

101+ DEFINITIONS TO DISMANTLE CORPORATE POWER

A working list of definitions and terminology to equip community activists with language and understanding to challenge extractivism and dismantle corporate power.





How to use this dictionary

Disclaimer: The following list of definitions and terminology provide a starting point and is a tool meant to assist in building shared language and understanding. This list is by no means comprehensive but is an ongoing project to strengthen our collective understanding; critique and new insights are welcomed in the further development of this resource.

If you come across a word that you do not recognise or know the meaning of, browse through this pocket dictionary to find out its meaning!



This symbol is used to indicate further readings, support and resources.

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AIDC
**Alternative Information
& Development Centre**

Strengthening Alliances for a Wage-led, Low-Carbon, Sustainable and Equitable Development Path for Southern Africa



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Activism

Definition:

Activism is quite simply taking action to bring about social change; this can occur in many ways and in a variety of forms. Often it is concerned with 'how to change the world' through social, political, economic or environmental change. This can be led by individuals but is often done collectively through social movements.

Activism has three distinct strands that very often overlap with each other.

1) Demanding solutions to today's problems through demanding changes in policies or practices.

This is the type of campaigning activism that includes protests, strikes, demonstrations etc. Key to this type of activism is that it is demand-driven with the aim being a change in policy, practice or operations. This sort of action often takes the form of short-term actions, but can also be long-term sustained campaigns.

2) Creating new ways of living and meeting people's needs within the current system.

Key to this type of activism is the creation of new structures and

alternatives within society, often with the hope that they will lead as an example which others will also imitate and develop. It is often concerned with ways of living and meeting people's needs such as housing, food, water and sanitation and education.

Examples of this would be housing and food cooperatives, social centres and worker cooperatives. This sort of activism is often carried out by collectives of people over long periods of time, though this is not always the case.

3) Revolutionary activism that is concerned with fundamental change of society and its major institutions.

This type of activism seeks to fundamentally change the dominant system to a new way of living and is not concerned with reforms and piecemeal changes in the long term.

For example, a collective may wish to see the destruction of capitalism and will work towards that.



<https://www.permanentculturenow.com/what-is-activism/>

Agency

Definition:

An individual or group of people's ability to determine and make meaning from their environment through their purpose, collective consciousness, reflective and creative action.



<https://academic.oup.com/bjsw/article/47/1/238/3051692>

Agro-Ecology

Definition:

Today, the term 'agroecology' means either a scientific discipline, agricultural practice, or political or social movement, that looks at food systems from an ecological perspective and tries to achieve more stable, responsible, and sustainable ways of farming. In agroecology, food producers and consumers are seen as connected parts of a system or network. Unlike industrial agriculture, agroecology considers farming to be connected to nature.

Agroecology involves various approaches to solve actual challenges of agricultural production. Agroecology initially dealt primarily with crop production and protection but in recent decades has taken

on new meanings, as environmental, social, economic, ethical and development issues are becoming more relevant.

Agroecology has gradually been shaped in reaction to intensive and industrial agriculture. Modern agriculture, developed throughout the 20th century, has allowed us to massively develop food production, but often at a high ecological cost. Today, the scientific community agrees that some ecological problems are partly due to intensive agriculture. For example, the massive use of pesticides and *degradation of soil quality*, loss of animal, plant and insect life, the loss of diversity in crops, and the effects of *global warming* are all partly due to intensive agriculture.

More and more researchers, activists and agronomists are advocating for a redefinition of the agricultural principles of our society in order to produce a more *responsible* and *resilient* farming system. Agroecology tries to meet this need because it aims to produce a more *sustainable* and ecological farming system.



<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/agronomyfacpub/927>

Alternative

Definition:

Offering or expressing a choice that is different from the usual.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/alternative>

Analysis

Definition:

A careful study of something to learn about its parts, what they do, and how they are related to each other.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/analysis>

Architecture Of Corporate Impunity

Definition:

The architecture of impunity is the set of rules and relationships across the world that give corporations their power. It is a structure of power that puts corporate rights above human rights. It is built on 6 pillars: Economic power, political power, trade architecture, legal power, security power and social power.

Economic Power – Income, wealth, and corporate relationships from which all other power flows

Political Power – Power to capture politicians and policy and stop regulation in the public interest

Trade Architecture – The trade and investment agreements that facilitate profits and allow corporations to sue governments (but not

vice-versa)

Legal Power – the capacity to hire limitless legal expertise to fight cases endlessly

Social Power – The influence corporations have on our media, think-tanks, culture and society

Security Power – capacity to hire limitless private security services and pressure state security services to protect corporation assets and victimize, intimidate, harass and silence their opposition



<https://www.tni.org/en/publication/architecture-of-impunity>

Arsenal

Definition:

An array of resources available for a certain purpose.

Bargaining Power

Definition:

The relative ability of each of the parties to a negotiation or dispute to compel or secure agreement on their own terms or in their own favour.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/bargaining%20power>

Base Erosion And Profit Shifting (BEPS)

Definition:

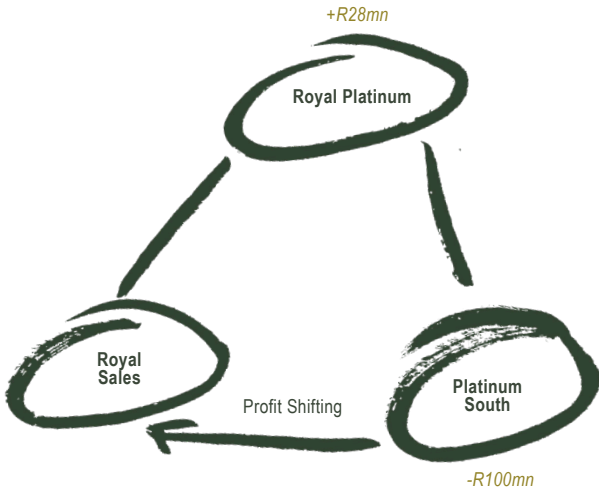
Big corporations are almost always made up of lots of smaller companies. When we talk of a “British” or “American” company, this usually only refers to the country where the “parent” company, at the head of the corporate group, is based. In reality, the “children” of a British company might be spread throughout the world. These transnational corporations often move their profits around from their “children” in high-tax countries, to their “children” in low-tax countries. This is called profit shifting and it is done so that they can avoid paying more taxes overall. The term “base erosion” refers to the fact that this profit shifting narrows the amount of taxes that a country could collect - much in the same way that heavy rain could wash away (erode) the base of a hill.

As an example, let us take a made-up corporate group called Royal Platinum. The “parent” company, Royal Platinum (RP), is based in London. RP owns two subsidiary companies (the “children”): Royal Sales and Platinum South. Platinum South is based in South Africa and owns a platinum mine. Royal Sales is based in Bermuda, and does marketing work.

Platinum South, based in South Africa, pays a 28% tax rate on its profits. Royal Sales, based in Bermuda, does not have to pay any taxes as Bermuda is a tax haven. Royal Platinum then decides to shift profits from Platinum South to Royal Sales.

It does this by forcing Platinum South to pay Royal Sales R100mn. In order to trick the authorities, it says that this is just payment for the marketing work that Royal Sales has done - even if it did nothing in reality.

Platinum South now has R100mn less profit, and pays R28mn less in tax. Royal South now has R100mn more in profit, and pays no tax. Overall, Royal Platinum's profit shifting has taken R28mn that would have gone to the South African government and kept it for itself instead.



