

Ngo Ntulikazi ngomnyaka ka2021

IZIVUMELWANO ZOKUTHENGISELANA KALULA (FTAS) ZITSHONI KWABESIFAZANE BASE-AFRICA?

Ukuhlolisisa izivumelwano
zokuthengiselana kalula kwele-Africa
(African Continental Free Trade Area) AfCTA



Umama othengisayo ulungisa amagwili akhazngiweyo ulungiselela abantu abajayele ukuthenga kuye emkambo we-Wandegeya eKampala, eUganda. Umpikitsha uthethwe ngu: Nobert Petro Kalule.

Isivumelwano esisanda kwenziwa sokuthengiselana kalula i-(African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA)) sesizaqalisa ukusebenza kwele-Africa. Lesi sivumelwano sacatshangwa yinsungulo yenhlanganiso yamazwe e-Africa abambeneyo i-(African Union), inkalakatha yesivumelwano lesi sijonge ukubambanisa imikambo yakwele-Africa, ikhulise njalo lokuthengiselana kwasemazweni akwele-Africa, kunjalo ikhuthaza lokubambanisa izizwe ezehlukeneyo. Abasekeli balesisivumelwano bathi sizakhulisa kakhulu umnotho we-Africa yonke jikelele. Kodwa okwakhathesi asikhangeleni uhlangothi olulodwa lwabantu laba abaphila ngokulima: Akesikhangeleni ukuthi isivumelwano lesi sitshoni kwabesifazane base-Africa lomsebenzi wabo omkhulu ekulimeni ukudla lasekuthengiselaneni.

Izivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula (FTAs) azizintsha kwele-Africa

Isivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula eAfrica i-(AfCTA) ilandela izinqumo sokuthengiselana obekukade kusenzakala e-Africa eminyakeni edlulileyo kodwa yona ngezokuthengiselana igogqela amazwe amalutshwana e-Africa kunhlelo ezitshiyeneyo zokuthengiselana lokukhulisa imali.

Ngomnyaka ka 2000, ilizwe lase-Melika i-(USA) lavuma ukusungula isivumelwano sokukhulisa intuthuko yezwekazi le-Africa i-(Africa Growth and Opportunity Act), longumthetho ovumela amazwe aseNingizimu ye-Africa langaphezudlwana (Sub-Saharan Africa) ukuyathengisela emikambo yakwele-Melika kungela mbadalo. Ngalo umthetho amazwe e-Africa avunyelwa ukuthi angathengisa izinto ezedlula inkulungwane eziyisithupha (6000), ezigoqela amalembu, izicathulo, ukudla, amaluba lokunye okwehlukeneyo. Kwakhethwa amazwe ambalwa kwele-Africa lawo ayephumelele

ukulandela izixwayiso ezazifunwa ngabe-Melika.¹ (Annex 1: Okufunekayo ku-AGOA)

Lanxa kunjalo, ngemva kweminyaka engamatshumi amabili kokusungulwa kwalesi sivumelwano sokukhulisa intuthuko yezwekazi le-Africa i-(AGOA) impumelelo yayo incinyane. Amazwe amathathu kuphela phakathi kwezwekazi le-Africa lonke, abalisa i-Angola, i-Ningizimu Africa le-Nigeria yiwowodwa asenelise ukungena kuloluhlelo. Njalo ukuthengisela impahla zisuka e-Africa zisiya e-Melika ngaloluhlelo lwe-(AGOA) sokwehlile kulokuthi kukhule. Kwehle kusuka kuzigidi zamadola ayisithupha lasitshiyagalombili (\$68.2 billion) ngomnyaka ka 2011 yaya kuzigidi ezingamatshumi amabili lantathu (\$23.2 billion) ngomnyaka ka2014.² Kodwa uHulumende kaMongameli uTrump, ukhanya efuna ukuqhubeka ngezivumelwano zokuthengiselana lamazwe eNingizimu ye-Africa langaphezudlwana (Sub-Saharan Africa), njalo useqale ngokukhulumisana lelizwe lase-Kenya. Abasikibebunda bathi isivumelwano



Intombazane ikhetha imbhida eGweri, esigabeni seSorotu e-Uganda; Umfanekiso uthethwe ngu: Nobert Petro Kalule

se-Melika le-Kenya sizafanana lesivumelwano esingalunganga njalo esilokuphikisana okukhulu ese-Melika le-Morocco.

