Part Two
Performance Information

Laying the Foundation for Greatness
2.1 REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the Report on other legal and regulatory requirements section of the auditor’s report.


Part Two
Performance Information

The National Library of South Africa
2.2 OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

The Department has made significant strides in positioning arts, culture and heritage as one of the main drivers of social cohesion and economic growth in our country. Our position is informed by the realisation that societies with greater social cohesion tend to be more economically prosperous. Policies and programmes are structured to reinforce our position and continue to draw lessons from other countries that have used the arts, culture and heritage sector to promote greater social cohesion. Several milestones were achieved by the Department and the section below provides an overview of some of major success in the 2013/2014 financial year.

Nation Building and Social Cohesion

Nation building and social cohesion are at the core of the Government Programme of Action. Critical to our pursuit of the ideal of building a shared and prosperous future for all South Africans is the acknowledgement of our past imbalances and thus the need to erode the legacy of our past. As such, our programmes seek to transform the South African arts and culture landscape to truly reflect the vast cultural diversity of our rainbow nation. Through our programmes, we aim to encourage mutual respect and tolerance of and intercultural exchange between the various cultures and art forms, which in the long run should result in the emergence of a shared cultural identity constituted by our diversity.

The Social Cohesion Summits

The Department is mandated to lead and advance social cohesion and democracy in South Africa. A successful Social Cohesion Summit was held in 2012 at which a 12-point declaration was endorsed and adopted. Included in the Declaration is the hosting of provincial social cohesion summits. To this end, the Department, in collaboration with the North West provincial department of arts and culture and the Office of the Premier, hosted the first-ever provincial summit on social cohesion and moral regeneration under the theme: ‘Working Together towards Creating a Caring and Proud Society’ in Mahikeng from 29-30 July 2013.

The summit focused on a number issues, including the role of religion in fostering social cohesion and morality through “inter-church cooperation”, the role of the judiciary in respecting human dignity and promoting equality and justice, the role of legislatures and councils in foregrounding social cohesion in the province and local government strategic priorities, and the role of traditional leadership in promoting and preserving indigenous cultures and knowledge as per resolution 4 of the 2012 National Summit.

In his speech, former Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile, emphasised the need to use Moral Regeneration Month as a time of national reflection on the path we as a nation have travelled and the challenges we are still facing as South Africans.
Development, Protection, Preservation And Promotion Of Arts, Culture And Heritage

Transforming the Heritage Landscape

The DAC declared year 2012 as the “Year of Heritage”, during which a number of heritage legacy projects were initiated that seek to transform our heritage landscape and to honour the heroes and heroines of our struggle for national liberation. The legacy projects are further designed to act as a catalyst for local economic development and job creation. The year under review saw the culmination of work on a number of these heritage legacy projects and the launch of new ones.

Celebrating the Centenary of the Union Buildings and the unveiling of the Nelson Mandela Statue

The year 2013 was the centenary of the Union Buildings. This important milestone was marked by the erection of a statue of South Africa’s first democratically elected president, former president Nelson Mandela. The unveiling of the Nelson Mandela Statue coincided with the country’s celebration of the National Day of Reconciliation on 16 December 2013. The statue is symbolic of the reconciliatory and nation-building efforts of Nelson Mandela, and the transformation agenda of developing new symbols and monuments that reflect our collective aspirations and the new values we stand for as South Africans.

The JL Dube Project

The Department hosted a sod-turning ceremony for the John Langalibalele Dube project on 14 March 2014 at Ohlanga Institute in Inanda Township, Durban. The event marked the implementation of the second phase of this legacy project. Phase 2 of the project includes the construction of the Amphitheatre, access driveway, parking, and fencing of the late JL Dube’s homestead.

The event was attended by the Executive Mayor of the City of Ethekwini, Councillor James Nxumalo, the Deputy Mayor of Ethekwini, Councillor Nomvuzo Shabalala, representative from the MEC’s office, Ms Dolly Khumalo, members of the Dube family and Inanda community members. The JL Dube Project will create 185 contract and 35 permanent jobs. The Project will be a major boost for local tourism and thus further economic opportunities for the people of the Inanda area.
Human Rights Day (21 March 2014)

The 2014 Human Rights Day Commemorations took place in Gauteng Province in Sedibeng Municipality, Sharpeville. The theme for 2014 was ‘Celebrating 20 years of changing lives through human rights’. The focus was on the significant progress made by Government since 1994 in redressing the inequalities of the past, and the advancement of human rights as enshrined by the Constitution. The event was attended by more than 20 000 people. A keynote address was given by President Zuma, outlining the progress made by government in the past 20 years in addressing issues of human rights and the challenges that our country still faces. The day was also used as a build-up event to April 27, 2014 Freedom Day, which will mark the 20th anniversary of Freedom and Democracy in South Africa.

Youth Day (16 June 2013)

The DAC, in collaboration with the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) held the National Youth Day celebrations at the Phelandaba Sports Ground, Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal. President Jacob Zuma gave a special message to the youth, encouraging them to ‘become an integral part of the struggle against all the cancers that are painfully eating our society - alcohol and drug abuse in particular’. The commemoration continued throughout the month of June and included activities such as the hosting of Youth Izimbizo in the Free State and Western Cape.