<https://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax-committee/tc-beps.html>

Binding Treaty On Business And Human Rights

Definition:

The binding treaty is a proposal that would regulate big corporations under international law. Should it be accepted, it will be a LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT TO REGULATE, IN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, THE ACTIVITIES OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

The purpose of this (Legally Binding Instrument) is:

1. To make it clear that countries and businesses have an obligation to protect human rights in the context of business activities.
2. To prevent human rights abuses in the context of business activities;
3. To give the victims of human rights abuses from business activities access to justice or remedy;;
4. To facilitate and strengthen mutual legal assistance and international cooperation to prevent human rights abuses in the context of business activities and provide access to justice and effective remedy to victims of such abuses.



https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/WGTransCorp/Session6/OEIGWG_Chair-Rapporteur_second_revised_draft_LBI_on_TNCs_and_OBEs_with_respect_to_Human_Rights.pdf

Bretton Woods Institutions

Definition:

The Bretton Woods Institutions are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They were set up at a meeting of 43 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944. Their aims were to help rebuild the shattered post-war economy and to promote international economic cooperation. The original Bretton Woods agreement also included plans for an International Trade Organisation (ITO) but these lay dormant until the World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in the early 1990s.

The creation of the World Bank and the IMF came at the end of the Second World War. They were based on the ideas of a trio of key experts – US Treasury Secretary Henry Morganthau, his chief economic advisor Harry Dexter White, and British economist John Maynard Keynes. They wanted to establish a post-war economic order based on notions of consensual decision-making and cooperation in the realm of trade and economic relations. It was felt by leaders of the Allied countries, particularly the US and Britain, that a multilateral framework was needed to overcome the destabilising effects of the previous global economic depression and trade battles.



<https://www.brettonwoodsproject.org>

Campaign

Definition:

A campaign is a *planned* set of activities that people *carry* out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political *change*.



<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/campaign>

Capitalism

Definition:

Any human society has a way of deciding how and why goods and services are produced, and of deciding where these goods and services go. The collection of rules, expectations, and relationships that determine these basic things can be called an economic system. Capitalism is simply the word used to describe the kind of economic system that is dominant today.

Under capitalism, land, resources, and the tools and machinery which are needed to produce things from these resources, are all privately owned. In any capitalist society, the ownership of these "means of production" is protected by the government. This has created a "class society" in which a minority of wealthy individuals, or groups of individuals together owning companies, hold a great deal of power and wealth compared to the vast majority.

Goods and services are produced in order to sell them for more than

the cost of the labour and resources needed to produce them. This difference is called profit, and it is the main motivation for producing goods and services under capitalism. Under capitalism, goods and services are distributed based on whoever is able to pay for them.

Capitalism has taken many different forms in the past hundred years alone, and these different forms are generally determined by the balance of power between governments, capitalists, and workers. In most countries today, many of those in government are also themselves capitalists as they own businesses or sit in senior positions in large corporations; for example Donald Trump in the United States, or Cyril Ramaphosa in South Africa.

Case Law

Definition:

Courts are institutions that apply the law on a daily basis. Judges and magistrates, like all lawyers, consult legislation and rules of common law that apply to the particular case before them. Courts also take into account their previous judgements in similar cases, because they are bound to the approach followed in the past. Previous court decisions therefore become part of the law and the way in which the law was applied there is authoritative. The reason for this lies in the system of judicial precedent, also called the doctrine of stare decisis, which applies in South Africa. The application of the doctrine of precedent depends, among other things, on reported cases.



<https://www.justice.gov.za/policy/african%20charter/afr-charter02.html>

Climate Crisis

Definition:

Rising temperatures are fuelling environmental degradation, natural disasters, weather extremes, food and water insecurity, economic disruption, conflict, and terrorism. Sea levels are rising, the Arctic is melting, coral reefs are dying, oceans are acidifying, and forests are burning.

Global warming impacts everyone's food and water security. Climate change is a direct cause of soil degradation, which limits the amount of carbon the earth is able to contain. Climate change also limits the availability and quality of water for drinking and agriculture.

The impacts of the climate crisis tend to fall primarily on the poor and vulnerable; especially women, the elderly and children. Global warming is likely to make economic output between the world's richest and poorest countries *grow wider*.

Climate change is a major threat to international peace and security. The effects of climate change heighten competition for resources such as land, food, and water, fueling socioeconomic tensions and, increasingly often, leading to *mass displacement*.

Climate is a *risk multiplier* that makes worse already existing challenges.



<https://www.un.org/en/un75/climate-crisis-race-we-can-win>

Colonization

Definition:

Colonization is the act/process of domination through setting up a colony/settlement away from one's place of origin, which involves the subjugation of one people to another through violence. This new settlement is still connected to the native country.

Colonialism is a process in which one country violently invades and takes control of another territory/country and claims the land as its resources as its own. Sometimes the colonial power sends people — “settlers” — to live on that land in order to profit by exploiting people, first as slaves and then as cheap labour, and the economic resources (minerals, diamonds, oil, etc) of the countries they have colonised. Many countries that were colonised are poor, and people say that they are ‘underdeveloped’ – in reality, these countries were rich in resources

but have been over-exploited by the colonial powers. Even though the process of colonialism happened in the past, previously colonised countries are still living with the impact of colonialism.

Coloniality refers to long-standing patterns of power that emerged as a result of colonialism that define culture, labour, class and race relations, and knowledge production well beyond the time of the colonial governments themselves. Thus coloniality survives colonialism; it is the parts of colonialism that remain. It is maintained alive in books, in the criteria for academic performance, in cultural patterns, in common sense, in one's image and aspirations, and further in the modern lived experience.



The Fruits of our labour, published by ILRIG (October 2021)

Commercialization

Definition:

Commercialization means managing or using something in a way that makes as much of a profit as possible, as a for-profit business would. It is usually used in cases where an organisation, activity, or thing used to be run for other reasons before it was commercialized.

For example, we can look at the commercialization of sport. In previous times, football teams would still be bought and sold, and teams would advertise and buy popular players - but these activities were there to allow the game to be played. Now, football has become commercialized, where teams seem to be run for as much profit as possible, advertisement is everywhere, and the interests of big investors take priority over the interests of fans or players.

Commodification

Definition:

The act or fact of turning something into an item that can be bought and sold:

For example: The commodification of water means that access is available only to those who can pay.

Within a capitalist system, commodification is the transformation of things that normally exist outside the market(goods, services, ideas, nature, personal information or people) into commodities or objects of trade.



<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/commodification>

Common Law

Definition:

When a specific matter is not governed by legislation, common law usually applies. South African common law is mainly the 17th and 18th century Roman-Dutch law that was transplanted to the Cape. This forms the basis of modern South African law and has binding authority. Examples of common law crimes include murder, robbery and rape, etc. Whilst South African common law is mainly Roman-Dutch law, not all the principles of Roman-Dutch law were transplanted to South Africa. Sometimes English law had, by means of precedent, influenced South African common law. Some common law principles are, for this reason, no longer pure Roman-Dutch law. The sources of Roman-Dutch law are the old sources which are the following:

- Legislation (placaaten) – few of these still apply in South Africa
- Judgements of the old Dutch courts
- Writings of learned authors (the so-called old authorities) such as Hugo de Groot, Voet, van Leeuwarm and van der Linden.



<https://www.justice.gov.za/policy/frican%20charter/afr-charter02.html>

Community

Definition:

A community is a group of people who share two or more common features of their identity.

This means, a group of people who share a story that is so important to them that it defines an aspect of who they are. Those people build the shared story of that community into their sense of themselves; they build the history of those communities into their own personal history; and they see the world through the lens of those shared stories.

