

Expanded list of essential items and the sale of alcohol:

Essential items list:

We have made the call that ALL items that are in stock in stores that are allowed to be open, should be allowed to be sold. This includes any electronics, stationery, books, beauty products and cigarettes.

The following categories should also be allowed to be open:

- **hardware stores for personal use:** DIY, maintenance and home building is still required during this time.
- **stationery, book and electronic stores:** For educational, home office work purpose.
- **cell phone stores:** For people to remain in contact and connected.
- **take away for food:** Any restaurant or fast food outlet should be allowed to open their kitchens through a home delivery service.

All of these approaches would require strict social distancing adherence and PPE for staff.

It is important that all retail outlets like food stores, pharmacies and hardware stores enable 1 hour of the day specifically for persons aged 60 and above as they are most at risk of infection and should avoid as much interaction with the population as possible.

Cigarettes:

The continued ban on cigarettes is illogical, unjustifiable and creating an illicit market worth Billions of Rands, as well as a criminal network surrounding it.

We believe that the only way to neutralise this threat is to allow the sale of cigarettes which will have the effect of stemming violence that is starting to be seen around this and reignite much needed revenue into the fiscus through taxes on sales.

Alcohol sales:

The second illicit market that has developed is around alcohol which is fuelling the looting of liquor stores and distribution centres. This is only set to get worse.

The argument for the ban on booze is that there is a link between alcohol and injuries that require hospital treatment. This statement is not untrue. However, these are normally seen in cycles in a week, particularly over the weekend period and are accompanied by on-consumption drinking at clubs, bars and restaurants.

During a hardback down, it is unknown if this will have an effect on the previous statement which is why our focus should be on off-consumption retail outlets only.

It must be clear that during a hard lockdown, we support only off-consumption sales.

Therefore, a 'smart lockdown approach' to alcohol sales is as follows:

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| Stage 1 (Open): Normal sales resume in compliance with granted liquor license. |
| Stage 2 (Soft Open): Sale resumes in compliance with granted liquor license but with continued limited sales. |
| Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): Sale is limited to less restrictive hours, 10am to 5pm weekdays, Saturday, 10am to 1pm with an increased limit on stock. |
| Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): Sale is limited to restricted hours 10am to 3pm weekdays with a limit on stock to be bought. |

A new approach to economic sectors:

With the urgent need to restart our economy in a safe and smart way that protects lives and livelihoods, it is clear that there can not be a 'one size' fits all approach.

This is where the 'smart lockdown' model is useful in that it takes a key sector approach within a traditional lockdown.

As a function of increased testing in each province, we will be able to move industries through various stages of a smart lockdown according to the data in that province, metro, district or local municipality.

Mining is a good example. If there is an increase in COVID-19 infections in a mine in the North West, it does not mean that a move backwards to a more 'hard lockdown' stage would be necessary in Mpumalanga.

Mining:

Mines provide community services (e.g. water, electricity or sanitation) to local communities and should continue to provide these services at all stages, and will be required to reduce staff levels appropriately to minimise risk and exposure.

In an effort to promote social distancing, underground communication must be rolled out. This could include “motorbike” style radios, as people get very up close when talking, due to the need for ear protection.

It is vital that, at all stages, all mines provide the necessary emergency personnel and implement a “safe” procedure for ongoing care and maintenance of the mine assets (including, but not limited to, pumping and fire prevention/control).

While respirators would be extremely useful, it is unlikely that these would be available in the quantities required. Accordingly, at the very least, masks must be provided to all workers, and mine management must ensure compliance in wearing them.

Where a mine has a confirmed case of COVID-19 where other mineworkers may have been exposed, that mine will immediately be moved to Stage 4 (even though other mines may be at other stages), for a quarantine period of 14 days, whereafter it will be considered for movement to Stage 3 (for a further 7 days).

This proposal is dependent on the DMR’s capacity to evaluate each mine’s role, and to conduct effective oversight to ensure compliance. It also depends on proper communication between the DMR and the local and provincial JOC’s (and particularly the SAPS).

Our smart approach to mining would be as follows:

Stage 1 (Open): All mines operate at normal capacity, with screening, tracking and tracing and medical facilities onsite, subject to Mine Health and Safety oversight and inspection.

