



**school of government**

Department:  
National School of Government  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## **INKULUMO YOSUKU EYETHULWE NGUDKT. CHANA PILANE-MAJAKE, OYISEKELA LIKANGQONGQOSHE WEZOKUPHATHWA KWEZABASEBENZI BAHULUMENI ENGQUNGQUTHELENI EYANDULELA EYE-BRICS NGOKUMAQONDANA NOKUVUSELELWA KWEZEMISEBENZI KAHULUMENI NOKWENGAMELA, ENYUVESI YASEPITOLI, 17 KUNTULIKAZI 2023**

Mqondisi Wohlelo kanye noMphathi we-*National School of Government*, yiBamba likaSekelashansela eNyuvesi yasePitoli uSolwazi Tawana Kupe

*Amalungu e-diplomatic corp*

Amalungu ezamazwe e-*BRICS*

Amanxusa eKhomishana Yezabasebenzi Bahulumeni

Abaqondisi-Jikelele, yizinhloko zezikhungo zahulumeni nabasebenzi bahulumeni

Izifundiswa

Abazindaba

Izihambeli ezihloniphekile, izikhulumi kanye nalabo abahlanganyele nathi namhlanje

Yilabo esixhumana nabo ezinkundleni zobuchwepheshe bekwezinye izindawo emhlabeni jikelele.

**Mqondisi Wohlelo** , mangithathe leli thuba ngamukele izihambeli zethu zamazwe ngamazwe eNingizimu Afrika, ngiphinde ngizwakalise ukubonga okukhulu ngentshisekelo abayikhombisile ngokuba yingxenyeye yale ngqungquthela eyandulela eye-*BRICS*, nehambisana nengqikithi yeNgqungquthela ye-*BRICS*: **“i-*BRICS* ne-Afrika: Ubambiswano Ekudlondlobaleni Ngokushesha, Ukugcinwa Kahle Kwentuthuko, kanye Nokubambisana Kwamazwe Ahlukahlukene.”** Njengezwe nohulumeni, sikuhlonipha kakhulu ukuba ngabasingathi be-*BRICS*, ngaphansi kobuholi bukaMengameli Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa, sithatha izintambo eZweni lase-*China*. INgqungquthela ye-*BRICS* yalo nyaka kuzobe sekungeye-15, nezobanjwa kusuka mhla ka-22-24 kuNcwaba 2023 eNingizimu Afrika.

Uma sibheka ingqikithi yeNgqungquthela, Ubumbano Lohulumeni Bamazwe luyindlela yokubambisana okungenani phakathi kwamazwe amathathu noma ngaphezulu ngenxa yenhloso ethile kumbe ngokwemigomo yokubumba isikhungo noma indlela okumele kuhleleke ngayo. Inhloso yethu ukwakha ubudlelwano phakathi kwe-*BRICS* ne-Afrika ukuze kuvuleke amathuba sizuze ekukhuliseni uhwebo, ukutshalwa kwezimali kanye nengqalasisizinda. Ngalokhu-ke, iminxa emihlanu emqoka yeNingizimu Afrika onyakeni 2023 ebhekelela nabesifazane nentsha yilena elandelayo:

1. Ukwakha ubudlelwano bawo wonke umuntu ngenhloso yokulingana ngakwezomnotho.
2. Ukukhuphula izinga lemfundo kanye nokuthuthukisa amakhono engomuso.
3. Ukuvula amathuba ngokusebenzisa iNdawo Yamahhala Yokuhweba Yamazwe ase-Afrika.
4. Ukuqinisa inhlalomnotho ngemuva kokubheduka kobhubhane kanye nokufezekiswa kwe-*Agenda* ka-2030 ngokusebenzisa iNtuthuko Eqhubekayo.
5. Ukuqinisa ubumbano lohulumeni bamazwe, ukuvuselela izikhungo zombuso wezamazwe, kanye nokuqinisa ukubamba iqhaza kwabesifazane ezinhlelweni zokwakha ukuthula.

Njengoba silungiselela iNgqungquthela ye-*BRICS*, oNgqongqoshe beKhabhinethi eNingizimu Afrika kugunyaze uchungechunge lwemihlangano kanye nemicimbi, okunye kwalokho yilolu hlelo esihlangene ngalo namuhla nokuwuhlelo lokulungiselela iNgqungquthela maqondana Nokuvuselelwa Kwezokwenganyelwa Nokuphathwa Kwezabasebenzi Bahulumeni. Le Ngqungquthela ihlelwe ngokuhambisana nomunxa wesibili omqoka “ukukhuphula izinga lemfundo kanye nokuthuthukisa amakhono engomuso.” ngenhloso yokwakha **izwe elinamakhono afanele nelithuthukayo**. Umqondo othi

"ukuthuthukiswa kwezwe" uhambisana nokukhula ngokushesha kwe-*East Asia Tigers (Japan, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore* njll) njengezikhondlakhondla kwezomnotho nezombusazwe njengamanje.