- A definition of community must be able to account for the different types of communities that exist in the world. For example, it must be able to account for both a community of place, and something more spread out, like “the academic community” or “the Islamic community”.
- It must be able to account for the positive feelings that people have about “community” (e.g. the sense of togetherness) but without saying that “community” is necessarily good (after all, one of the best examples of a community is the Mafia, even though their actions are not good.).
- It must be able to explain the sense of identity and belonging

that comes with “community”. It must explain the feeling of pride or hurt we feel when a community of which we are part is praised or attacked. And it must explain the in group/out group nature of this identity — why some people are part of a particular community, and others are not.

- It must be able to explain why “community” has the moral power that it does –how communities shape our sense of what ‘good’ and ‘bad’ means. It must be able to explain why “community” is different from other social groups — such as “society”, “family” or just a group of people.
- It must be able to account for the fact that people can be part of different communities at the same time.



<https://medium.com/centre-for-public-impact/what-is-community-2e895219a205>

Comprehensive

Definition:

Including or dealing with all or nearly all elements or aspects of something.



<https://www.lexico.com/definition/comprehensive>

Consensus

Definition:

Consensus is a cooperative process in which all group members develop and agree to support a decision in the best interest of the whole group. In consensus, the input of every person is carefully considered and there is a good faith effort to address all legitimate concerns (Dressler, 2006).

Arietta and Wallace (2000) define consensus as both “a journey and a destination.” As a process (“the journey”), consensus is the way in which groups can productively resolve issues, make choices or develop strategies. As a product (“the destination”), consensus represents a resolution—a decision that satisfies the whole group.

Consensus decision-making is a process that builds trust and creates ownership and commitment. An effective consensus process (consensus-building) includes and engages all persons. Consensus decisions can lead to better quality outcomes that empower the group or community to move forward to create their future together.



<https://extension.umn.edu/leadership-development/benefits-consensus-decision-making>

Consent

Definition:

Consent means being able to freely and by one's own choice agree to participate in an activity, without fear, force, intimidation or anything else that would prevent free agreement.

Consultation

Definition:

Meaningful consultation means the *meaningful* and *timely process* of *seeking*, discussing, and *considering carefully* the *views* of others, in a *manner* that considers *all persons' cultural values* and, where possible, seeking *agreement*.

For example: Meaningful consultation means *that the applicant*, has in *good faith engaged* the *landowner, lawful occupier or interested and affected persons in respect of* the land subject to *the application* about the *impact* the *prospecting or mining activities* would have to their right of *use of the land* by making available all *the information* relating to the **proposed activities** *enabling* these *parties* to make an *informed decision* regarding the impact of the proposed activities.



<https://www.lawinsider.com/dictionary/meaningful-consultation>

Corporate Capture

Definition:

Corporate capture⁷ is when private industry uses its political influence to take control of the decision-making systems of the state, such as regulatory agencies, law enforcement entities, and legislatures.

Corporate capture refers to the way in which an economic elite undermines the realization of human rights and the environment by using influence, and sometimes force, over local and international decision-makers and public institutions.



<https://ccrjustice.org/corporate-capture>

<https://www.escri-net.org/corporateaccountability/corporatecapture>

Corporate Power

Definition:

Corporate power refers to the way in which large corporations are able to control, influence, and manipulate affairs to their benefit, while avoiding any blame or punishment for the harms they bring.

Corporate power can come from many different sources. Today the biggest corporations are richer than many countries, and they can use this wealth to bribe or influence important people, or to simply pay and ignore fines. Corporate power can also come from the fact that many economic laws and regulations are built to favour corporations. For example, companies can open and close branches across the world with relative ease, but the average person is only a citizen in one country and has little rights elsewhere. If a transnational corporation dumps waste in a Zambian river and then closes their Zambian branch, the people living around that river cannot simply go to the head office in Canada and sue them there.

Corporations often put pressure on governments to change laws or policies in ways that benefit them, for example by keeping the minimum wage low or by relaxing environmental protections. In this way, the use of corporate power often leads to even stronger corporate power.

Customary Law

Definition:

Customary law is generally unwritten law. It is fixed practices in accordance with which people live because they regard it as the law. Customary law therefore does not concern all customs or practices, such as practices of polite behaviour. In modern law, custom does not

play such an important role as a formative source of law. Any assertion of a custom as law has to be proved in court of law. The court requires that the following be proved before a custom could qualify as law:

- It must be immemorial (timeless, generations after generations);
- It must be reasonable;
- It must have continued without exception since its immemorial origin; and
- Its content and meaning must be certain and clear.



<https://www.justice.gov.za/policy/african%20charter/afr-charter02.html>

Customary Land Rights

Definition:

Customary land rights refer to the enjoyment of some use of communal land that arises through customary, unwritten practice rather than through written law.

Customary tenure is a set of rules and norms that govern community allocation, use, access, and transfer of communal land and other natural resources. The term “customary tenure” emphasises the idea of “traditional” rights to land and other natural resources: “the tenure usually associated with indigenous communities and administered in accordance with their customs, contrary to statutory tenure usually introduced during the colonial period” (FAO 2002).



<https://landportal.org/voc/landvoc/concept/customary-land-rights>

<https://www.land-links.org/what-is-land-tenure/customary-community-tenure/>

Development Model

Definition:

A development model is the economic strategy that a country or society has chosen to use its resources and grow its economy or develop the conditions of its people. Development models can range from small changes in economic policy, such as a government deciding to focus

on growing a certain sector of the economy through changing taxes and bringing in subsidies, to radical new ways of organising society, such as the planned economies of Soviet Russia and the Eastern Bloc during the Cold War.

Developmental State

Definition:

All governments influence and control the economy of their countries, but they do so in different ways. A developmental state is a government that takes a stronger and more direct approach to controlling and guiding the economy, including long-term planning, strict regulations

on private corporations, and large-scale investment from the government itself.

A developmental state will try to grow the specific parts of the economy that it thinks will deliver the most benefit. For example, it may invest a lot of money in local car manufacturing, while putting heavy taxes on imported cars in order to protect the local industry from competition.

In the 1980s and 1990s, many governments abandoned this for a different approach, hoping instead that they could loosen regulations on the private sector, attract foreign investment, and let the world

market guide the economy. The belief was that this unplanned approach would naturally lead to investment in industries which are profitable, and disinvestment from those which cannot survive on their own. Today, most countries have a more mixed approach where they might invest and develop some industries, while still trying to make an easy and attractive environment for the private sector to invest and develop as it pleases.



https://www.dnaeconomics.com/pages/public_finance/?zDispID=NewsArtThe_Developmental_State_What_does_it_mean_for_South_Africa

Dismantle

Definition:

To break something apart into separate pieces:

To get rid of a system or organization, usually over a period of time.



<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/dismantle>

Disrupt

Definition:

To prevent something, especially a system, process, or event, from continuing as usual or as expected:

to change the traditional way that an industry operates, especially in a new and effective way.



<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/disrupt>

Ecological Crisis

Definition:

Because of the impact of humans on the natural environment, the term ecological crisis is often applied to environmental issues caused by humans such as: the climate crisis, loss of plant and animal life and water pollution which have emerged as major global challenges.

The ecological crisis, and the resulting collapse of critical life-support systems that nature provides through clean air, clean water, pollination, food and natural resources, also therefore threatens the human race.

Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS)

Definition:

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was established on May 28 1975 via the treaty of Lagos. ECOWAS is a 15-member regional group with a mandate of promoting economic integration in all fields of activity of the 15 member countries.