Heritage Day (24 September 2013)

The Heritage Day celebrations took place at Sisa-Dukashe Stadium in Mdantsane, Eastern Cape Province. The event attracted about 15 000 people and was themed ‘Reclaiming, Restoring and Celebrating our Living Heritage’. The theme was meant to encourage the youth to realise that no major civilisation or development has happened outside a cultural and heritage context.
The Geographical Names Initiative

The naming of geographical features in South Africa is part of the process of transforming the South African heritage landscape. In line with its mandate of publishing gazettes on approved geographical names, and as part of the 20th anniversary celebrations of South Africa’s democracy, the Department and the South African Geographical Names Council published a comprehensive gazette of all geographical names approved since the advent of democracy.

Cultural Events and Festivals

Events that provide platforms to showcase cultural goods and services are essential to the development of markets and developing audiences. The DAC supports a wide range of events across the country, including:

The South African Music and Film Festival in Los Angeles

The Department hosted the first-ever South African Arts Music and Film Festival in Los Angeles from 4–6 October 2013. The Festival comprised a music festival, film and music seminars, and screenings of South African films. The Festival was presented to the public free of charge, but other components of the event, such as the seminars, were by invitation.

The music festival took place on 5 October 2013 at the Water Court, California Plaza, and was attended by a crowd of over 3 000 people. The line-up of artists who performed included Wouter Kellerman, ifani, The Soil, Mahotella Queens featuring Jozi, Simphiwe Dana, The Parlotones, and Hugh Masekela. The music showcase drew crowds and positive feedback from the business districts to the neighbourhoods of the city. Moreover, there were positive spinoffs for some of the South African bands who participated in the Festival, including the collaborative ventures between Jozi and Scoop Deville (who has produced the likes of Snoop Dog), and Jozi and Kat Dahlia. The Mahotella Queens received a request to tour Europe.

The music business seminars provided South African artists with much-needed information on touring opportunities in the United States, US Government immigration policies, federal taxes on income gained in the US, and music licensing issues both in South Africa and in the United States. The topics of discussion included contractual obligations for a touring artist and implications of the laws in the US for touring artists, picking lucrative venues for live performances for touring artists, and US processes and procedures for music publishing and royalty collections.

Moshito Music Conference, Exhibition and Showcase

Moshito is an annual event comprising a music conference, exhibition of music and other related products and services, talent showcasing through live performances, and presentation of demos by emerging or unsigned artists. The event is a partnership between the Department and the SA music industry.

Moshito also provides the South African music industry with credible business intelligence to make informed business decisions and to build a defendable competitive advantage for their companies. As a business platform, Moshito has grown to become a significant music gathering, attracting participants beyond the country’s borders. Moshito 2013 was attended by more than 200 participants from across the continent. The project created about 226 temporary and contract jobs for musicians and other practitioners.

Cape Town International Jazz Festival

The Department supports the Cape Town International Jazz Festival as part of its flagship MGE projects. The Festival was held from 27–29 March 2014, creating an international platform for local and international artists to showcase their talents and, most importantly, earn a living. It also provides secondary and supportive jobs, especially in the tourism and transport sectors.

The Festival was sold out a month before the show, reflecting its ongoing popularity. More than 5 000 people attended this year, including both President Jacob Zuma and then deputy President, Mr Kgalema Motlanthe, who enjoyed performances by artists such as Jonas Gwangwa, Erika Badu, Micasa, and Jimmy Dludlu.

As in previous years, the Festival was preceded by a number of development programmes, which included art journalism, a music business workshop, a township jazz development programme, a photographic exhibition, fashion and photography workshops, and talent
search auditions. The development programme is targeted at students and emerging music business practitioners.

**Pulo Ya Meropa Drumming Festival**

The Department supported the annual cultural festival known as Pulo Ya Meropa Drumming Festival at Tafelkop in Groblersdal, Limpopo Province, from 17-19 January 2014. This Festival is one of the cultural events held in the rural areas and has witnessed a phenomenal growth and improvement in the quality of its offerings. Approximately 3 500 people attended the Festival in the year under review and were treated to an array of offerings including vibrant dancers, music, food, and colourful traditional costumes.

There are concerted efforts to expand participation in the Festival to include diverse cultural groups and so achieve national status. To this end, the Pulo Ya Meropa Cultural Development and Support Trust invited the Imvelo Ya Mapondo group from Lusikisiki to partake in the festivities. The group is a dynamic ensemble of custodians of AmaPondo culture who came together inspired by the desire to promote and preserve the culture and heritage of the AmaPondo people. Their activities include crafts, arts, dance, traditional folk songs, music, storytelling and praise poetry.

![Pulo Ya Meropa Drumming Festival at Tafelkop in Groblersdal, Limpopo Province, from 17-19 January 2014.](image)

**Venice Biennale 2013**

The DAC funded South Africa’s participation in the 55th International Venice Biennale 2013. The exhibition showcased at the 2013 event was titled ‘Imaginary fact’, which ran from June 2013 until November 2013. The exhibition was well attended, with an average of 800 people per day viewing the work of 17 South African artists representing a wide range of art forms.

