



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TO: ALL MEDIA HOUSES AND ATM SUPPORTERS

DATE: 28 FEBRUARY 2019

RE: ATM ANNOUNCES ALL ITS NINE CANDIDATES

Johannesburg - Following an ATM NEC Meeting held in uMgababa, KwaZulu Natal on 24 February 2019; last Sunday, to announce the African Transformation Movement General Assembly and National Council of Provinces (NCOP) candidates. We thought it best to introduce our young and vibrant leadership to the members of the media and South Africa as a whole. This includes our Presidential Candidate and Provincial Premier Candidates for all nine provinces of the republic. The meeting dealt with other issues pertaining to the party and the way it plans to serve the people of South Africa. Amongst those issues we delved in; include emphasis on the importance of campaigning and sticking to our Election Strategy. For this reason; we had to share more light on **ATM's 5 Key Positions**, for they are the drivers of our Election Campaign. We are proud to say, we are good and ready for 8 May 2019, .the election day. The meeting proved to be of vital importance as many issues concerning the rapid growth of the party were addressed in length.

Over the past couple of months the party has grown in all spheres of society as we've managed to open new branches in parts of the country where we were not available before; e.g., Northern Cape and Limpopo. We already have well established structures in other provinces; such as, the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu Natal, Gauteng, Western Cape, Gauteng and Free State (where we launched our Manifesto on 1 Dec 2018). From now going forward ours is to continue with our good work and grow the party further. Lobby more support and sign new members as we have done since we were registered as a fully-fledged political party, in June 2018.

In today's briefing; we will be introducing our running candidates to the members of the media and South Africa as a whole. These are men and women whom we have trusted to deliver on the promises we have made to our communities through our Manifesto. These include known and unknown faces who have been actively involved in the politics of the country; some of them hail from other political parties such as the DA, ANC and EFF and other civic organisations. Once again this proves the diverse make-up of the party; that, we are a party of the people, by the people and for the people. **President Vuyolwethu Zungula** will be leading the servants of the people to parliament and our Provincial leaders are; in:

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- **Eastern Cape:** Veliswa Mvenya
- **Free State:** British Siyekile Novas
- **Gauteng:** Eric Mthombeni
- **KwaZulu Natal:** Mxolisi Phakathi
- **Limpopo:** Evodiah Mokhotle Mokgotle
- **Mpumalanga:** Muntu Moses Gama
- **Northern Cape:** Daniel Throm
- **North West:** Solomon Ngomane
- **Western Cape:** Emmanuel Adriaan Niekerk

These servant leaders will be backed and supported by a team of formidable and capable servants of the people which have been chosen to transform South Africa for a better tomorrow. The meeting in KZN also touched on the pains South Africa is facing which include the scourge of abject poverty and rampant crime and many other issues affecting us as a people. As we were busy with our door-to-door campaigns we were also met with a constant question of “what are we are going to do about South African social ills and what plans do we have in place to resurrect our ailing economy?” Our answer is; our solutions lie in our **5 Key Positions**, which are to:

1. Introduce a Justice Based Capital Punishment

South Africa has become such a highly murderous country with approximately 57 people murdered on a daily basis. People have come to not value human life, our brothers and sisters are brutally murdered for petty things as a cellphone and this cannot continue to ravage our societies anymore. It is better for the wealthy and affluent as they are protected in secured estates with private security companies assuring their safety behind tall walls. What about the poor communities? We therefore need strong legislation to protect them from all these heinous crimes and ruthless criminals.

Capital Punishment will therefore be considered for crimes committed after having applied all laws of South Africa. It will only be considered for brutal and hate crimes. The killing of people because of their sexuality (corrective rape), race, gender, albinism and inhumane brutality will no longer be tolerated in South Africa. From the first verse of the bible, it states:

Genesis 9:6 *if anyone takes a human life, that person’s life will also be taken by human hands. For God made human beings in his own image.*

Both in the Quran and the Bible, the authorities/Government is allowed by God to exercise His power. The purpose is to kill the murderous mind in criminals.