Member countries making up ECOWAS are Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo.

Considered one of the pillars of the African Economic Community, ECOWAS was set up to foster the ideal of collective self-sufficiency

for its member countries. As a trading union, it is also meant to create a single, large trading bloc through economic cooperation.



<https://www.ecowas.int/about-ecowas/basic-information/>

Economic Growth

Definition:

In today's world, most countries measure the value of their economy by adding together the value of all the goods and services which are produced in that country. In that case, economic growth would simply mean the growth in the value of all the goods and services produced in an economy. This could mean that more things are being produced, or it could mean that the things being produced are of better quality, or more in demand.

There are a number of issues with this way of measuring economic growth. Many people have pointed out that it does not take into account peoples' happiness or well-being, that it ignores the damage done to

the environment, and that it encourages us to produce and consume for its own sake. For example, if a mining company comes and strip-mines an untouched rural area, this would be counted as economic growth so long as the value of the mining is more than the value of the farming and fishing that went on there. The fact that this rural area will be left polluted and damaged for long after the mining has stopped is not something that is measured in the common understanding of economic growth.



<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economicgrowth.asp>

Ecotourism

Definition:

Ecotourism is defined as “responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment, sustains the well-being of the local people, and involves interpretation and education” (TIES, 2015).

Ecotourism is about uniting conservation, communities, and sustainable travel. Ecotourism activities should adopt the following ecotourism principles:

- Minimize physical, social, behavioral, and psychological impacts.
- Build environmental and cultural awareness and respect.
- Provide positive experiences for both visitors and hosts, which implies that the hosts (local people) have consented to ecotourism.
- Provide direct financial benefits for conservation.
- Generate financial benefits for both local people and private industry.
- Deliver memorable interpretative experiences to visitors that help raise sensitivity to host countries’ political, environmental, and social climates.
- Design, construct and operate low-impact facilities.
- Recognize the rights and spiritual beliefs of the indigenous people in the community and work in partnership with them to create empowerment.



<https://ecotourism.org/what-is-ecotourism/>

Ecosocialism

Definition:

Ecosocialism brings together two complementary ways of thinking

about humans and the environment they live in. The “eco-” in ecosocialism comes from the science of ecology and its emphasis on the complex and dynamic interactions among the living and non-living components within an ecosystem. In particular ecologists understand how the life-supporting functions within an ecosystem can be disrupted by the behavior of one organism, for example, humans.

But ecology lacks a social analysis; it has no way of understanding how economic and political forces drive human behavior and social change can take place. Ecosocialism brings together the insights of ecology with the rich tradition of socialist thought and action, especially that associated with Marxism. Marxism shows that the ecological crisis is rooted in a destructive economic and political system, capitalism, and it provides ways of understanding how capitalism works and of envisioning a system beyond capitalism, in which production is driven by human need. Ecosocialists are fighting for a new sort of socialism, one that takes into account the place of human beings on the planet. Ecosocialists start on the basis that environmental degradation and social injustice stem from the same source: a world where profit is the highest goal. Ecosocialists believe that the emancipation of people from capital and its masters goes hand-in-hand with the emancipation of the earth and its biosphere from the cancer of capitalism. Thus, unlike most branches of the environmental movement, ecosocialism provides an overarching framework that sees links between different struggles. Ecosocialism is not a rigid and unchanging framework. All ecosocialists agree that capitalism has to go, but they also recognize that the only way forward is through collaboration with more mainstream/popular organizations that are not socialist. They also agree that a range of environmental reforms must be pursued, especially those that radicalize the people fighting for them and that bring together different branches of the environmental movement.



<https://systemchangenotclimatechange.org/ecosocialism/>

Environmental Degradation

Definition:

Environmental degradation is the deterioration of the *environment* through *depletion of resources* such as quality of *air*, *water* and *soil*; the destruction of *ecosystems*; *habitat destruction*; the *extinction* of *wildlife*; and *pollution*. It is defined as any change or disturbance to the environment perceived to be harmful or undesirable

When *natural habitats are destroyed* or natural resources are depleted, the environment is degraded.

Environmental degradation is a process through which the natural environment is compromised in some way, reducing the diversity of plant and animal life and the general health of the environment. This process can be entirely natural in origin, or it can be accelerated or caused by human activities.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_degradation

<https://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/en/concept/15154>

Exploit

Definition:

To use, especially for profit; to exploit a business opportunity.

To use selfishly for one's own ends: employers who exploit their workers.

As a verb, *exploit* commonly means to selfishly take advantage of someone in order to profit from them or otherwise benefit oneself.

But when the verb is applied to people, it is always used negatively. The noun form of the verb exploit is *exploitation*, and the adjective form is *exploitative*, as in exploitative practices.



<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/exploit>

Extraction

Definition:

The process of removing something, especially by force.

The process of removing a substance from the ground or from another substance.



<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/extraction>

Extractivism

Definition:

Extractivism is a short-sighted model of development seen around the world that exploits natural resources on a massive scale, creating significant economic profits for the powerful few in the short term, but too often resulting in little benefits for the communities where these resources are found. Instead, extractive industries contribute to serious social and environmental consequences, including the displacement of people from their homes and lands, human rights abuses against workers and local communities, air and water contamination, and deforestation and biodiversity loss. In many cases, they also contribute to climate change through the increased production of fossil fuels.



<https://www.columbancenter.org/what-extractivism>

Fait Accompli

Definition:

The noun *fait accompli*, pronounced “fate uh-COM-plee,” describes something that has already happened. It often refers to a change or decision made by some authority on behalf of the people who will actually be affected.

For example: If workers continue to strike after a change in their working conditions has taken effect, they’re protesting a *fait accompli*. The phrase *fait accompli* is French, and it literally means “an accomplished fact.”



<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/fait%20accompli>

Feminism

Definition:

bell hooks proposes a new definition of feminism, one that does not simply fight for the equality of women and men (of the same class) but of a movement that fights to end sexist oppression and exploitation without neglecting other forms of oppression such as racism, classism, imperialism and others. Each of these forms of oppression are interrelated and inseparably connected to each other through interlocking webs of oppression.

No one form of oppression deserves more attention than the other. Oppressions are multi-layered and they are embodied by sexism, racism, class elitism and imperialism. Consequently, all these are interrelated and inseparably connected to each other. The assumption that these factors can be separated from each other or that they have no impact on each other is wrongheaded and leads to “distorted, biased, and inaccurate” discussions on sexism and sexist oppression (hooks 1981, 12). As hooks suggests, individuals who fight for the eradication of sexism without supporting struggles to end racism or classism undermine their own efforts.

Individuals who fight for the eradication of racism or classism while supporting sexist oppression are helping to maintain the cultural basis of all forms of group oppression. While they may initiate successful reforms, their efforts will not lead to revolutionary change. The issue of class must first be confronted before females could unite together to fight patriarchy. Oppression by virtue of patriarchy can only be confronted if the issue of class is acknowledged. Accordingly, feminist liberation can only happen if class elitism is challenged.



<https://vc.bridgew.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2207&context=jiws>
<https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwir-Kug08f0AhUfQkEAHF-yBNEQFnoECBkQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fnomadit.co.uk%2Fconference%2Ffabricaknows%2Fpaper%2F58023%2Fpaper-download.pdf&usq=AOvVaw3Ztc3wlwm5zneY3kyvBwxA>

Financialization

Definition:

Today, we can divide most countries' economies into two parts. There is the "real" economy, which is all of the actual making, buying, and selling of goods and services - from gold mining to teaching. Then there is the "financial" economy, which covers the buying, selling, and creation of money and financial instruments like stocks and bonds. The further removed one gets from the real economy, the closer one gets to the financial economy.