**Recognising Excellence in Arts and Culture**

**South African Music Awards 2013 (SAMA)**

The 2013 South African Music Awards (SAMA 2013) were held at Sun City from 10-11 May 2013 with the Department as one of the official partners of the 19th edition of these awards. For the Department, supporting the awards is one of the many interventions taken in order to raise the profile of the cultural and creative industries, with a view to unleashing their potential as key contributors to economic growth and job creation.

The SAMAs were established by the Recording Industry of South Africa (RiSA) in 1994 to celebrate and recognize accomplishment in the South African recording industry as well as to provide a marketing platform to showcase and reward the recording industry’s most creative talents. The SAMAs are open to all South Africans, whether they are members of RiSA or not.

Since 1994, the SAMAs have played an important role in incentivizing the development and growth of the South African music industry, including the development and growth of music genres such as Kwaito, African Gospel, traditional music (including Afrikaans genres), and Afro Pop.

**2013 South African Literary Awards (SALA)**

The 2013 South African Literary Awards (SALA) were held on the 9 November 2013 at Museum Africa, Johannesburg. The SALA were founded by the wRite associates in partnership with the DAC in 2005. The objective of the Awards is to pay tribute to South African writers who have distinguished themselves as groundbreaking producers and creators of literature, while at the same time celebrating literary excellence in the depiction and sharing of South Africa’s
stories in all the official languages of South Africa. The Awards honour literary practitioners and legends while alive or posthumously. The Awards were held alongside the Africa Century International African Writers Conference, which is a legacy programme of the South African Literary Awards. Award winners in 2013 included Mr Ashraaf Kagee, who was awarded the prestigious First Time Published Author Award for his book *Khalil’s Journey*, and Ms Karen Jayes, whose book *For the Mercy of Waters* was awarded the K Sello Duiker Memorial Literary Award for young writers.

**Enhancing the Capacity of the Arts and Culture Sector**

**Cultural Precincts**

The Minister presented a cheque of R13 000 000 to the Gugulethu community in the Western Cape towards the establishment of the first phase of the Gugulethu Cultural and Heritage Precinct. The Precinct will provide the Gugulethu area and surrounding communities with a place to showcase and consume a diverse range of cultural offerings.

**National Performing Arts practitioner’s database**

Continuing on the work done in 2012/13 with regards to the development of a comprehensive database of performing artists in the country, the DAC printed a directory encompassing the profile and contact information of artists across the country and also produced electronic copies for distribution.

**Association of the Independent Recording Companies (AIRCO)**

The Department continues to provide support to the Association of Independent Recording Companies (AIRCO). AIRCO was established in 2006 through assistance from the Department to represent local record companies and music producers on, inter alia, trade-related matters, including the promotion of local content and empowerment of local music producers.

AIRCO and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) have entered into an agreement that enables AIRCO to make its members’ music videos available for broadcast on SABC television channels. In return, the SABC pays AIRCO an appropriate amount for the music videos used by the SABC in any of its platforms for redistribution to its members. The SABC-AIRCO deal therefore provides for AIRCO to be an official collection and distribution agent for all Southern African independent recording labels. AIRCO recently received about R8 million in royalties from the SABC.

AIRCO has a membership of 850 registered independent record companies. These represent over 15 000 musicians, composers, producers, arrangers and band members (sessionists). The royalties of music videos benefit firstly the companies that produce the music videos and then the performers who perform in the music video.

The DAC provided support to the organisation (AIRCO) to facilitate direct consultations with their stakeholders regarding the collection and distribution of royalties from music videos broadcast by SABC. To this end, workshops were held in each province to capacitate stakeholders on the processes and systems required to successfully claim for royalties from AIRCO.

**Audio-Visual Programme**

The DAC partnership with the Script2Screen indigenous language programme continues to be a success story in promoting the emergence of scriptwriting talent in indigenous languages and reaching emerging talent across the country from various townships and peri-urban and rural areas in order to create opportunities for them to participate in the film and television industries. A scriptwriting manual in all the official South African languages is also being developed as part of the partnership. In 2013, this initiative was hosted in North West, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal and attracted over 120 aspirant young scriptwriters in a programme to develop their skills.

The plan to transform the film industry is further strengthened by the partnership with the Big Fish School of Digital Filmmaking. This partnership has resulted in the establishment of a flagship programme that acts as a launch pad for aspiring filmmakers. The programme has a strong transformation agenda, including formal technical skills training, innovation and work placement of formerly disadvantaged students. In 2013, the project involved 120 young filmmakers from all over the country, at basic and intermediate level, to provide opportunities
expanding the scope of topics covered in the guide, including the translation of the guide into other languages and the distribution of hard copies.

**Emerging Creatives Programme**

The Department, in partnership with the Design Indaba hosted the Design Indaba Expo at the Cape Town Convention Centre from 26 February - 2 March 2014. Through the DAC Emerging Creatives Programme, young designers were provided with an opportunity to showcase their creativity at the Indaba exhibitions. During the event emerging creatives showcased their innovative products to the public. The creatives came from all corners of South Africa, including university graduates and self-taught practitioners. They showcased products such as photography, industrial design and illustration, and social and environmental design services.