Nxa sikhanga izwekazi lase-Europe, selokhe kwaba lozibuse kumazwekazi e-Africa, e-Caribbean lamazwe awe-Pacific jikelele kusetshenzelwana ngezivumelwano ezithize lenhlanganiso yokubambana yase-Europe i-(*European Union*). Kwaqalisa ngesivumelwano se-Yaounde (*Yaounde Declaration*), kweza isivumelwano se-Lome (*Lome Conventions I-IV*) lesivumelwano se-Contonou (*Contonou Partnership Agreement*). ENingizimu ye-Africa langaphezudlwana i-(*Sub-Saharan Africa*), uhlangothi lwezivumelwano sokubambana kwezomnotho (*Economic Partnership Agreements*) (EPAs) zaqoqwa ngokulandelana. Lanxa kunjalo, ingxenywe yezivumelwano yiyo kuphela esigqitshiwe njalo imbalwa kuphela esisebenza.

Inhlanganiso yokuthengiselana kalula kwele Europe i-(*European Free Trade Association*) (EFTA) ebambanisa amazwe e-Switzerland, e-Norway, e-Iceland le-Lichtenstein, layo isifube esayo isivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula i-(*FTA*) lamazwe e-Africa. Laso lesi isivumelwano asehlukana lezaziwa ngabe-Melika labe-Europe.

Amazwe ase-Japan le-China awakenzi izivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula lezwekazi le-Africa. Abakwenzayo yiku sebenzelana lamazwe e-Africa kunhlelo zokukhulisa imali lokwenza izivumelwano ezokuncedisa amazwe e-Africa lezinye inhlanganiso zezigaba sezwekazi le-Africa.

Phakathi kwe-Afrika uqobo, ukuthengiselana okusemthethweni bekuphansi eminyakeni elitshumi edlullileyo, kungabayisilinganiso sokubili ekhulwini (2%) kuphela, lokhu kugoqela konke ukuthengiselwa amazwekazi ahandle lokuthengiswa phakathi kwe-Africa. Lokhu yikho kanye isivumelwano lesi i-(*African CFTA*) esihlose ukukulungisa³.

Abesifazane lokuthengiselana kweleAfrica: Asebekwenzile okwakhathesi

Kuqakathekile ukwazi ukuthi ukuthengiselana okunengi phakathi laphandle kwamazwe e-Africa akukho emthethweni. Kunzima ukuthola inani kodwa kungagoqela phose amatshumi amathathu kusiya kwamane ekhulwini (30-40%) kwele-Africa⁴. ENingizimu Africa lapho amatshumi amane ekhulwini (40%) labantu abasebenza ukuthengiselana basebenza ngokungekho emthethweni. Amatshumi ayisikhombisa ekhulwini (70%) abakuthengisayo yikudla⁵. Kunjalo

ngokufanayo jikelele kuzwekazi leAfrica, inengi lenza ngezokudla langezilimo. Abesifazane yibo inengi lalabo, njalo lasemaphandleni yibo izisebenzi ezinengi kwezokulima okufika kumatshumi ayisithupha ekhulwini (60%) yibo njalo futhi abesifazane abanengi kakhulu

bengamatshumi ayisitshiya galombili ekhulwini (80%) abasebenza kwezokudla konke jikelele.

(Khangela ibhokisi lakuqala Box 1: Abesifazane abasebenza kwezokulima eAfrica)

Ibhokisi lakuqala (Box 1): Abesifazane abasebenza kwezokulima eAfrica

Indlela yokusetshenziswa kwesikhathi ngabesifazane iyehluka kusiya ngezilimo, langendlela yokulima, langeminyaka yokuzalwa langamasiko ezizwe ezehlukeneyo, kodwa ukuhlakula lokuvuna kuyimisebenzi yabesifazane. Kubuya kugoqele inengi lemisebenzi yokulungiselela ukudla, ukutheza lokukha amanzi. Ukuqhatshwa kwabesifazane kwehlukile kusiya ngezigaba zalapho abakhona kodwa abesifazane kwejayelekile ukuthi ababhadalwa, labo abaqhatshwayo basuka bahole iholo eliphansi kulelabesilisa kodwa imisebenzi ingefanayo. Ukubakhona kwabesifazane kubonakala kumabhezimusi ezithelo, imbhida lamaluba okuthunyelwa ngaphandle kwamazwe.