In order to explain this, let us say I own a truck that moves goods between cities. If a farmer pays me to take her fruit to a supermarket, then this is part of the real economy. But let's say I want to sell a share in my trucking business, and so I sell 25% of it to my friend. I get my friend's money, and my friend gets a note saying that he will receive 25% of the money my truck brings in. This takes us further away from the real economy, because no actual goods or services have been exchanged. Now, let's say my friend bundles together all of the shares he owns, and sells them to someone else. At this point we are fully in the financial economy, because we are several degrees removed from any real activity.

Financialization is a process whereby financial markets, financial

institutions, and financial elites gain greater influence over economic policy and economic outcomes. Financialization transforms the functioning of economic systems at both the macro and micro levels. Its principal impacts are to (1) elevate the significance of the financial sector relative to the real sector, (2) transfer income from the real sector to the financial sector, and (3) increase income inequality and contribute to wage stagnation. Additionally, there are reasons to believe that financialization may put the economy at risk of debt deflation and prolonged recession.

Financialization operates through three different conduits: changes in the structure and operation of financial markets, changes in the behavior of nonfinancial corporations, and changes in economic policy. Countering financialization calls for a multifaceted agenda that (1) restores policy control over financial markets, (2) challenges the neoliberal economic policy paradigm encouraged by financialization, (3) makes corporations responsive to interests of stakeholders other than just financial markets, and (4) reforms the political process so as to diminish the influence of corporations and wealthy elites.



https://www.levyinstitute.org/pubs/wp_525.pdf

Financial Institutions

Definition:

A financial institution (FI) is a company engaged in the business of dealing with financial and monetary transactions such as deposits, loans, investments, and currency exchange. Financial institutions encompass a broad range of business operations within the financial services sector including banks, trust companies, insurance companies, brokerage firms, and investment dealers.

National and international development finance institutions (DFIs) are specialised development banks or subsidiaries set up to support private sector development in developing countries. They are usually majority-owned by national governments and source their capital from national or international development funds or benefit from government guarantees. This ensures their creditworthiness, which enables them to raise large amounts of money on international capital markets and provide financing on very competitive terms.



<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/financialinstitution.asp>

<https://www.oecd.org/development/development-finance-institutions-private-sector-development.htm>

Free, Prior And Informed Consent (FPIC)

Free

The consent is free, given voluntary and without coercion, intimidation or manipulation. A process that is self-directed by the community from whom consent is being sought, unencumbered by coercion, expectations or timelines that are externally imposed.

Informed

The engagement and type of information that should be provided prior to seeking consent and also as part of the ongoing consent process.

Prior

The consent is sought sufficiently in advance of any authorisation or commencement of activities.

Consent

A collective decision made by the right holder and reached through customary decision-making processes of the communities.



<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/our-pillars/fpic/en/>

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

Definition:

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is a kind of investment where an investor in one country either opens a new company in another country, or buys a controlling stake in an existing company in that other country. FDI is a large-scale investment, and it gives the investor direct control over a business in another country. In this way, FDI is different from other forms of investment, where an investor might simply purchase some stocks from a foreign company without being able to control it.



https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/finance-and-investment/foreign-direct-investment-fdi/indicator-group/english_9a523b18-en

Full Disclosure

Definition:

In simple terms, it means “everything you need to know”. Full disclosure is when a company or individual is required to reveal the complete truth, all necessary and relevant information, regarding a matter necessary for another party to know before entering into a sale, contract, or a development project.



<https://www.upcounsel.com/full-disclosure-definition>

Global North/ Global South Divide

Definition:

The concept of a gap between the Global North and the Global South in terms of development and wealth.

In the 1980s, the Brandt Line was developed as a way of showing how the world was geographically split into relatively richer and poorer nations. According to this model:

- Richer countries are almost all located in the Northern Hemisphere, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand.
- Poorer countries are mostly located in tropical regions and in the Southern Hemisphere.

However over time it was realised that this view was too simplistic. Countries such as Argentina, Malaysia and Botswana all have above global average GDP per capita, yet still appear in the 'Global South'. Conversely, countries such as Ukraine appear to be now amongst a poorer set of countries by the same measure.

Despite very significant development gains globally which have raised many millions of people out of absolute poverty, there is substantial evidence that inequality between the world's richest and poorest countries is widening. In 1820 western Europe's per capita income was three times bigger than Africa's but by 2000 it was thirteen times as big. In addition, in 2013, Oxfam reported that the richest 85 people in the world owned the same amount of wealth as the poorest half of the world's population.

Today the world is much more complex than the Brandt Line depicts as many poorer countries have experienced significant economic and

social development. However, inequality within countries has also been growing and some commentators now talk of a 'Global North' and a 'Global South' referring respectively to richer or poorer communities which are found both within and between countries. For example, whilst India is still home to the largest concentration of poor people in a single nation it also has a very sizable middle class and a very rich elite.

There are many causes for these inequalities including the availability of natural resources; different levels of health and education; the nature of a country's economy and its industrial sectors; international trading policies and access to markets; how countries are governed and international relationships between countries; conflict within and between countries; and a country's vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change.



<https://www.rgs.org/CMSPages/GetFile.aspx?nodeguid=9c1ce781-9117-4741-af0a-a6a8b75f32b4&lang=en-GB>

Globalization

Definition:

Globalization means the speedup of movements and exchanges (of human beings, goods, and services, capital, technologies or cultural practices) all over the planet. One of the effects of globalization is that it promotes and increases interactions between different regions and populations around the globe.

According to WHO, globalization can be defined as " the increased interconnectedness and interdependence of peoples and countries. It is generally understood to include two inter-related elements: the opening of international borders to increasingly fast flows of goods,

services, finance, people and ideas; and the changes in institutions and policies at national and international levels that facilitate or promote such flows.”

According to the *Committee for Development Policy* (a subsidiary body of the United Nations), from an economic point of view, globalization can be defined as:

“The increasing interdependence of world economies as a result of the growing scale of cross-border trade of commodities and services, the flow of international capital and the wide and rapid spread of technologies. It reflects the continuing expansion and mutual integration of market frontiers and the rapid growing significance of information in all types of productive activities and marketization are the two major driving forces for economic globalization.”



<https://youmatter.world/en/definition/definitions-globalization-definition-benefits-effects-examples/>

Government

Definition:

The group of people who control and make decisions for a country, state, etc.

A particular system used for controlling a country, state, etc.

The process or manner of controlling a country, state, etc.

Therefore, government can be defined by the people involved, the system in place, or the process in use.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/government>

Human Rights Standards

Definition:

The term “human rights standard” refers to the level or quality of life that must be met under these laws. For example, “standard of living” refers to the level at which people have a quality of life; human rights standards of living are the necessary things (such as food, water, housing, and so on) which people need to have their human rights met.

Human rights standards should be seen then as a minimum required level which States should not go below. Human rights are about ensuring minimum standards. As it is sometimes expressed, human rights are like a floor, and not a ceiling: they define the bottom level and not the top.



<http://shapesea.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/HR-Textbook-Ch-2-International-Standards-Ed-1.pdf>

Human Rights Violations

Definition:

A violation of economic, social and cultural rights occurs when a State fails in its obligations to ensure that they are enjoyed without discrimination or in its obligation to respect, protect and fulfil them. Often a violation of one of the rights is linked to a violation of other rights. Violations are the same as abuses.