The Craft Business Guide

A noteworthy highlight in the craft programme is the development of the craft business guide. The guide is designed to assist crafters and other players in the craft sector to manage a sustainable craft business. The guide covers several aspects of craft business management from the beginning of the craft value chain, including designing a product that is informed by market requirements, costing and pricing, and getting the product to appropriate markets.

Reaction to the guide has been phenomenal and is currently being used as a training resource not just by crafters, but also by a variety of role players, including craft development workers. The guide is currently available electronically and various users are able to download it and make copies for further distribution and reach. The second phase of the project entails

for young filmmakers to receive training that would otherwise be inaccessible due to the high cost of tertiary education in this field.

Further to the initiatives outlined above, the DAC officially handed over a state-of-the-art film studio to the community of Diepsloot, Johannesburg, which was installed at a community centre owned by the City of Johannesburg. The facility will assist with the training of local artists in Diepsloot and in the production of locally developed films.

The Minister officially handing over state-of-the-art film studio to the community of Johannesburg, Diepsloot, 26 March 2014

**The Craft Business Guide**

Prior to the exhibitions, the Emerging Creatives were taken through a Boot camp workshop on 25 February. The main objective of the workshop was to prepare the Creatives for what lay ahead in terms of exhibition set-up, sales, networking and general customer service.

The Design Indaba Expo at the Cape Town Convention Centre from 27 February - 2 March 2014
Over the years, the number of Emerging Creatives who are historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) was low due to, in part, the fact that art and design are not taught in most schools located in previously disadvantaged areas and is still not regarded as a viable career option. To change the demographics and increase the number of successful HDIs entering the Emerging Creatives programme, a mentorship programme has been introduced.

The DAC sees this programme as breaking down barriers of entry to the creative industry for young creatives who are just getting started in their careers. The search for the next Emerging Creatives will start in August 2014. More than 200 applications are received annually but only 42 are afforded the opportunity to step onto the launch pad.

**Artists in Schools**

In support of arts education in schools the DAC, in collaboration with the Department of Basic Education, provinces and community stakeholders, placed over 200 artists in schools in eight provinces. The project aims to improve arts education by pairing artists and teachers in the classroom to present the arts curriculum at primary and secondary schools. The project aims to build new audiences for arts and culture, and to provide additional revenue streams for artists.

**Access To Information**

To improve information resources for the arts sector, the DAC initiated two processes in the year under review aimed at improving the knowledge base of the sector. The first was the development of a National Framework for Cultural Statistics based on the broader UNESCO framework to ensure the alignment of South African statistics with international best practice. Further, a national mapping study was initiated to collect baseline data on the cultural sector across all nine provinces. Over and above these research projects, in 2013/2014 DAC developed resources aimed at building the capacity of the performing arts and craft sector, including:

**Rivonia Trial Dictabelts**

On 20 December 2013, an agreement was signed between the DAC and L’institut National de L’audiovisuel (INA) to digitise the Rivonia Trial Dictabelts. The proceedings of the Rivonia Trial, as with other landmark trials in the history of South Africa, were recorded on a medium called ‘dictabelts’. Dictabelt technology was first introduced in America in 1947 and is now an obsolete form of recording. Here in South Africa, it was mostly used in the court system from the 1950s to 1970s. Volumes of dictabelts that are preserved at the National Archives are not accessible because of the obsolescence of the technology.

Through the aforementioned agreement, approximately R3 500 000 has been made available by INA and the FIAT/IFTA (International Federation of Television Archives) ‘Save your Archives Programme’ to enable the digitisation and thus provide access to this landmark trial in South African History.

**National Archives Awareness Week**

The Department hosted the 2013 annual National Archives Awareness Week from 6-10 May 2013 at the National Film, Video and Sound Archives (NFVSA) in Pretoria. The theme for the event was ‘The role of Records/Archives in Deepening Democracy’. Students, researchers, historians, academics and the public visited the National Archives and learned how historical records and information are archived. The public took a tour in and around the NARSA building, and were shown the facilities and materials used to keep and preserve documents. The weeklong event was officially opened by acting National Archivist, Ms Mandy Gilder, who addressed learners from Tswelopele and JB Matabane secondary schools. Ms Gilder explained the importance of preserving South Africa’s documentary and audio-visual heritage, and highlighted career paths available in the archives and records management profession.
National Book Week

National Book Week was established in 2010 as an annual platform through which government, the book sector and civil society establish a dynamic partnership for the promotion of a culture of reading and writing. It remains one of the most significant interventions in our efforts to mainstream the book sector as an important contributor to job creation, poverty alleviation and skills development.

The 2013 National Book Week was celebrated from 2-7 September, with the main event held at the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality in the Eastern Cape. This is a collaborative initiative between the Department and the South African Book Development Council (SABDC), a representative body of the South African book sector. One of highlights of the 2013 National Book Week was the Reading for Redemption initiative, where the DAC and the SABDC collaborated with the Department of Correctional Services. The initiative involved reading activities for offenders, which equipped them with reading skills that are crucial in their rehabilitation process.

The week was also celebrated in a number of satellite areas, including Grahamstown, Kirkwood and Hermanus. Schools, libraries and other venues across the country hosted various outreach and book donation programmes to highlight the fun of reading and increase the public’s access to books. The SABC contributed free airtime, which saw National Book Week promotional material play on high rotation throughout the period of the event. Umhlobo Wenene FM hosted a series of interviews with authors and other book enthusiasts for the week leading to and during the week of National Book Week.

