a formal political democracy. Our drive towards national emancipation is therefore in a real way bound up with economic emancipation". Preparations for the attainment of genuine economic independence cannot be postponed until freedom day.

7. Our movement has long realised that economic independence is the foundation of political independence and that preparation for the efficient running of a well-sustained economy of an independent and democratic South Africa, can not be suspended until the day we capture state power.

8. There is no doubt that our struggle for political power will be crowned with victory and that victory will arm us with the tools for embarking on "The Second War of Liberation- the struggle for genuine economic independence".
9. The enthusiasm of our people must also be properly mobilized as the basic energising force of our economic emancipation and if we put our people both as producers and consumers at the centre of our analysis, we will surely not lose sight of what our future development will be all about.
10. This is inline with our recognition that the inventive and innovation capacity of our people will be a major source of improvement in the art of production (technology) and that our society like all others will improve its art of production through a combination of research, invention, innovation and development.
11. The Economists Unit should start working in cooperation with all our departments to lay the foundation for a strong, resilient, efficient, more self-reliant and increasingly integrated economy of an independent South Africa.
12. The Economics Unit takes upon itself the task of disseminating information to all our economists wherever they can be traced in order to solicit welcome suggestions from them and also to invite them to join the Department.
13. We are fighting to liberate a country very rich in both human and material resources where our main task would be to improve our ability to bring the resources into play in the interest of a quickened economic and social restructuring and improved quality of life among our people.
14. Our movement has always recognised the importance of specialized economic research in the planning for a genuinely independent South Africa. Such planning will help us define the nature, pace, and results of our socio-economic activities. The research studies will also enable us identify the problems likely to be encountered by independent South Africa in transition from the internationally rejected Apartheid system to one firmly oriented towards regional and international cooperation.
15. We mention all these points to show the weighty responsibility that would be put squarely on the shoulders of our Economics and Planning Department.

16. The Economists Unit warmly welcomes the Decision of our National Consultative Conference concerning the establishment of the Department of Economics and Planning.

17. DECISION OF THE N.C.C.

Our National Consultative Conference unanimously decided that we should establish the Department of Economics and Planning which will run the economic life of our movement including our projects and start preparations for the running of the economy of an independent South Africa.

Conference also decided that pending the establishment of the Department, the Economists Unit must be fully involved in the running of the projects of our movement. Conference further emphasised the fact that the formation of the Economics and Planning Department is long over-due.

18. SUGGESTIONS OF THE ECONOMISTS UNIT:

Our Economics Unit suggests the following:

- a) That pursuant to the said decision, the Economists Unit should now devote most of its activities towards the formation of the Department of Economics and Planning.
- b) That since we have already enough economists available at HQ, who could man such a department, any further delay in the formation of the department would be tantamount to ignoring the decision of our National Conference- the Supreme Organ of our revolutionary movement. Such a delay would also amount to arresting the forward march of the South African people to self - determination.
- c) That the Unit give a full report of their activities so far and then devote all its energies to proper consultations with other departments with the aim of establishing the department.
- d) That the NEC authorise the Economics Unit to convene a two-day workshop to be attended by all our economists to map out the terms of reference of the department, its major tasks, programme of work and other activities.
- e) That the Unit be fully involved in the running of our projects in accordance with the decision of Conference.

19. RELATIONS WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

- a) The Treasury: The Economics and Planning Department would help all departments falling under the Treasury both in administering the economic and service projects.

- b) The DIP: It will work in cooperation with the DIP particularly its research unit in the field of economic research.
- c) International Department: The Economics and Planning Department will cooperate with the International Department by making meaningful representation of our movement in national, regional and international economic affairs.
- d) DMD: The department will work together with the DMD in the development and planning of our human resources.
- e) Legal Department: The DEP will cooperate with the Legal Department in such fields as South Africa's Law of Contracts, laws governing the expatriation of profits and dividends, Contract Law, Law of the Sea, INCOTERMS (International Commercial Terms), laws governing industrial secrets, the socialisation process etc. etc.

20. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND MAJOR TASKS

The programme of work and major tasks of the Department will be worked out by the suggested workshop of ANC economists. The Unit will work out suggestions that will be presented to the workshop.

21. IMMEDIATE REQUESTS:

- a) The Unit requests that the NEC authorise the convening of a two-day workshop to be attended by the economists of our Movement to discuss the establishment of the Department, map out its strategy, decide its programme of work as well as its structural formation.
- b) That our economists be released from their other responsibilities during the 2 days of the workshop so that they may make their valuable contributions towards the creation of the department.

22. The formation of the Department of Economics and Planning will be a significant step in our efforts of continuously perfecting the organisational structure of the Movement.

POSSIBLE PERSONNEL FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS-
AND PLANNING.

1. Dr. Sizakhele Sigxashe.

Member of the National Executive Committee of our movement. Has vast experience in teaching and co-ordinating economic research.

He is among the few cadres of our movement who have specialised in Finance. He is also a founding member of our Economic Unit. He could give necessary guidance to the Department.

2. Dr. Patric Magapatona.

Founding member of the Economic Unit. Has experience in teaching and co-ordinating economic research. At present serving as Secretary of the Unit. His experience on the Development Process and Political Economy will help the Department in mapping out our economic policy and strategic options.