Imisebenzi yabo ibalisa ukulima, ukwelusa, ukulungisa ukudla, ukusebenzela iholo emaplazini lakwamanye amabhezimusi emakhaya, kube njalo leminye imisebenzi yasemaphandleni, ukutheza, ukukha amanzi, ukuthengisa, ukunakekela imuli, lokugcina kuhle amakhaya. Isiqokoqela yikuthi umsebenzi wowesifazane kwele-Africa yiwo impande yenhlelo. Abesifazane bayaziwa njengabagcini benhlanyelo kalokhu kuyibo abagcina inhlanyelo, abayikhetayo njalo bayibeke kuhle kuzigaba zezwekazi le-Africa. Lokhu kakukhangelwa njen-gomsebenzi ozwayo kodwa kuqakathekile emizini yasemaphandleni.⁶

Ukusebenza kwezivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula (FTAs) kuzwekazi le-Africa nxa sikhangele abesifazane lendingeko zabo ezithize, lokuthi zibanceda njani, nxa ingathi iyakhangeliswisa, kayila ncedo. Labo abalwela ukuphathwa kuhle kwabe sifazane ama-(feminists) bayasola incindezelo yalezi zivumelwano zokuthengiselana lula, lemithetho yezokukhulisa imali. Bayasola kakhulu okwenzakala e-Africa.⁷ Ukusola kwabo kugxile kakhulu kulezizinto ezilandelayo:

- Ezingeni eliqakathelikeyo, izivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula (FTAs) zibanjaniswa lokudubeka kwabesifazana ngoba zikhuthaza ukuncindezelwa kwezisebenzi beqhelisa ukungaziholisi ngemfanelo ukwenzela ukuthola umnotho wokuthumela emazweni abo aphesheya. Abesifazane yibo abajayele ukuba yizo lezo zisebenzi abanye, bengabaholiswayo abanye bengabangaholiswayo. Selokhe kwasungulwa izivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula ese-North America phakathi kwe-Melika, le-Canada le-Mexico ngomnyaka ka 1993, kulandelana lensungulo yokuthengiselana kwamazwe omhlaba i-(World Trade Organisation) ngomyaka ka 1995, izivumelwano zokuthengisa lezo kukhulisa imali zaqala ukukhuthaza ukuthi kwezomnotho emhlabeni inzuzo itholwe ngabalutshwana, kuncindezelwe abesifazane, labadubekayo, njalo kwehlukaniswe abantu ngemihlobo lemibala⁸.

- Ukuthengiswa kwenhlanyelo**, kusenziwa yimithetho yezimpahla ezisetshenziswayo (*intellectual property rights*) ebekwayo ngenhlanyelo isuka yenze abasifazane bathwalwe kanzima ukuthola okokulimisa lokuhlanyelisa lelungelo lokuqhubeka ngendlela yokugcina inhlanyelo, lokufunda indlela zokuqhubekela phambili ngezokulima. Kwele-Africa, amazwe anjenge-Algeria, i-Morocco, i-Egypt, i-Tunisia leNingizimu Africa zafuqwa ukuthi zenze isivumelwano sokusebenzisa indlela zenhlanganiso yokuvikelwa kwezilimo ezintsha i-(UPOV) ezithengiselana lelizwe le-Melika le-Europe lamazwe awenhlanganiso yokuthengiselana kalula (EFTA⁹). Inhlanganiso yokuvikela izilimo ezintsha i-(UPOV) ivula amasango okuncindezela abesifazane kulungelo labo lokugcina inhlanyelo, okuzakwenza abesifazane bacine sebengasa vunyelwa ukulungisa lokugcina inhlanyelo. Lanxa kunjalo, kodwa abasifazane kuyibo abasenzikini yolungisa lokugcina kuhle inhlanyelo kwele-Africa. Nxa abesifazane bengasavunyelwa ukuqhubekela phambili ngomsebenzi wabo wokugcina inhlanyelo¹⁰, indawo yabo esigabeni, lomsebenzi wabo wokuthatha izinqumo eziqakathekileyo, lamandla abo njengabomama ayabe esencindezelwe kakhulu.
- Ukutholakala kwemithi** kungenye into ebakhathaza kakhulu abesifazane eyenziwa yimithetho yempahla (*intellectual property rights*) yokusungula evela ezivumelwaneni zokuthengiselana lula. INingizimu Afrika,