Upgrades to the National Archives building

A major refurbishment of the National Archives building was initiated in 2013 and continued for the whole of this reporting period. The work includes the:

- redesign of the front entrance of the building and the security control room;
- upgrades to the security systems throughout the building;
- replacement of the entire fire detection and suppression systems;
Development of Maropeng Virtual Laboratory

The Department has awarded R5 000 000 to Gauteng Tourism in support of the development of Maropeng Virtual Laboratory. It is anticipated that the Laboratory will generate interest in the study of fossils and will allow the public to view live scientific research. This initiative has already attracted international interest from the Smithsonian and the British Museums who have indicated interest in establishing ‘outposts’ at Maropeng.

Old National Library Remedial Work

The Old National Library complex has been handed over to the National Archives for use. A project to refurbish the complex has been initiated and is expected to be completed by June 2015. About 10 000 linear metres of additional shelving space will be created through this project. A smaller project to refurbish two strong rooms was completed in April 2013. This created shelving space of just over 2 000 linear metres, which was allocated to the Department of Justice.

Community Library Conditional Grant Programme

The Programme has been allocated R1 016 210 million for the 2014/2015 financial year, which is an increase of ±R418 424 million over the previous year. 16 new libraries were built and the target for upgrading existing libraries across the country was exceeded by 15 in with (55 existing libraries upgraded) in the year under review.

Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation Pilot Project

The Department successfully applied for a country grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to strengthen the provision of access to information, technologies and relevant training in selected public libraries in SA. A pilot project involving 27 public libraries was launched during the year under review.

Project progress as at March 2014 was at 38% - the project is expected to be completed by January 2016.

Project a.
replacement of the entire air-conditioning and ventilation system to ensure that all the records are kept at the correct temperature and the correct humidity;

Project b.
replacement of the static shelves in the strong rooms with mobile shelves. Mobile shelving would create more than 20% additional space in each strong room.

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The DAC, as the lead department for language, plays an important role in language development in South Africa. Focusing on the 11 official languages, the DAC’s National Language Service (NLS) develops and implements policy, develops terminology, provides translation services to government, and promotes and develops human language technologies. Key achievements in this regard are documented in the sections below.

**Entrenched Linguistic Diversity**

The DAC, as the lead department for language, plays an important role in language development in South Africa. Focusing on the 11 official languages, the DAC’s National Language Service (NLS) develops and implements policy, develops terminology, provides translation services to government, and promotes and develops human language technologies. Key achievements in this regard are documented in the sections below.

**Terminology Development**

The Department collaborated with the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) to compile an Election Terminology List. The terminology was developed and standardised in all the official languages to facilitate voter education and enhance access to voting information for all South African citizens in the language of their choice in preparation for the 2014 national elections. The terminology was published in a booklet and is accessible electronically through the departmental website.

**Human Language Technologies**

The fact that the public served by government has 11 official languages to choose from creates considerable practical challenges for communication, and thus the NLS has turned to human language technologies (HLT) for solutions in this regard. HLT refers to computer technologies that process language. It can be employed to translate from one language into another, and to convert text into speech, among other things. The NLS’ HLT strategy is threefold: the creation of multilingual language resources (text and speech collections) that are a prerequisite for any HLT development, the development of HLT applications (software and systems), and human capacity development in this multidisciplinary domain. The latter is done within projects, e.g. through internship positions on projects, or collaboration projects with international partners to facilitate knowledge exchange.

In the past financial year, the first three-year project of language resource development was successfully completed. The result is resources that comply with international standards and that are sought after by academics and industry alike. It is the first time that such vast collections of resources are available for each of the official languages and it is sure to stimulate research and development to the benefit of all languages.
In terms of HLT application development, the NLS has invested in a number of exciting projects. It is supporting the development of a multilingual directory-enquiry system, which is an automated telephone answering system that will be able to recognise business’ names in different languages and dialects and provide their contact numbers to callers. When completed, it will be the first system of its kind to recognise South African languages other than English. Another project worth mentioning is the Autshumato machine-translation project (named after ‘Harry the beachcomber’, one of the first interpreters in SA history). In previous years, the project produced computer systems that can produce translations from English into Afrikaans, isiZulu and Sepedi. During the year under review, the translation capability was extended further to include Xitsonga. The Autshumato systems are open source and available at no cost. The end-user software into which the translation systems can be integrated is available for download at www.sourceforge.net/projects/autshumatoite.

Numerous workshops were presented to translators working in government, to install the software and provide training, with very positive feedback. Autshumato will no doubt become a well-used instrument in the language units that are to be set up in accordance with the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012.

Translation and Editing

In keeping with section 6 of the Constitution, which deals with measures to elevate the status and advance the use of the official languages, and in fulfilment of the objective of facilitating communication between the public and government, this function provides a translation and editing service in all 11 official languages to national government departments, embassies and state institutions, and to provincial departments and municipalities that do not have language units yet. In addition, a translation service is offered in all foreign languages to assist government to foster good international relations, and make key information in foreign languages accessible to government departments.