Stage 2 (Soft Open): All mines operate at reduced capacity (50 to 75% capacity) in a phased return to normal (Stage 1) production.

Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): Specific mining operations (primarily high value export mines) and support services will be granted permission (on a case-by-case basis) to operate at reduced capacity (no more than 50% of normal production). Local labour only – no migrant labour.

Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): All mines closed, with the exception of open-cast coal mines supplying critical stocks to power plants. Support services for the coal mines (transportation, engineering services etc.) would be permitted to operate, as would care and maintenance services (only) for other mines. Local labour only – no migrant labour.

Toursim and restaurants:

The goal is to ensure that as much social physical distancing takes places even as other lockdown restrictions are lifted or levels change.

This is important as this prepares the ground-work for South Africa to become a 'smart tourism' destination, which is based on the well-being of tourists and employees in the sector.

Lockdown levels within the tourism sector depends on the lockdown level that other sectors are in at that point of time.

For example, the opening up, or partial operationalisation of airports and airlines busses that carry tourists, would inform at what level that hotels and tourist areas would be at.

It will become mandatory for hotels, tourist sites or tourist attractions (such as museums) or any area that receives people to adhere to the following protocols:

1. Cleaning materials that meet the required specifications must be stocked and utilised,
2. All staff must be fully trained and equipped on the required hygiene and protection protocols.
3. Venues such as hotels, must be designed to ensure that social distancing is practiced. As an example, reception areas must be marked in such a manner that ensures that staff (who are equipped and wear PPE) behind counters are at an acceptable social distance from guests. In the case of its restaurants, tables and chairs must have sufficient distance between them.

Hotels, restaurants and other places in the industry will need to be certified by their local authority that they meet these requirements that attract before they may be permitted to accept a certain percentage of people compared to their full capacity.

A smart lockdown approach to tourism and accommodation would be as follows:

Stage 1 (Open): Accommodation establishments are fully open for guests. Tourism sites are operational under normal conditions.

Stage 2 (Soft Open): Accommodation establishments and tourism sites are limited to 50% capacity.

Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): Accommodation establishments are limited to 25% capacity. Tourism sites to remain closed.

Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): Accommodation establishments to be used for quarantines purposes only. All tourism sites to remain closed.

Restaurants:

Before establishments such as restaurants are in a position to operate their sit-down areas, they should be permitted to continue selling packaged and takeaway food which must be delivered to the client at their home through an online delivery service.

Below is the smart approach to restaurants including on-consumption alcohol sales.

Restaurants will need to be strict enforcers of social distancing and an innovative way is through perspex shields between patrons. This has successfully been done in Asian countries.

Stage 1 (Open): Restaurants may resume normal trade with a maximum of 6 people per table which should include a perspex screen between patrons. On-consumption alcohol sales permitted.

Stage 2 (Soft Open): Restaurants may only make use of 50% of their seating capacity providing it does not exceed 100 patrons. There will be a limit of 4 people per table which should include a perspex screen between patrons. On-consumption alcohol sales permitted.

Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): Restaurants may only have their kitchen preparing ordered food through online delivery services. No on-consumption alcohol sales permitted.

Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): Restaurants may only have their kitchen preparing ordered food through online delivery services. No on-consumption alcohol sales permitted.

Manufacturing:

Since the lockdown began, according to the Manufacturing Circle, 64% of manufacturers have closed their production and 36% have reduced productive capacity by up to 75%.

The net result on job losses will be extreme, with 87% of its membership stating that they would have to assess retrenchment in relation to impact of the current lockdown, let alone an extension.

With economists forecasting a contraction of between 6 - 10%, debt to GDP ballooning to 12%, every day that the manufacturing sector remains closed, means additional contracting and adding to national debt.

There is of course an entire pipeline of goods that feed into the manufacturing sector, from shipping of raw materials to our ports, transport and logistics and maintenance of

machinery, it is an interconnected sector that can not simply be locked down. It will eventually have an effect on national food security and national security.

From a submission to National Government and Minister Ebrahim Patel, the manufacturing circle has pleaded to adopt stringent health and safety requirements in order to resume operations which we completely support.