ngokwesibonelo, ilembali yokulwela lokunqoba impi yokuncindezela kokutholakala kwemithi ngaphansi kwezivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula phakathi kwamazwe amabili (*Bilateral FTAs*) kanye lasenhlanguaniseni ekhangele ukuthengiselana emhlabeni i-(*World Trade Organisation*), okuvame ukunceda izwekazi le-Africa lonke. Kubalulekile ukugcina lesi sikhala sivikelekile, ikakhulukazi njengoba sibhekane lomkhuhlane we Covid-19¹¹.

- **Ukuthi amanzi athengiswe** ngenxa yokukhululwa kwemikambo, kusuka kwenze amanzi adule atholakale nzima kuzigaba ezihlala abantu abadubekayo, kwethesa umthwalo omkhulu kwabesifazane osokumele bavuke ekuseni kakhulu besiyakukha amanzi. Kuzwekazi le-Africa, amazwe anjenge-Tanzania, i-Ghana le-Ningizimu Africa sebadlula kukho lokho ngemithetho abayiphiwa nxa beboleka izimali ebhanga lomhlaba i-(*World Bank*) lenhlanganiso yezemali i-(*International Monetary Fund*). Amazwe ase-Europe wona angalwela amalungelo abanzi elwela abakhulisa izimali bamazwe abo, kanye namalungelo okuxazulula izingxabano ezinkampanini zamazwe abo ezamanzi ngaphansi kwegagasi elilandelayo lezingxoxo zezivumelwano zomnotho (*Economic Partnership Agreements*) lamazwe ase-Afrika.
- **Izindawo ezikhethiweyo zezomnotho**, ama-(*Special Economic Zones*) zikhuthaza ezokuthengiselana kalula lokukhulisa imali ziyahlupha ngoba ziyimizekeliso yokuthwalisa nzima izisebenzi ezigoqela labesifazane. Njengoba lezindawo zingalandeli imithetho yelizwe yokuvikela izisebenzi, lemithetho yezemvelo izisebenzi ziba sebunzimeni obukhulu: izisebenzi zihola imali encane, ziphinde zihlaliswe kuzindlu ezisesimweni esibi, zisebenzise izambuzi ezingafanele, konke lokhu kukhuthaza isiko lokuhlukunyezwa kwabesifazane. Amazwe ambalwa kwele-Africa alazo lezindawo ezikhethiweyo zomnotho amapaki amabhayisikopo kanye lezindawo zokukhulisa izimali. Indawo lezi azilandeli imithetho yelizwe lokhu kwenza ukuthi abesifazane bahlukumezwe¹². Kungakhathaza kakhulu ukubabona befuna ukuqhubeka ngokufananayo kuzivumelwano ezintsha ezibuyayo zama-(*FTA*), kugoqela le-AfCFTA.
- **Izinkampani zenhlanyelo kanye namanye amabhezimusi okulima** akhuthazwayo futhi avikelwe yimithetho yenkululeko yokukhulisa kwezimali lezokutheniselana, asusa abalimi abancane ngokubathathela umhlaba ngodlakela futhi athuthukise inhlelo zokudla ezingela kusasa. Amankampani amakhulu okudla anjengabo Nestle labo Danone afaka imali enengi kuzwekazi le-Africa, balamabhezimusi amanengi awekhofi, awochago lokudla okulungisiweyo,