The subject matter and types of documents accepted for translation and editing are broad and varied. In the year under review, documents translated into official languages included legislation (e.g. the Infrastructure Development Bill and National Environmental Management: Waste Amendment Bill for the Department of Justice), regulations (e.g. Regulations in terms of the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012, for DAC), reports (e.g. the Public Service Commission’s annual report), government notices (e.g. Government Notice on the Commencement of the Merchant Shipping Administration Act, 2013, for the Department of Transport), policy documents (e.g. the executive summary of the National Integrated ICT Policy Green Paper for the Department of Communications), manuals (e.g. Promotion of Access to Information Act manuals for the Departments of Communications and Justice) and correspondence (e.g. letters from the South African Social Security Agency to grant recipients on matters such as the introduction of the system of ‘proof of life through voice activation’ to combat fraud).

Some 249 documents were translated from or into foreign languages such as French, Spanish, Japanese, Italian, Portuguese, Chinese, Dutch and Arabic. These included a report on the Niger Hydro-Agriculture Project (DTI), Arts and Culture Agreement between the RSA and Surinam (DAC), Phytosanitary Regulations on Citrus Exports to the EU (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries), Agreement between the RSA and Palestine (Department of Higher Education & Training), the SA Tourism Act (DIRCO), Agreement on Patient Referral between the RSA and Congo (Department of Health), Terms of Reference for a DRC Study on Pension Funds (DPSA), Agreement on Tourism Cooperation between the RSA and China (Department of Tourism), Agreement on the Exchange of Taxation Information between the RSA and Liechtenstein (SARS), a pamphlet on Social Assistance for Refugees (SASSA), and correspondence with the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa (Sport and Recreation SA).

Children’s Literature Translation Workshop

The transformation of literature in education is seen in the context of widespread illiteracy and a history of language discrimination. This, and the absence of an entrenched reading culture even among the literate sectors of society, calls for full utilisation of a literature in education policy to develop speaking, reading, writing, comprehension and critical skills.

In partnership with the Nederlandse Taalunie (Dutch Language Union), the Department hosted a Children’s Literature Translation Workshop from 13–17 May 2013. The translation of a children’s book was one of the projects the parties agreed to collaborate on. It was decided that a Dutch children’s book would be translated into all the official South African languages.
The book translated was entitled ‘Toe kwam Sam’ (Sam Showed Up).

**Human Capital Development**

The DAC supports human capital development in a variety of ways; through bursaries, training programmes and programmes in the educational environment.

Bursary schemes for the heritage and language programmes were implemented to assist students who are interested in pursuing studies in the two fields. The demand for qualified heritage and language practitioners is expected to grow, particularly with the promulgation of new legislation and the establishment of new heritage institutions and sites.

Cabinet approved the National Language Policy Framework (NLPF) on 12 February 2003 which, among other things, aimed at promoting the status of 11 official languages as espoused in section 6 of the Constitution, 1996, and to ensure redress for the previously marginalised official indigenous languages. Recently, government promulgated the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012, which requires national government departments and state institutions to establish language units. Associated with the approval of these frameworks is an implied demand for skills and expertise such as terminology development, language planning, translation and editing, human language technologies, lexicography, linguistic theory, and document design and editing.

The year under review saw a total of 336 bursaries awarded to students wishing to pursue a career in the language professions as follows:

- Walter Sisulu University: 63
- University of Johannesburg: 41
- University of Zululand: 40
- University of Limpopo: 41
- University of South Africa: 151

Moreover, a total of 73 bursaries were awarded to students in order to increase the number of heritage professionals in the country as depicted in the diagram below:

- University of Johannesburg: 25
- University of Cape Town: 2
- University of Limpopo: 2
- Rhodes University: 13
- North West University: 5
- University of KwaZulu-Natal: 5
- University of the Witwatersrand: 9
- University of Pretoria: 1
- Stellenbosch University: 7
- University of South Africa: 25

**Figure 1: Language bursaries awarded to students per institution**

**Figure 2: Heritage bursaries awarded to students per institution**
Africa and Global Commitments

South Africa-French Seasons

The Department officially launched the South African Season in France on 6 May 2013. This followed the successful first leg of the French Season held in South Africa in 2012. The Department took artists, academics, and sportsmen and women to France as part of the on-going programme to strengthen people-to-people relations between the countries. The platform offered the South African artists an opportunity to showcase their work to French audiences and provided them with an opportunity to collaborate with their French counterparts.

France’s ambassador to South Africa, Madame Elisabeth Barbier, described the relationship between the two countries as ‘a fantastic human story, a story of friendship between two peoples.’ Following the French Season in South Africa in 2012, with more than 120 events in arts, culture, education, debating, sciences, economics as well as business, sports and tourism, the vitality of the friendship between the two countries is more tangible than ever.

United Kingdom Seasons

During the 2013-2014 financial period, the Department signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between South Africa and the United Kingdom. The agreement focuses on sharing experiences that are intended to promote and develop the creative industries in both countries, establish links between arts festivals, promote collaboration between artists and arts institutions, facilitate artistic exchanges and joint publications, and foster collaboration on the development of arts policy through appropriate policy forums.
under review. The Strategy will be emulated and internalized within the domestic policies of member states to stimulate growth in the Creative Industry on the continent.