2. Labour Convict System

Convicts will work for the state to ease our public purse burden. And also add to the social development budget and training for land reform. New farming and industrial programmes will be introduced through the Labour Convict System. The immediate focus is farming to ensure there is

food security. Proceeds from farming will be used to supplement grants, and food produce is guaranteed to the most vulnerable. **NO ONE MUST GO TO BED ON AN EMPTY STOMACH.**

As taxpayers substantiate the incarcerated – and so shall the incarcerated substantiate the vulnerable. And this is linked to our

3. Decolonised Economy vision

It's time for Africa in general and South Africa in particular to be self-reliant. The problem arises when you look at Africa with an entitled colonial mind set and interpret Africans running the state as looters, purely because you feel excluded and not in charge of the resources. South Africa must take control of its resources and not only benefitiate them but also stop being price takers on commodities that we are uniquely endowed with. South Africa must urgently secure its base so that we can deal with the world from a position of strength, equality and respect. Countries like South Korea and Japan do not have raw materials but have cars made from material from our continent. Japan prices its cars; they don't depend on what Africa is willing to pay. Why can't we do the same with our minerals?

The whole system where South Africa has become the primitive village whose resources are controlled by the West must stop.

More than 50% of the Market Capitalisation of Companies listed in the Johannesburg Securities Exchange (JSE) is foreign owned. This means these companies have access to kinds of tax avoidance loopholes like transfer pricing to ship money out of South Africa.

The PPPFA makes a provision for International suppliers to be exempted from complying with the provisions of this law. Our laws are colonised. This must change. At Micro level the Malls and foreign owned spazas have taken over the retail businesses in the township depriving the local an opportunity to own and trade. Foreign owned shops must be transferred to previous spaza and shop owners and foreigners must trade only in the cities and pay applicable taxes.

Competition Law must be strengthened to criminalise anti-competitive behaviour. Oligopolies must be regulated to allow for the new entrants, create exemptions from new players in the industries so they can be protected. Fifty per cent of the ownership of the Malls must be community owned via vendor finance and the proceeds must be used to improve the livelihoods of the surrounding communities.

4. Emancipation of our Youth

“Decolonisation of the mind”

The education of our youth must be decolonised to break the colonial construct that posits a view that Africans are not worthy by themselves without other nations from Europe and elsewhere.

The language policy at schools must not perpetuate the stereotype that seeks to despise African languages whilst promoting European languages. There must be investment in developing African languages to enable them to deal with technical content of the curriculum. Dominant language in a province must be used.

Tertiary curriculum must be transformed to recognise the Indigenous Knowledge Systems. The livelihoods of youth can no longer depend on them being job seekers but an environment to boost

entrepreneurship must be created. There must be paradigm shift so that inclusion of youth at highest decision-making structures must be seen as enabling innovation rather than perceived as a risk.

Government must create incubation relationships with the private sector and establish sustainable market to consume products from the young entrepreneurs.

5. Return of the Land

The debate on land must not be limited to Agricultural Land only. Land must be understood to include Agricultural land; Residential Land; Industrial Land; Commercial Land and Marine Economy.

ATM supports Expropriation of land Without Compensation for public good purposes, e.g. restitution and redistribution purposes and building of infrastructure like roads, rail etc.

There must be an equitable distribution of land between those who were disadvantaged by unfair legislation and those who were advantaged by it.

Farm workers must be co-owners of the farms where they work and live.

Mine workers must be co-owners of the mines where they work and risk their lives daily.

Residents must have title deeds for their properties; however government must devise a mechanism to protect the residents from desperately trading off this treasure for quick cash.

Traditional Leaders in rural areas must maintain custody of the land on behalf of the people, but the land under the traditional must be tradable in the market place to preserve the gains of restitution and redistribution.

Marine economy must ALWAYS belong to the state. No individual must own an ocean of the animal life in it. Only the state must do so on behalf of all the people of South Africa. We need to see oil and gas as the new gold. We must invest in petroleum geology for youth at a university level so we do not depend on foreign countries/companies for exploration.

ATM welcomes the decision to amend Section 25 of the Constitution to affect Expropriation without Compensation. The ATM is particularly concerned that Section 25(7) continues to curtail the restitution and redistribution only up 19 June 1913 whereas colonisation started in 1652. ATM calls for scrapping of 19 June 1913 and replacement with 1652 when the invasion started.

END

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