3. Max Sisulu.

Long serving member of the Economic Unit. Done valuable research on the Role of High Technology in South Africa. His experience will be valuable for the work of the Department.

4. Fanele Mbali.

Is a member of the Economic Unit since 1984. Done research on "Wage Differentials in South Africa. At present is co-authoring a Survey on "Skill Profile for Black South Africans". The Department of Economics and Planning will gain a lot from his experience in the social fields.

5. Jaya NaICKER.

Long serving member of the Unit. Has done useful research work on "Energy Sector in South Africa" and also on "Penetration of South African Capital into Southern Africa".

6. Koos Segola.

Has vast experience in working with the government of Botswana. He specialised in planning and this will be highly valuable for the work of the Department. At present he is ~~underutilised~~ in the ECC and his capabilities and experience would be more useful in the Department of Economics and Planning.

7. Jacob Chiloane.

Member of the Economic Unit since 1983. At present he is a member of the Projects Department. Involved in Research on "Land Use and Agricultural Labour, Policy Options in the First Phase of a Non-Racial South Africa".

8. Papi Moloto.

He specialised in Labour Economics. He is a member of the Unit since early 1986. Presently he is member of the DMD. His experience will be very important for the work of the Department.

9. Edison Maphumulo.

Is at present member of the DIP. He is a long-serving member of the Economics Unit. He is more interested in Economic research.

10. Sikelela Diphojoe.

He specialised in Economic Planning. He is at present working in the Scholarship Committee in Mazimbu. His qualifications would be more useful in the Department of Economics and Planning. He is ready to come to Lusaka and join the Department.

11. Gideon Ndlingea.

Founding member of the Economic Unit. Has done valuable work on "South Africa's Economic Links with African Countries". His experience in this field could be very useful in the Work of the Department.

Raymond Nkuku.

He specialised in

He is at present working in the Education Department but his services could be more useful in the Department of Economics and Planning.

13. Beki Langa.

Just completed his Ph.D in the Soviet Union. Did valuable research on "Role of Transnational Cooperations in South African Economy. Will be arriving soon from the Soviet Union. Is interested in doing research.

14. Bunny Mackay.

Specialist in Agricultural Science has been a member of the core that was mandated to prepare the ground work for the formation of (DEP) Department of Economics and Planning. Comrade Bunny has expressed an interest in undertaking research in the field of Agriculture, this will prove very useful in the work of Economic Research and Planning.

15. Moses Mokoape:

He specialised in Finance. A founding member of the Economic Unit. At present undertaking a study on "Economic Financing the Borderlands at SATSP. Presently deployed at Star Farm: here

THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND PLANNING (DEP).

OBJECTIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT

1. To examine the current economic situation in our country in order to provide possible ^astrategy and policy options for an independent South Africa
2. To study perspectives for the fundamental reconstruction and development of the economy of an independent and democratic South Africa.
3. To assist in laying a sound foundation on which a fair and just society which accords with the genuine aspirations of our people as expressed in the Freedom Charter, can be constructed.
4. To arm our leadership and the entire membership with the necessary economic tools that will make us understand fully the complexities which will face our people during the transformation period and the enormity of the problems of meeting the economic and social needs of the people.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATION

The DEP shall plan, consolidate and harmonise its research activities with research work done by our people at home, through the relevant machineries of our movement.

DEP will also co-ordinate its research work with research activities carried out by various research institutions already operating in the Eastern and Southern African sub-region such as the Southern African Development Research Association (SADRA), Southern African Team For Employment Promotion (SATEP) etc.

We are aware that various research activities on economic options for an independent South Africa are carried out by various institutions, groups and individuals. The DEP of our Movement should be involved in all such activities in order to defend the interests of our organisation.

structure of DEP.

1. Director
2. Deputy Director
3. Administrative Secretary
4. Head of Agricultural Projects
5. Head of Manufacturing and Service Industries
6. Head of Research
7. Head of Planning and Budgeting
8. Technical Staff (a) typist
(b) comrade responsible for storing and dissemination of material
9. Other activists to man the different sections (divisions)

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

DEP'S Management Committee shall be composed of Director as Chairperson, Deputy Director, the Administrative Secretary as secretary of the Committee and convenor of meetings and other activities of the Committee, heads of the different sections (divisions) and one member of the technical staff. It will have the general responsibility of overseeing the work of the divisions of DEP.

JOB DESCRIPTION

Director:

The Director of the Department of Economics and Planning shall be the chief Executive Officer of the DEP and shall be responsible to the Head of the main office under which the Department shall fall.

Deputy Director:

Shall assist the Director in carrying out his duties. In the event of the Director's absence, his rights and duties shall be delegated to the Deputy Director.

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY:

Shall guide the daily administrative work of the DEP and also act as convenor of the meetings of the Management Committee

HEADS OF DIVISIONS:

Heads of divisions (sections) are responsible to the Director for the organisation and administration of their divisions. They are members of the Management Committee.

MAIN TASKS OF THE DEP.