Ukuphumelela kwalawa mazwe okwenza i-Afrika ilangazelele ukufezekiswa kokuthuthukiswa kwezwekazi. Ngenxa yalokhu, i-Afrika ngokusebenzisa i-AU isungule futhi yagunyaza i-*Agenda 2063* yeNhlangotho Yamazwe ase-Afrika, ngenhloso yokwakha izikhungo ezinamandla ukuze kuqiniseke futhi kwenganyelwe kahle ukuthuthukiswa komnotho emazweni ngamazwe. Izikhungo zikahulumeni kumele kuwo wonke amazwe zibe nomthamo owanele ukuze zikwazi ukubeka eqhulwini, ukuhlela, ukuqalisa ukusebenza kanye nokuhlola imisebenzi yezokuthuthukisa. Imiphumela ye-*Agenda 2063* ingabonakala kuphela ngokuthi wonke amazwe ezwenikazi i-Afrika athembekile, abe nesimilo, namakhono afanele, nangokuba sesimweni esidingekayo ngokuthuthukiswa kwezwe.

INingizimu Afrika izibophezele ekwakheni izwe elithuthukayo ngokusebenzisa imiyalelo efanele yokuqondisa ukuthuthukiswa komnotho kuzwelonke ngokuhlenganisa kanye nokuhlinzeka izinsiza ngendlela efukula kulokho esifisa ukukuzuzisa. Umbono ocacile weNingizimu Afrika ekuthuthukeni ucaciswe ngaphansi koHlelo Lokuthuthukiswa Kwezwe ngenhloso yokufezekisa amalungelo enhlalomnotho kanye nokwabiwa kabusha komcebo ukuze kulungiswe ukungalingani okwenzeka ngesikhathi sobandlululo.

Izwe elithuthukile kumele likwazi ukuqondisa nokugqogquzela ukuthuthukiswa komnotho ngokuthi lisungule umunxa kahulumeni onezinhlalo zokuvulela abatshalizimali, ukuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi amancane, ukusebenza kahle kwamabhizinisi kahulumeni, kanye namasu okutshala izimali. Sikholelwa ukuthi kuyisifiso sikahulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika ukukhuthaza ukungenzeleli kanye nokuxoxisana

okuhle ngezomnotho ukuze kuqinisekiswa ukuthi izwe lisendleleni ekahle maqondana nokukhuliswa komnotho emhlabeni jikelele.

Uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika unesiqiniseko sokuthi ubudlelwano be-*BRICS* bungakwazi ukulekelela iNingizimu Afrika kanye nezwekazi lase-Afrika lonkana ukuze umnotho ubuyele esimweni esifanele. Lokhu kuzoba nomthelela ekutheni umnotho we-Afrika ukwazi ukuncintisana nowomhlaba wonke, kwehlise izindleko zokuqhuba ibhizinisi, kuhehe abatshalizimali, kuphinde kusimamise umnotho, kuqede ubumpofu nokwentuleka kwemisebenzi.

### **Isimo sengemuso le-*National School of Government***

**Zihambeli zethu ezihloniphekile,** le Ngqungquthela ihlanganisa iminyango kahulumeni kanye nezikhungo zoqeqesho nokuthuthukiswa ngaphansi kwe-*BRICS* kanye namazwe athintekayo. Nizovumelana nami ngokuthi ukuphathwa kukahulumeni kuyinto ebalulekile ekuhlinzekeni izakhamuzi ngezinsiza ikakhulu lezo zakhamuzi ezingakwazi ukuzenzela. Ngaphandle kwamakhono afanele ezikhungweni zikahulumeni, uhulumeni kanye nezinye izinhloko zomphakathi kusengcupheni yokucekeleka phansi. Ukwakha izikhungo ezinamakhono afanele kudinga ukuthi sibhekelele kakhulu ekuhlinzekeni ngolwazi kubasebenzi ukuze bazimisele, babe nobuhlakani obunzulu baphinde baqhamuke namasu amasha. Ingxenye ebaluleke kakhulu yezabasebenzi ukuphathwa kwendlela yokusebenza. Ukuphathwa kolwazi kumele kube umunxa ehamba phambili uma kufakwa ngokufanele abasebenzi ezikhundleni ngenhloso yokuzuzisa impumelelo ngokwemigomo ebekiwe ngaphansi kwezibopho zeminyango kahulumeni. Ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuhlolwa kwamakhono ngokuhambisana nezidingo ezithile zomsebenzi, siphinde sihlonze amakhono esisilele kuwo.