bathengisa ngaphakathi njalo langa phandle kwamazwe e-Africa. Amabhezimusi akwele-Africa anjengeNaivasa kwele-Kenya lo-Shoprite weNingizimu Africa anelisa ukuthola imali yaphetsheya kolwandle, kakhulukazi ngendlela ebhadala kakuhle kubanikazi bemali. Abamabhezimusi athengisa ukudla awaphetsheya kolwandle asuka e-Carrefour kusiya e-Auchan, labo sebekhona, kucine sekuphambanisa umkambo wase-Africa¹³. Amankampani amakhulu ezemithi yezilimo, o-Yara, o-Syngenta, le-Bayer, athanda ukwenza imali enengi kubalimi bezwekazi le-Africa, lanxa leyo mithi ingalunganga ngoba iphambanisa umhlabathi lamanzi, okuyikho abesifazane abakuthembileyo ukuthi baphile. Ukujahwa kokuqheliswa indlela yokulimisa, okusekulesikhathi eside kwahlangukwa, kusukela ngesikhathi sokubuswa ngabe Lungu, kusuka kuhangambeli kuhle abesifazane. Lindlela yokulimisa yebo, ingathembisa imisebenzi ikantike, leyo misebenzi iyabe ingaholisi kangako, njalo abesifazane bayabe bengasa vunyelwa ukutheza inkuni, bengasatholi amanzi ahlanzekileyo, kuyabe kungela zibhedlela, indawo lezi njalo zikhuthaza ukuhlukemezwa kwabesifazane¹⁴. Futhi kuqonda esimweni esesabisayo esikhangelane laso kulezinsuku: phakathi komkhuhlane we-Covid-19, ngesikhathi inhlanganiso yokudla komhlaba i-(*World Food Programme*) isixwayisa ngendlala engaba khona “yezilinganiso zebhayibheli” emazweni alitshumi, ingxenye yawo ise-Afrika, i-East Africa ithabela ukudla abakulimayo okuhamba nge ndizamtshina kusiya thengiswa e-Brussels kusuka ehlelweni lokulima emazweni abo akhokhelwa yi-Europe!¹⁵

Ekugcineni, kufanele sazi futhi sizwisise ukuxhumana phakathi kwezivumelwano zokuthengiselana kalula ama-(*FTAs*) lokukhuliswa kwezimali, labesifazane kanye lezempi e-Afrika. Ngabe kwenzeka ngengozi ukuthi abaphathi bakaTrump banikela ngesivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula i-(*FTA*) yabo yokuqala yase-Afrika e-Kenya, umngani omkhulu kahulumende wase-Melika ekulweni lamavukelambuso e-Africa?¹⁶

Kambe isivumelwano sokuthengiselana lula i-(AfCFTA) esitsha sizakwehluka na?

Isivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula i-(*AfCFTA*) sasungulwa mhlaka 30 Nkwenkwezi ngomnyaka ka 2019, kodwa ke ukuthengiselana ngaphansi kwalesi sivumelwano (*AfCFTA*) kuzaqala mhlaka 1 Nhlanguka 2020. Okudida ingqondo yikuthi kulokhe kusakhulumisanwa, ingxoxo isaqhubeka. Ukunikezwa kwemali ekhokhwayo akukakaxoxiswa njalo futhi izahluko eziphathelene nezinsiza, impahla elobuhlakani

kanye lokukhuliswa kwemali zikhangelelwe ukwenziwa ngokuhamba kwesikhathi ngomnyaka ka-2020.

Isivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula i-(AfCFTA) lesi esiqale ukusebenza singamathambo nje, njengoba kungaka vunyelwana izinto ezinengi eziqathekileyo. Kodwa siyazi ukuthi kulindelwe kakhulu ukuthi lesisivumelwano i-(AfCFTA) siphume lendlela ekhanyayo njalo eqinileyo yokuthengiselana kalula lokukhulisa izimali ngaphakathi kwe-Afrika ngendlela ebisenziwa ngezinye izivumelwano (FTAs) kuze kube kathesi. Lokhu kuzokwenzeka ngokwenelisa kwelizwe ngalinye ngalinye, njengesibonelo ekubhadalisaneni kuyehlukana ngamazwe, kodwa kube kuhambelana. I-European Union isivele isikhuluma ngokuxoxisana ngendlela sokusebenzelana nxa lesi sivumelwano se-AfCFTA sesilungile.