The DAC facilitated the International Ouagadougou Craft Fair in Burkina Faso, the FISAHARA Film Festival in the Western Sahara Republic, the Fashion Show in the Desert in Niger, the International Philharmonic Festival in Algiers, and the Traditional Song and Dance Festival in Mozambique.

Job Creation

The DAC creates jobs through a variety of mechanisms, including infrastructure development projects and the work of the public entities that form part of the budget vote. A significant contributor in this regard has been the Cultural Events work stream of the MGE programme. While the jobs created were below expectations, mainly due to the impact of the economic downturn on major festivals, over 14 000 jobs were created as outlined in the figure below:

Consistent with the nature of jobs created generally in the creative industries, the bulk of this employment is part-time, however these jobs created significant economic opportunity for artists and technical service personnel.

MULTILATERALS AND RESOURCING – Lead the DAC position, and influence the global culture debate

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The first Quadrennial Country Report on the implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions was completed. The Report was presented to the Global Governance Committee, led by DIRCO, and was approved for onward submission to the ICTS Cluster, and thereafter to Cabinet for approval and submission to UNESCO.

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

Consultations to mobilize civil society, academia, librarians, archivists and other government departments to garner public support for the ratification of the Audio-Visual (Beijing) Treaty were undertaken during the 2013/14 financial period. The consultations coincided with the national Intellectual Property Law review process and thus offered the stakeholders an opportunity to make inputs that would assist with our national process of reviewing and considering global governance treaties that impact the creative industry.
2.3 SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Department acknowledges that it has not had a service delivery improvement plan (SDIP) in the past financial years. Attempts were made to put one in place, but were not successful owing to capacity challenges.

The Five-Year Review Report of the DAC, which evaluated the performance of the Department in the last term as well as the Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT) processes, identified the absence of the SDIP as a gap that must be addressed. In the middle of the past financial year, the Director-General established the Service Delivery Improvement and Transformation Unit whose main tasks are to coordinate service delivery in the Department and to develop and monitor the SDIP. The Unit has started the process of developing the SDIP. Its initial efforts included engaging the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) for support and guidance. The development of the SDIP is linked to the strategic planning process that will produce the 2015-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan, since the SDIP needs to talk to these plans.

2.4 KEY POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

The Department has embarked on a number of policy initiatives meant to address the imbalances of the past, but also to tap into the opportunities presented by new developments in the arts, culture and heritage landscape. These policy are at various stages of development, including consultations, and it is expected that they will have a major impacts on operations once activated.

Review of the White Paper

The Department hosted a number of consultative workshops to present a revised draft White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage to its stakeholders. Through the White Paper, the Department seeks to reposition arts, culture and heritage to realise its potential as contributor to social cohesion and economic development. Once approved, the White Paper will provide an overarching policy framework that will inform the formulation of other policies, legislation, sectoral strategies, etc.

South African Public Library and Information Services Bill

Following the completion of consultations, the Department conducted a costing exercise of the South African Public Library and Information Services Bill. The report on the costing of the Bill and a Cabinet Memorandum were submitted to the Cabinet for approval in December 2013.

Use of Official Languages: South African National Language Practitioners’ Council

The year under review saw the finalisation of the regulations on the Use of Official Languages Act, 2012 (Act No. 12 of 2012). In addition, the South African National Language Practitioners’ Council Bill, which proposed a creation of regulatory council that will set norms and standards for, and accredit language practitioners in South Africa, was tabled in Parliament. It is expected that this Bill will be assented to by the President in 2014.