A few examples of violations of economic, social and cultural rights include:

- Forcibly evicting people from their homes (the right to adequate

- housing)
- Contaminating water, for example, with waste from State-owned facilities (the right to health)
 - Failure to ensure a minimum wage sufficient for a decent living (rights at work)
 - Failure to prevent starvation in all areas and communities in the country (freedom from hunger)
 - Denying access to information and services related to sexual and reproductive health (the right to health)
 - Systematically segregating children with disabilities from mainstream schools (the right to education)
 - Failure to prevent employers from discriminating in recruitment (based on sex, disability, race, political opinion, social origin, HIV status, etc.) (The right to work)
 - Failure to prohibit public and private entities from destroying or contaminating food and its source, such as arable land and water (the right to food)
 - Failure to provide for a reasonable limitation of working hours in the public and private sector (rights at work)
 - Banning the use of minority or indigenous languages (the right to participate in cultural life)
 - Denying social assistance to people because of their status (e.g., people without a fixed domicile, asylum-seekers) (the right to social security)
 - Failure to ensure maternity leave for working mothers (protection of and assistance to the family)
 - Arbitrary and illegal disconnection of water for personal and domestic use (the right to water).



[https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/escr/pages/
whatareexamplesofviolationsofescr.aspx](https://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/escr/pages/whatareexamplesofviolationsofescr.aspx)

Illicit Financial Flows

Definition:

Illicit financial flows (IFFs) are illegal movements of money or capital from one country to another. This movement can be classified as an illicit flow when funds are illegally earned, transferred, and/or utilized across an international border. Some examples of illicit financial flows might include:

- A drug cartel using trade-based money laundering techniques to mix legal money from the sale of used cars with illegal money from drug sales;
- An importer using trade misinvoicing to evade customs duties, value-added tax, or income taxes;
- A corrupt public official using an anonymous shell company to transfer dirty money to a bank account in the United States;
- A human trafficker carrying a briefcase of cash across the border and depositing it in a foreign bank; or
- A member of a terrorist organization wiring money from one region to an operative in another.

Illicit financial flows result in a loss of what are often desperately needed resources to fund public initiatives or critical investments. Collectively, for developing countries, this often represents hundreds of millions of dollars in lost or foregone tax revenues that could have otherwise been collected and used for supporting sustainable economic growth, creating jobs, reducing inequality, poverty, and addressing climate change, among other things. With billions of dollars estimated to be illegally leaving developing countries every year, this drain of public resources undermines the efforts of countries to mobilize more domestic resources in order to meet the internationally-agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the target date of 2030.



<https://gfintegrity.org/issue/illicit-financial-flows/>

Imperialism

Definition:

The word “imperialism” comes from the Latin term *imperium* which means “to command”. Imperialism is the policy or act of extending a country’s power into other territories or gaining control over another country’s politics or economics.

Imperialism can be achieved through settlement, sovereignty, or some indirect mechanisms of control. It has far-reaching effects and can influence economies, climate change, and matters of war.

Imperialism views economics as a “zero-sum” game in which there’s a finite amount of riches in the world. This theory contends that someone must become poorer in order for someone else to become wealthier.

Imperialism justifies expansion by force with a belief in social Darwinism, or “survival of the fittest”.

Imperialism has also contributed to *climate change*, because nature is viewed as nothing more than a resource to be exploited for the lowest possible price. Someone else must suffer through diminished resources or pollution if businesses in the developed world are to prosper in a zero-sum economy.

Many argue that imperialism is an outgrowth of capitalism. Hobson said that capitalist societies produce too much for their own economies to purchase.

Businesses don’t pay their workers enough to absorb excess supply. They invest in developing countries and seek to sell their goods and exploit natural resources as a result. Businesses lean on their governments to protect their own interests.



<https://www.thebalance.com/imperialism-definition-and-impacts-on-us-history-4773797>

Indigenous Peoples

Definition:

Collectively, the various African indigenous communities in South Africa are known as the Khoe-San / Khoisan, which comprises the San and the Khoekhoe. The main San groups include the San Khomani who reside mainly in the Kalahari region, and the Khwe and Xun, who reside primarily in Platfontein, Kimberley.

The Khoekhoe consist of the Nama who reside mainly in the Province of the North Cape; the Koran mainly in the provinces of Kimberley and Free State; the Griqua in the provinces of Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal; and Cape Khoekhoe in the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape, with increasing pockets in the provinces of Gauteng and Free State.

In contemporary South Africa, the Khoe-San communities exhibit a variety of socio-economic and cultural lifestyles and practices. The socio-political changes brought about by the current South African political system have created a space for the deconstruction of racially determined social categories of apartheid, such as "colour".

Indigenous peoples are the holders of unique languages, knowledge

systems and beliefs and possess invaluable knowledge of practices for the sustainable management of natural resources. They have a special relation to and use of their traditional land. Their ancestral land has a fundamental importance for their collective physical and cultural survival as peoples. Indigenous peoples hold their own diverse concepts of development, based on their traditional values, visions, needs and priorities.



<https://www.iwgia.org/en/south-africa.html>

https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/5session_factsheet1.pdf

Insulate

Definition:

To protect someone or something from something that might harm them or it.



<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/insulate>

Interim Protection Of Informal Land Rights Act (IPLIRA)

Definition:

The Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996 intends to protect customary and informal land use, ownership or occupation rights where property law does not apply. The IPLIRA intends:

- to provide for the temporary protection of certain rights to and interests in land which are not otherwise adequately protected by law; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.

The South African customary land tenure system is currently administered in terms of the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act 31 of 1996 (IPLIRA). As the name suggests, this is a temporary measure to protect vulnerable customary land rights while awaiting permanent communal land tenure legislation. In terms of section 2(1) of the IPLIRA, no person may be deprived of any informal right to land without his or her consent. This provision is subject to subsection (4) of the IPLIRA, the Expropriation Act 63 of 1975 or any other law that provides for the expropriation of land rights. Accordingly, section 2(4) states that no one may be deprived of his or her informal rights in land unless it is through the Expropriation Act, any valid land expropriation legislation or through custom that is endorsed by a majority of the community members.

Nevertheless, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) and the mineral right applicants habitually contravene this consent provision

by not including the beneficiaries of the IPILRA in the mineral right application process. The DMR awards licences without the communities' consent because the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA) authorises it to act as the custodian of mineral resources on behalf of all South Africans. When an application for mineral rights is received, it is the DMR's duty as a custodian to ensure that all the requirements of the MPRDA have been complied with. These levels of engagement, consent under the IPILRA and consultation in terms of the MPRDA, form the basis of the analysis of the decision of *Baleni v Minister of Mineral Resources*. Although the court decided that the acceptable level of engagement is consent in terms of the IPILRA, the argument can be made that consultation and consent are not mutually exclusive, and hence require reading the two pieces of legislation together.



<https://www.gov.za/documents/interim-protection-informal-land-rights-act>
Tlale, M. T. (2020). Conflicting Levels of Engagement under the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act and the Minerals and Petroleum Development Act: A Closer Look at the Xolobeni Community Dispute. Potchefstroom Electronic Law Journal, 23, 1–32.
<https://doi.org/10.17159/1727-3781/2020/v23i0a6856>

Intervention

Definition:

The act of interfering with the outcome or course especially of a condition or process (as to prevent harm or improve functioning).