These include:

- Compulsory wearing of masks and provision of PPE and hand sanitiser;
- Provision of screening regime and testing stations at the workplace;
- Worker spacing (staff density) in open plan offices has been increased by allowing some workers to work remotely;
- Revision of shift-worker rosters and control room arrangements to minimise personnel overlap and proximity of workers;
- Restrictions of the number of people in work-related gatherings;
- Adherence to social distancing guidelines to all factory operations during production;
- Provision for employees with symptoms to self-isolate, making use of sick leave provisions;
- Changes to routines (meeting venues, restricting numbers of people in meeting rooms, staggered shift changeovers etc) to introduce social distancing in the workplace; and
- Provision of Covid-19 education material and other support resources for employees.

As a quick example, South Africa is fast running out of hospital bedsheets. There are two options, we can resume local manufacturing of them or import them from China.

In order to locally manufacture them, we need to remove the duty of the unfinished cotton fabric which we import as we do not manufacture it in South Africa. In order for this to be cost effective, we need to drop the duty on this due to the 33% devaluation in the Rand since the start of the year.

The fabric will then be locally dyed, finished and manufactured into bed sheets for hospitals. This will save jobs and meet local demand. Should we fail to resolve these issues and restart manufacturing in the textile industry, the factories that dye and print fabric will close, as will the factories that make the bed sheets.

Those jobs will be lost and China will dump bed sheets in South Africa.

These are decisions that need to be made rapidly but only if we can reopen the manufacturing sector.

The same is said for South Africa's urgent need of PPE and ventilators. We can not manufacture goods if the entire pipeline in the sector is not open.

We also need to urgent resume exports of our manufactured goods, both primary and secondary to generate foreign earnings.

This is what our smart lockdown approach would look like:

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| Stage 1 (Open): All manufacturing to be in full operation. |
| Stage 2 (Soft Open): Reopening of sectors, on a case by case basis. |
| Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): Manufacturing is expanded to include sectors like automotive and components, garment manufacturing, leather and footwear, electronics. |
| Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): Manufacturing sectors are limited to the production of PPE, ventilators, medical equipment, maintenance equipment. textiles used for hospital purposes, agri-processing for time-bound products, food security. Transport to and from ports is necessary. |

Agriculture:

Agriculture is the very lifeblood of our existence. If we fail to protect food security and keep open the agricultural chain of production, we face a national security crisis.

Farming operations have faced enormous challenges during the lockdown with contradictory messaging on regulations, accessing of permits and difficulty in transporting goods.

It is our opinion that the sector must be allowed to continue as unhindered as possible in a lockdown and continue to operate under strict health protocols to protect farm workers and those that are in the agriculture value chain.

As this sector is exceptionally time bound in terms of shelf life of goods, there can be no possibility of holdups in exports to international markets or delays in transport across the country.

The worst example we have seen is that in the wine industry. It took two weeks to have the regulations amended to allow for wine exports which have now been halted again due to amended regulations stating that no alcohol may be transported which will threaten the sustainability of the industry.

For every product from a farm that is delayed due to bureaucracy of the State, it is a loss the farmer will never be able to make up. Should our farmers experience financial distress and be unable to continue with production, we run the real risk of comprising the food chain in South Africa which will have dire consequences.

Due to the seasonality of farming across the different provinces and the accompanying migration of workers across provincial borders, extreme care needs to be taken in this regard.

This is what our smart approach to agriculture would look like:

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| Stage 1 (Open): Full open of all agricultural activity. |
| Stage 2 (Soft Open): All seasonal workers to travel across provinces, screening of all workers. Auctions to proceed, health regulations in place. |
| Stage 3 (Soft Lockdown): No agricultural shows, NAMPO and other farmers days. Specialised seasonal workers to move across provinces, with health and transport regulations adhered to. Auctions with 200 people present, should look to use virtual bidding. |
| Stage 4 (Hard Lockdown): No agricultural shows, NAMPO and other farmers days. No seasonal workers to move across provincial boundaries; would only be permissible if nearest town is in another province. Auctions with only 100 people present, should look to use virtual bidding. |