*I-National School of Government* eNingizimu Afrika isalokhu iyisikhungo esibalulekile ekuqhubeni uhlelo lokuthuthukisa izwe ngokuba nomthamo owanele maqondana nokuhlinzeka ulwazi oludingekayo. Ngalo nyaka sihlanganisa iminyaka ewu-10 kwasungulwa lesi Sikhungo njengoba sibhekene nokukhulisa imfundo, ukuqeqeshwa kanye nokuphinda sithuthukise indlela yokufinyeleleka kalula.

Izinhlelo ze-NSG zigxile oqeqeshweni lwasemsebenzini kanye nokuthuthukiswa kwabasebenzi bahlumeni, izimenenja zabasebenzi kanye nabaholi abakhulu. – kuhlanganisa ukulungiselelwa kwentsha engasebenzi eneziqu ukuba ingene emisebenzini kahulumeni futhi lokhu kube ngumsebenzi ezikhethela wona.

Lesi Sikhungo sesisabalalele nasezwenikazi i-Afrika, ngokwesivumelwano esihlanganisa *i-African Management Development Institutes' Network (AMDIN)*. Emhlabeni jikelele, i-NSG isizibonakalise ngokuphindiwe ngekhono enalo ikakhulu ekusheshiseni ukwanda kwamakhono adingekayo ngaphansi kobudlelwane nezwe i-*China*. Uma sibheka ngokwezifundo esizifundile kanye nezilinganiso zabalingani, i-NSG yenza umsebenzi wayo ngeso lokulungiselela ingomuso ezintweni ezifana nendlela yokubhekana nezinsalelo eziqhamuka ne-*Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)* nezidinga ukubhekelelwa ngokushesha njengoba iNingizimu Afrika ihlabela phambili ngokushintsha indlela yokuhlinzeka ngezinsiza zikahulumeni ngokuhambisana nobuchwepheshe besimanje. Amakhono obuchwepheshe besimanje ayingxenye ebaluleke kakhulu maqondana nokukhulisa ulwazi namakhono abasebenzi eNingizimu Afrika.

Mqondisi Wohlelo, uma sengiphetha, kuyangithokozisa ukuthi le Ngqungquthela yenzeka ngesikhathi silungiselela ukubungaza impilo kaBaba Nelson Mandela kusasa mhla ka-18 kuNtulikazi nokuwusuku olwaziwa ngokuthi wuSuku Lokulekelela Imizuzu engu-67 egameni likaNelson Mandela Emhlabeni Jikelele. Ubuqhawe bukaMadiba bumi ingunaphakade, kuthina kanye nasemhlabeni jikelele. Ungumgqugquzeli woxolo. Ngizoke ngithathe leli thuba ngabelane nani lawa mazwi awasho kwenye yezinkulumongxoxo zakhe ezidumile zango-1990 ngesikhathi exoxisana noMnu. *Ted Koppel* owayesoPhikweni lwabezindaba i-*Nightline ABC*. Kwezinye zezimpendulo aphenhula ngazo emibuzweni ayebuzwa yona, waphendula wathi: “*Elinye lamaphutha enziwa abanye abahlaziyi bezepolitiki ukucabanga ukuthi izitha zabo kufanele kube yizitha zethu. Indlela esiyiyo kunanoma yiliphi izwe ibonakala ngendlela lelo lizwe elenza ngayo maqondana nomzabalazo wethu*” Lokhu-ke njengamanje yikhona okulawula iNingizimu Afrika maqondana nobudlelwano bezamazwe agqugquzela ukuxazululwa ngokuthula kwanoma yiluphi uhlobo lokungqubuzana kwezamalungelo abantu ngokuhambisana nesimemezelo seNhlango Yezamazwe. Ngaphandle kokuthula, intuthuko iyohlala iyiphupho nje.

Zihambeli zethu ezihloniphekile, masisebenzisane ukuze senze ngcono i-*BRICS*, i- Afrika kanye nomhlaba jikelele.

**Ngiyabonga.**