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/intervention>

Justice

Definition:

Justice means giving each person what they deserve or, in more traditional terms, giving each person what is due to them. Justice and fairness are closely related terms that are often today used interchangeably. There have, however, also been more distinct understandings of the two terms. While justice usually has been used with reference to a standard of rightness, fairness often has been used with regard to an ability to judge without reference to one's feelings or interests; fairness has also been used to refer to the ability to make judgments that are not overly general but that are concrete and specific to a particular case.

In any case, a notion of being treated as one deserves is crucial to both justice and fairness. The foundations of justice can be traced to the notions of social stability, interdependence, and equal dignity. As the ethicist John Rawls has pointed out, the stability of a society—or any group, for that matter—depends upon the extent to which the members of that society feel that they are being treated justly.

When some of society's members come to feel that they are subject to unequal treatment, the foundations have been laid for social unrest, disturbances, and strife. The members of a community, Rawls holds, depend on each other, and they will retain their social unity only to the extent that their institutions are just. Moreover, as the philosopher Immanuel Kant and others have pointed out, human beings are all equal in this respect: they all have the same dignity, and in virtue of this dignity they deserve to be treated as equals. Whenever individuals are treated unequally on the basis of characteristics that are arbitrary and irrelevant, their fundamental human dignity is violated. Justice, then, is a central part of ethics and should be given due consideration in our moral lives. In evaluating any moral decision, we must ask whether our actions treat all persons equally. If not, we

must determine whether the difference in treatment is justified: are the criteria we are using relevant to the situation at hand? But justice is not the only principle to consider in making ethical decisions.

Sometimes principles of justice may need to be overridden in favour of other kinds of moral claims such as rights or society's welfare. Nevertheless, justice is an expression of our mutual recognition of each other's basic dignity, and an acknowledgement that if we are to live together in an interdependent community we must treat each other as equals.

For instance, social justice is the notion that everyone deserves equal economic, political, and social opportunities irrespective of race, gender, or religion. Distributive justice refers to the equitable allocation of assets in society. Environmental justice is the fair treatment of all people with regard to environmental burdens and benefits.

Restorative or corrective justice seeks to make whole those who have suffered unfairly. Retributive justice seeks to punish wrongdoers objectively and proportionately. And procedural justice refers to implementing legal decisions in accordance with fair and unbiased processes.

Justice is one of the most important moral values in the spheres of law and politics. Legal and political systems that maintain law and order are desirable, but they cannot accomplish either unless they also achieve justice.



<https://ethicsunwrapped.utexas.edu/glossary/justice>

<https://www.scu.edu/ethics/ethics-resources/ethical-decision-making/justice-and-fairness/>

Jurisprudence

Definition:

Jurisprudence, or legal theory, is the theoretical study of law. Scholars of jurisprudence seek to explain the nature of law in its most general form and provide a deeper understanding of legal reasoning and analogy, legal systems, legal institutions, and the role of law in society.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurisprudence>

Legal Instrument

Definition:

Legal instrument is a *legal term* that is used for any formally executed written *document* that can be formally attributed to its author, records and formally expresses a legally enforceable act, process, or contractual duty, obligation, or right and therefore evidences that act, process, or agreement. Examples include a *certificate, deed, bond, contract, will, legislative act, notarial act*, court *writ* or process, or any *law* passed by a competent *legislative body* in *municipal* (domestic) or *international law*.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legal_instrument

Legislation

Definition:

Legislation usually refers to either a collection of laws, or the process of making new laws. Legislation, together with judicial precedent and custom are sources of South African statute, case and customary law respectively, in other words, means through which legal norms come into force and have effect.

- The Constitution of South Africa directly influences the other sources of law. It sets out the structure of the Government.
- Legislation is subject to the Constitution.
- Legislation is passed by the Government (Parliament in particular) and signed by the President in order to be binding.
- Legislation binds the whole community.
- Examples of legislation are, the Consumer Protection Act 68 of 2008 and the National Credit Act 34 of 2005 (legislation incorporates the word "Act").



http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1727-37812011000400005

<https://www.legalwise.co.za/help-yourself/quicklaw-guides/introduction-sa-law>

Litigation

Definition:

The act, process, or practice of settling a dispute in a court of law
A lawsuit/court case.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/litigation>

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/litigation>

Livelihood

Definition:

A person's livelihood refers to their "means of securing the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing) of life". Livelihood is defined as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, medicine, shelter, clothing. An individual's livelihood involves the capacity to acquire aforementioned necessities in order to satisfy the basic needs of themselves and their household. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and provides dignity. For instance, a fisherman's livelihood depends on the availability and accessibility of fish.



<https://www.fao.org/3/a0273e/a0273e04.htm>

Market Economy

Definition:

A market economy is a type of economic system where supply and demand regulate the economy, rather than government intervention. A true free market economy is an economy in which all resources are owned by individuals. The decisions about the allocation of those resources are made by individuals without government intervention. There are no completely “free-enterprises” or market economies. In a market economy, the producer gets to decide what to produce, how much to produce, what to charge customers for those goods, and what to pay employees. These decisions in a free-market economy are influenced by the pressures of competition, supply, and demand.

One of the most important characteristics of a market economy, also called a free enterprise economy, is the role of a limited government. Most economic decisions are made by buyers and sellers, not the government. A competitive market economy promotes the efficient use of its resources. It is a self-regulating and self-adjusting economy. No significant economic role for the government is deemed necessary.

In a market economy, almost everything is owned by individuals and private businesses- not by the government. Natural and capital resources like equipment and buildings are not government-owned. The goods and services produced in the economy are privately owned. This private ownership, combined with the freedom to negotiate legally binding contracts, permits people to obtain and use resources

as they choose.

A market economy has freedom of choice and free enterprise. Private entrepreneurs are free to get and use resources and use them to produce goods and services. They are free to sell these goods and services in markets of their choice. Consumers are free to buy the goods and services that best fill their wants and needs. Workers are free to seek any jobs for which they are qualified.

A market economy is driven by the motive of self-interest. Consumers have the motive of trying to get the greatest benefits from their budgets. Entrepreneurs try to get the highest profits for their businesses. Workers try to get the highest possible wages and salaries. Owners of capital resources try to get the highest possible prices from the rent or sale of their resources. This “invisible hand” of self-interest is the driving force of a market economy.

Competition is another important characteristic of a market economy. Instead of government regulation, competition limits abuse of economic power by one business or individual against another. Each competitor tries to further their own self-interest. This economic rivalry means that buyers and sellers are free to enter or leave any

market. It also means that buyers and sellers are acting independently in the marketplace. When businesses compete for customers, they want to sell their goods or services at the lowest possible price while still earning a profit for themselves. Consumers compete for goods and services. If the supply of a needed good or service is low, the consumer must pay a higher price. Consumers must compete to get goods or services by paying more or going out of their way to buy the products they need or want.

A system of markets and prices working together are the structure of a market economy, not the central planning by government. A market brings buyers and sellers together. The wants of buyers and sellers are registered on the supply and demand sides of various markets. The outcome of these choices is a system of product and resource prices. Prices are the guideposts on which buyers and sellers make and revise their free choices in furthering their self-interests.



<https://www.hickmanmills.org/cms/lib3/MO01001730/Centricity/Domain/794/Characteristics%20of%20a%20Market%20Economy.htm>

Mineral And Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA)

Definition:

The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act outlines the South African state's basic policies and legislation for the mining and petroleum sector.