Ezokulima lezokwenza ukudla, ziqhatshe izisebenzi ezingaphezu kwengxenywe yekhulu (55%) kwele-Africa, yiyo njalo eqhatshe abesifazane abanengi, njalo ingaphansi kwesivumelwano sokuthengiselana kalula i-(AfCFTA). Lokhu kuyiso isizatho sokufuna ukuvula imingcele. Kusenzela ukuthi kube lula ukuza lahlela impahla ezingo zozo ngazinye ngazinye, kodwa akuka vunyelwana. Kukhangeleke lokuthi ukuvuleka kwemingcele lokhu kuzanceda abadinga imisebenzi ngoba bazahamba ngokukhululeka, kodwa kuyaziwa ngokwenzakala kuzivumelwano ezadlulayo ezifana le-(East African Common Market protocol) ukuthi lokhu kuzotholakala kuphela kubasebenzi abafundileyo, hatshi abesifazane abanengi.¹⁷ Okukhuthazayo yikuthi kuzabambanisa inhlelo zokusebenzalana lenhlanganiso ye-(UPOV) mayelana lokulungiswa kwenhlangano.

Engxenyeni enkulu ye-Afrika, abesifazane yibo abanengi abaphila ngoku chapha imingcele ngokuthengisa, bathengisa amalembu, izinto ezivela kuzilimo, lokunye okudliwayo. Bachapha imingcele vikizonke, besiya thenga izinto ezilutshwana okusuka kwenze behlale bengabachaphayo njalo besekucina kubadulela¹⁸. Bayabe bebhokane lokudlwangulwa, ukuswela ulwazi ngezemithetho yokuthengisa, langendlela zokuthengisa lezokubasengozini nje.¹⁹

Isivumelwano lesi i-(AfCFTA) asisoze sibancede ngalutho abesifazane.

Enye ingxenywe ye-(AfCFTA) eqathekileyo engathinta abesifazane ngamalungiselelo Akhethekile Ezomnotho (*Special Economic Arrangements*). Njengoba bekulindelekile, isivumelwano se-(AfCFTA) senza amalungiselelo akhethekile ezinhlangano zombuso ezisungula amalungiselelo akhethekile ezomnotho kanye lezindawo ezikhethekile ezomnotho (*Special Economic zones*) ukuze kuphangisiswe "intuthuko." Kodwa ukuthi lokhu kuzakwenzeka kanjani khona kuzabonakala. Kodwa nxasikhangela okuhlala kusenzakala ngezivumelwano ezinje emhlabeni wonke, kuzaqhubeka kulimaza abesifazane.

Isiphetho

Nxa sikhangela imbali yezivumelwano zokuthengiselana e-Africa lezindubo zazo kumnyaka engamatshumi amathathu (30) edlulileyo, singazibuza ukuthi sezancede njani ekuthuthukiseni abesifazane ezigabeni? Seziphakamise njani abesifazane kwezomnotho, ezimulini, emasikweni, lakwezombangazwe? Lezizivumelwano ziyancedisa na ukuthi abesifazane banakelele imuli zabo, kumbe ukuthi bathole uncedo ezibhedlela nxa begula lanxa bebeletha?

Njalo nxa sikhangelisisa ziyancedisa kumbe ziyancindezela yini imikambo yabathengisa okungekho emthethweni? Yona imikambo le iyiyo encedisa ngesilinganiso esingamatshumi ayithupha kukhulu (60%) kumnotho wezwekazi le-Africa jikelele.

Bayehluleka kunxazonke lezi. Izenzo zikhuluma ukwedlula umlomo, okubonakalayo yikuthi okwenzakalayo akufanani lokuthenjiswa, njalo abesifazane labanye abadubekayo abancedwanga yizivumelwano lezi (FTAs). Izivumelwano lezi zikhuthaza ukuvulwa kwemikambo, okunceda amabhizimusi amakhulu kuphela. Kumele sidinge indlela ezintsha, njalo sicabanga ngamakhanda amatsha, amakhanda alekusasa, anceda wonke umuntu, angancindezeli abesifazane, akhangele indingeko lezifiso zabantu be-Africa jikelele.

UMFANEKISO OLENCAZELO ENDE:

Umkhuhlane we Covid-19 usuke wapha ohulumende beNingizimu ye-Africa langaphezudlana (sub-Saharan Africa) ithuba lokukhahlameza abesifazane abathengisa okungekho emthethweni, kungakhathalekile ukuthi abesifazane yibo abanakelela imuli lezigaba.