1. Carrying out applied research
2. Planning the economic life of the Movement
3. Efficient running of the projects of our movement

RESEARCH

The research programme of our DEP shall be characterised by a two-pronged approach:

- (1) Research to further the cause of liberation
- (2) Research to help in the formulation of economic policies and programmes of an independent South Africa

Although our research work will be geared to finding answers to particular questions through the application of scientific inquiry, it will mainly be applied research and not basic research since our DEP is not an academic institution but a department of a liberation movement. By applied research we understand the policy-oriented problem-solving search for knowledge and information which has a clearly defined purpose.

RESEARCH AREAS

1. Macro-economic Structures and Trends.
2. Mining and Mineral Resources.
3. Industry.
4. Commerce and External Economic Relations
5. South Africa's Transport and Communications Systems.
6. Energy and Power Resources
7. Labour, Employment Policies and Manpower Development.
8. Income Distribution in South Africa.
9. Public Finance, Monetary Systems.
10. The place of women in development.
11. Science and technology.
12. Public Enterprises.
13. Wildlife and Tourism.
14. Development Planning.
15. Regional Development, Urbanisation and Resettlement
16. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing ; Wood Products.
17. Economic underdevelopment in the Bantustans

PLANNING THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The main aim of our planning work should be:

- To ensure a suitable distribution of our labour, material and financial resources
- to ensure the most rational use of the productive resources of our movement
- to raise the efficient utilisation of these resources
- ensure that different sectors of our economic life make their maximum possible contribution to solving the problems of our movement
- to make sure that the most effective satisfaction of the needs of our movement with the least possible consumption of our labour, material and financial resources.

OUR PLANNING WILL COVER THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- 1) Planning of capital investments and efficient utilisation of the fixed assets of our movement
- 2) Planning the rational utilisation of the manpower of the movement
- 3) Planning the finances of our movement and their efficient utilisation
- 4) Planning an efficient transport system which will rationalise transport links, reduce demands for fuel and increase the efficiency of our transport.
- 5) Planning and developing the budgetary mechanisms for the efficient running of the different departments of our organisation
- 6) Planning sectoral development of our manufacturing activities
- 7) Planning the agricultural production of our organisation.

EFFICIENT RUNNING OF THE PROJECTS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The efficient running and proper management of ANC projects was first elaborated in a policy document drawn up by the Treasury Department in 1982. This guideline document on projects, inter alia, stated that the establishment of projects requires that they be run on proper business lines. After all, projects are the state enterprises in embryonic form, which we intend to set up in a future South Africa."

The guidelines on projects were further enriched by the discussion in Committee E of the National Fund-raising Workshop held in SOMAFCO 14 - 20 March 1986.

The Commission noted that the basis for acceptance^{or non-acceptance} of assistance of any type should be determined by political criteria i.e. how far such assistance satisfies our needs and furthers our struggle. The Commission emphasised that all projects of the movement be identified and examined in accordance with our objectives of

- Self sufficiency
- training
- Fund raising

The DEP in its work will be guided by the afore-mentioned principles and objectives.

CO- OPERATION WITH OTHER BODIES.

In order to gain experience , expertise and exchange of research experience on common research tasks, DEP will work together with regional institutions, international research organisations, government and non-governmental organisations, research groups, Societies etc.

Our movement already has working relationships with institutions such as the Transnational Institute (TNI - Holland), the Southern African Development Research Association (SADRA), the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), the ECA etc.

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Introduction

At the 'First In-House Seminar of ANC Economists' in Lusaka (August 14-17 1989) I undertook to comment more fully on Comrade Laurence Harris' paper on "The Mixed Economy of a Democratic South Africa". On reflection, I feel that perhaps the important issues raised in that paper should be assessed within a broader context and not merely in terms of the economics of a "mixed economy" and the programmatic positions of the ANC (the Freedom Charter in particular). What may well be necessary in this respect is a discussion of:

(a) the kind of economy the movement will confront, (perhaps inherit) at the point of liberation,

(b) the power relations ruling during the transition towards democracy based on majority rule, in particular the strength of capital in general (domestic and international) coupled with that of the prevailing civil and military bureaucracy relative to the strength of the popular movement, and how that balance is likely to determine the kind of economic regime and hence the economic policies which the movement will be required to pursue during what may turn out to be an indeterminate transition period.

Before commenting on these questions it may be necessary to briefly define what it is (the inherited economic structure) that a democratic S.Africa would be required to transform through the mixed economy approach.

The Economy: Structure and Power

As matters presently stand and notwithstanding the Pretoria regime's plans for a measure of privatisation of certain public assets, the dominant pillars of the S.African economy remain:

First, the State-owned 'parastatal' corporations which account for perhaps 40 percent of white employment and 20 percent for other racial groups. It is estimated that these State-owned corporations undertake almost one-half of all new investment in plant, machinery and capacity. In the aggregate the state controls some R107.3 billion of assets as represented by the electricity and transport utilities, the Reserve Bank, the Land Bank, SASOL oil-from-coal operation, the Iscor steel corporation, the Industrial Development Corporation and ARMSCOR, the government's weapons manufacturing arm. These assets account for perhaps some 22 percent of the total assets of the largest