2.5 CONDITIONAL GRANTS

2.5.1 Conditional Grants and Earmarked Funds

The Department received a conditional grant of R597 786 000 from National Treasury to transform urban and rural community library infrastructure, facilities and services. A total of R606 286 000 was transferred to provinces. The R2,5 million adjustment was approved by National Treasury for MGE projects and R9,0 million was reclassified from goods and services to provinces and municipalities.
The table below lists the accredited bank accounts of provincial departments (Exchequer Account and/or primary bank account) to which the library grants were transferred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Account Name</th>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Branch Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
<td>Eastern Cape Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>Standard Bank</td>
<td>273021524</td>
<td>050419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free State</td>
<td>Free State Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>Standard Bank</td>
<td>240322398</td>
<td>05553400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gauteng</td>
<td>Gauteng Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>First National Bank</td>
<td>62298193500</td>
<td>255005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal</td>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>ABSA</td>
<td>4072455883</td>
<td>630495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limpopo</td>
<td>Limpopo Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>Standard Bank</td>
<td>301684677</td>
<td>057448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga</td>
<td>Mpumalanga Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>Standard Bank</td>
<td>330670034</td>
<td>052452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
<td>Northern Cape Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>ABSA</td>
<td>4078447359</td>
<td>630302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>North West Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>ABSA</td>
<td>4075700170</td>
<td>630499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Cape</td>
<td>Western Cape Provincial Government Exchequer Account</td>
<td>Nedbank</td>
<td>1452045143</td>
<td>145209</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.6 CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Department allocated a budget of R420 162 000 for infrastructure development (capital works) in 2013/2014. As at 31 March 2014, the Department had spent R325 066 000 of the allocated budget (or 77% of the allocated budget), as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure projects</th>
<th>Final appropriation</th>
<th>Actual expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New and replacement assets</td>
<td>141 486 371</td>
<td>78 085 992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing infrastructure assets</td>
<td>172 023 912</td>
<td>54 684 051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Upgrades and additions</em></td>
<td>108 671 225</td>
<td>21 277 367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments</em></td>
<td>47 195 687</td>
<td>21 414 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Maintenance and repairs</em></td>
<td>16 157 000</td>
<td>11 992 376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure transfer</td>
<td>106 651 717</td>
<td>192 295 957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Current</em></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capital</em></td>
<td>106 651 717</td>
<td>192 295 957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>420 162 000</strong></td>
<td><strong>325 066 000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39 Projects were supported, of which 19 were completed. This represent 49% completion; delays in construction contributed to the 51% variance. It should be noted that 13 additional projects were supported from unspent funds. The following table outlines the infrastructure projects that are currently in progress and envisaged completion date.
### Projects and Completion Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Projected completion date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Die Afrikaanse Taalmuseum en Monument: upgrading of workers change room</td>
<td>2015/04/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums - National Historical: repair and maintenance programme (mechanical and electrical)</td>
<td>2014/04/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums - Pioneer Museum: renovation of education facilities</td>
<td>2015/03/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums - Sammy Marks Museum: construction, renovations and upgrading of various existing buildings site clearance</td>
<td>2014/09/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums – Transvaal Museum: repair and maintenance programme (mechanical and electrical)</td>
<td>2014/12/12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums- Transvaal Museum: repair and maintenance programme (civil and structural)</td>
<td>2014/07/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ditsong Museums-Sammy Marks Museum: construction renovations and upgrading of various existing buildings</td>
<td>2015/04/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Iziko Museums : signage and way finding system</td>
<td>2015/06/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Iziko Museums of South Africa : construction of storage structure in the courtyard</td>
<td>2016/06/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>JL Dube House : acquisition of the house</td>
<td>2015/03/31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>KwaZulu Natal Museum - St Anne’s Hospital : providing security and upgrading</td>
<td>2016/09/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Msunduzi Museum - Complex: upgrading of security</td>
<td>2016/06/04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>National Archives: upgrading of the fire protection system and refurbishment</td>
<td>2015/07/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>National English Literary Museum: construction of the museum</td>
<td>2016/01/30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ref</th>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Projected completion date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Library of South Africa - Old Library Building : remedial work project (Archives)</td>
<td>2016/11/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>National Library of South Africa- Centre for the Book: general repairs and upgrade of the facility</td>
<td>2014/08/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Nelson Mandela Museum – Bhunga : refurbishment of the museum</td>
<td>2014/08/07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Robben Island Museum - Blue Stone Quarry : restoration of the quarry</td>
<td>2015/09/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance : acquisition of the erven</td>
<td>2014/12/05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance: construction of the site</td>
<td>2017/05/01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the 2013/14 financial year, no assets were acquired, disposed of, scrapped or stolen, closed down or downgraded. R16 157 000 was committed to implement maintenance projects, of which R11 992 376 was spent. This represents 74% of expenditure on maintenance. The Department has further conducted physical verification to ensure that the departmental immovable asset register was updated.
The assessment of the condition of all the facilities that are used by the DAC and its public entities was completed in 2011/12. According to the DAC Immovable Asset Management Policy, the condition assessment is to be done at intervals of five years. The following chart presents the condition of DAC facilities as reported in 2011/12:

- **Bad, 6%**
- **Fair, 55%**
- **Good, 39%**

Facilities maintenance/management contracts were developed for the following Institutions:

- Robben Island Museum
- Ncome Museum
- Nelson Mandela Museum
- National Library of South Africa
- Freedom Park

The projects will be implemented by these public entities; funds were therefore transferred to them.

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**THE PARLIAMENTARY SYMBOLS**

The Mace is a symbol of authority of the Speaker of the National Assembly. When the Sergeant-at-arms carries the Mace into the debating chamber, and places it before the Speaker of Parliament, it means that the National Assembly is formally in session and that its proceedings are official.

The Mace was designed to reflect the history, traditions, and diverse cultures and languages of South Africa. The design also celebrates the country’s natural beauty, its plant and animal life and its rich mineral resources.

- The shape of the mace recalls the knobkerrie, an African symbol of defence as well as authority and leadership.
- Gold symbolises not only our country’s natural wealth, but also the indigenous knowledge of Africa and the ancient African gold mining traditions of Mapungubwe.

The Black Rod is the symbol of the authority of the Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). The Black Rod reflects the important role of the provinces in the functioning of the NCOP.

The shape of the new Black Rod is in the form of a knobkerrie, an African symbol of defence, of authority and leadership.

The protea, at the head of the Black Rod, is South Africa’s National flower, and symbolises national pride.

The beadwork reflects on South Africa’s diverse people and its rich cultural heritage. The clasping hands in gold symbolises freedom, peace and cooperation. The black rod stands in a drum when the council is in session. The drum is an expression of the African tradition of drums calling people to gather and speak. It is also symbolic of our achievement of democracy through dialogue.