Amapholisala lamasotsha e-Kampala enza akuthunye nguhulumende, ukususa inengi emqaqweni ngomthetho kamongameli oyalisa ukuhamba kwemitshova loku thengisa izinto ezingadliwayo emgwagweni njengendlela yokuvikela ukumemetheka ko mkhuhlane we-Corona Virus. Umfanekiso owathathwa e:Kampala Dispatch



Abathengisa izithelo abajayele ukuthengisa emgwagweni baxotshaniswa ngama sotsha e-Kampala, e-Uganda. Umfanekiso uthathwa ngu: Badru Katumba/AFP via Getty Images

Notes

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Isiqalo: Okudingakalayo ukuze ube lilunga leAGOA¹

(a) NGOKUVAMILEYO. — UMongameli uyavunyelwa ukuthi avumele izwe eliseningizimu yeAfrica njengezwe elifaneleyo ukuba lilunga nxa uMongameli enquma ukuthi izwe—

(1) selisungule, yiloba lenze inqubekela phambili ekusunguleni—

(A) uumnotho osuselwa ezimakethe ovikela amalungelo empahla yabantu abehlukeneyo, ofaka uhlelo lokuthengiselana olusekelwe emithethweni, njalo lunciphisa ukugxambukela kukahulumende emnothweni ngezinyathelo ezinjengokulawulwa kwentengo, ukwehliswa kwentengo lomnotho kahulumende ;

(B) umthetho, wezombusazwe ohleliweyo, ilungelo lokuphatheka kwezombusazwe, ilungelo lokuqhutshwa kwecala ngendlela efaneleyo, lokuvikelwa okufanayo ngaphansi kwesisekelo somthetho;

(C) ukususwa kwendlela ezivimba ukuthengiselana okufaneleyo kwele Melika(United States), lokhu kugoqela—

(i) ukuphathwa ngendlela efaneleyo kanye lokubekwa kwenhlelo ezikhuthaza ukuthengiselana phakathi kwamazwe ehlukeneyo.

(ii) ukuvikelwa kwempahla yengqondo (intellectual property); kanye

(iii) lokuxazululwa kwengxabano engabakhona njalo iphathelane lokuthengiselana;

(D) inhlelo zomnotho zokulwisana lobumpofu, ukwandisa kwamathuba ayenza kubelula ukunakekelwa kwezempilo, ukwandiswa kwamathuba ezemfundo, ukusungula lokwandiswa kwezakhiwo, ukukhuthaza ukuthuthukiswa kwamabhizinisi azimeleyo, lokukhuthaza kokwakhiwa kwezimakethe zezimali ngokusebenzisa izikwelede ezincane noma ezinye inhlelo;

(E) uhlelo lokulwisana lobuqili lenkohlakalo yokufumbathiswa, njengokusayina isivumelwano sokulwisana lokufumbathiswa kwezikhulu zikahulumende zakwamanye amazwe ehlelweni lwezokuthengiselana (Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions); njalo

(F) lokuvikelwa kwamalungelo ezisebenzi, kubandakanya lelungelo lokuhlangana, ilungelo lokuhlela lokuxoxisana ngokuhlanganyela, ukwenqatshelwa kokusetshenziswa ngendlela engafanelanga yiloba uphi umhlobo lomsebenzi, ukuhlonipha iminyaka ehleliweyo evimba ukuqhutshwa kwabantwana, nemibandela eyamukelekayo yokusebenza eqondane lomholo omncane, amahola okusebenza, inhlelo zokuphephiswa emsebenzini engozini ezehlukeneyo;

(2) ayihlanganyeli emisebenzini ebukela phansi ukuphepha kwezwe laseMelika yiloba imigomo ehleliweyo yamazwe ehlukeneyo; njalo

(3) lokuhlanganyeli ekwepulweni amalungelo abantu ahlonitshwa umhlaba wonke jikelele yiloba ukusekelwa kwenzeno ezikhuthaza ubudlwangudlwangu kodwa sibambisana lemizamo yamazwe omhlaba wonke ekuqedeni ukwepulwa kwemithetho ebona ngokuhlonitshwa kwamalungelo abantu.

(b) UKUQHUBEKA LOKUGCINWA KWEMILAYO- Nxa uMongameli ebona ukuthi izwe laseningizimu -Afrika lehluleke ukwenza inqubekelaphambili njengokuhlelwe kusigaba (a) (1), uMongameli uzanqamula uhlelo njengokulubumba kwakhe kusigaba (a)

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