The objects of this Act are to—

- recognise the internationally accepted right of the State to exercise sovereignty over all the mineral and petroleum resources within the Republic;
- give effect to the principle of the State's custodianship of the nation's mineral and petroleum resources;
- promote equitable access to the nation's mineral and petroleum resources to all the people of South Africa;
- substantially and meaningfully expand opportunities for historically disadvantaged persons, including women, to enter the mineral and petroleum industries and to benefit from the exploitation of the nation's mineral and petroleum resources;
- promote economic growth and mineral and petroleum resources development in the Republic;
- promote employment and advance the social and economic welfare of all South Africans;
- provide for security of tenure in respect of prospecting, exploration, mining and production operations;
- give effect to section 24 of the Constitution by ensuring that the nation's mineral and petroleum resources are developed in an orderly and ecologically sustainable manner while promoting justifiable social and economic development; and
- (ensure that holders of mining and production rights contribute

towards the socio-economic development of the areas in which they are operating.



<http://www.energy.gov.za/files/esources/pdfs/energy/liquidfuels/act28r.pdf>

Mobilization

Definition:

The act of organizing or preparing something, such as a group of people, for a purpose.



<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mobilization>

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA)

Definition:

The South African National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 intends:

- to provide for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote cooperative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.



<https://www.gov.za/documents/national-environmental-management-act>

Neoliberalism

Definition:

Neoliberalism usually refers to a set of political and economic policies and ideas which are supposed to result in economic growth and development by supporting free-market capitalism. Neoliberals believe in doing away with most of the rules and regulations on the private sector, encouraging free trade between countries and the creation of international markets, and in the providing of basic services such as education and healthcare through the for-profit private sector rather than the public sector. At its core, neoliberalism is about trying to make sure that the private sector is as profitable as possible, while the state plays as small a role in the economy as possible.

The ideas that make up neoliberalism are not new, but people started using the term in the late 1970s and 1980s as a way to describe the solutions that were being put forward to the economic issues many countries were facing at the time. The most infamous example of neoliberalism can be found in the structural adjustment programmes forced onto African and South American countries by international organisations like the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. Structural adjustment programmes were conditions attached to loans granted by the IMF and WB, and they included a number of core neoliberal ideas like privatizing public services, taking away trade barriers and import taxes or tariffs, and cutting government spending or reducing government debt through harsh budget cuts known as austerity.



<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17436985/>

<http://www.corpwatch.org/article/what-neoliberalism>

<https://theconversation.com/what-exactly-is-neoliberalism-84755>

One-Commodity Economy

Definition:

A one-commodity economy is a national economy that has been built around the production and export of one or two commodities, such as gold or copper. Such specialization emerged in most of the colonial and dependent countries after they were drawn into the world capitalist economic system.

As capitalism in the Western European countries moved from manufacturing production toward large-scale industry, the flow of inexpensive machine-produced goods to the colonies increased. This led to mass impoverishment of native artisans and the capture of the internal markets of the colonies by foreign suppliers.

At the same time, the creation of plantations and crude extractive industries forced the local populace to adopt these economic activities; in this way the colonial powers transformed the countries they had enslaved into exporters of specialized commodities.

Single-commodity specialization became more popular as free competition capitalism grew into imperialism. As colonial conquests expanded, an increasing number of Asian, African, and Latin American countries were drawn into the spheres of influence of the imperialist states and were compelled to adopt single-commodity specialization. As a general rule, the nature of this specialization was determined entirely by the needs of the imperialist states and the interests of their monopolies.

Single-commodity specialization leads to irrational use of natural resources, obstructs the establishment of any large-scale manufacturing industry, and maintains the developing countries' dependence on the imperialist states. The economic disproportions thus created force these countries to satisfy a significant proportion of

the basic needs of their population through imports.

Frequent declines in capitalist market prices for particular types of raw materials and foodstuffs have grave effects on the hard currency income of the developing countries. Already long established, single-commodity specialization continues in many developing countries even after they achieve political independence. The overcoming of single-commodity specialization is an essential condition for the developing countries' achievement of economic self-reliance.



<https://encyclopedia2.thefreedictionary.com/Single-Commodity+Specialization>

Patriarchy

Definition:

Patriarchy refers to the way in which society is structured so as to create sex or gender based oppression, where men are placed in the dominant role over women, and where men and women are given roles which they are expected to fill.

Patriarchy is made up of structures or institutions that exclude women from participation in, or contact with, spaces of higher power, or

what are believed to be the spaces of greatest power economically, politically, culturally and religiously. Patriarchy is produced by and at the same time promotes, a mindset based on dichotomous (opposite), hierarchical and sexualized thinking. This mindset divides reality into two opposite categories placing all of perceived reality either into things and acts associated with masculinity or femininity.



<http://www.learnwhr.org/wp-content/uploads/D-Facio-What-is-Patriarchy.pdf>

People's Power

Definition:

People's power refers to the potential that ordinary citizens in a democracy have to change situations that they believe are unjust. Their power comes from their ability to stand together as a group to confront an issue, to use democratic avenues to influence government policy or public opinion, and to sustain their actions over a period of time. Their campaigns to address injustice can include demonstrations, strikes, media publicity, action through the courts, and direct appeals to the government to make policy changes.



https://www.civicsandcitizenship.edu.au/cce/people_power_introduction,29596.html

Permanent People's Tribunal

Definition:

The Permanent Peoples' Tribunal (PPT) was established in Bologna, Italy in 1979. It is a public opinion tribunal that is independent from state authorities. Its work is based on the principles of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Peoples proclaimed in Algiers in 1976. The tribunal applies international human rights law to the cases presented before it and is a platform to give recognition, visibility and a voice to marginalised peoples suffering violations of their fundamental rights.

The PPT goes beyond individual criminal responsibility. It assesses the responsibility of states, business corporations and international organisations, with the aim of generating truth, memory and moral reparation.

“The Tribunal's competence extends to serious and systematic violations of the rights of peoples, whether committed by states, by authorities other than states, or by private groups or organisations. The Tribunal is competent to give judgements on any international crime, specifically on crimes against peace and humanity, genocide, any

infringement of the fundamental rights of peoples and minorities, grave and systematic violations of the rights and freedoms of individuals. In the context of the global challenges introduced by globalization and the financialization of the economy, the PPT has developed a new area of research on corporate crimes.”

The PPT seeks to give visibility and voice to tell the stories of the violations suffered, and to analyse, evaluate and judge the causes and perpetrators of crimes. It provides an alternative for those peoples who find no response from national and international institutions which officially represent the law of states.

The PPT is built around an international network of experts, social actors and scholars recognised for their independence and competence. It does not have the power to translate rulings into practical corrective or punitive decisions.

Opinion tribunals are also a means to push judicial bodies such as the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice to play a more proactive role and to reinforce their impartiality.



<http://permanentpeoplestribunal.org/mandate-and-functions/?lang=en>

Promotion Of Access To Information Act (PAIA)

Definition:

Section 32 of the South African Constitution states:

- “Everyone has a right of access to any information held by the state and any information held by another person that is required for the exercise or protection of any rights.”
- The Promotion of Access to Information Act, No. 2 of 2000 (PAIA) was enacted to give effect to the constitutional right of access to information. PAIA came into operation on 9 March 2001.
- In terms of the Constitution and PAIA, all people in South Africa, including non-nationals, can request information from public and private bodies.

OBJECTIVES OF PAIA:

- To promote transparency, accountability and effective governance of all public and private bodies
- To assist members of the public to effectively scrutinize and participate in decision making by public bodies
- To ensure that the state promotes a human rights culture and social justice

- To encourage openness
- To establish voluntary and mandatory mechanisms or procedures which give effect to the right of access to information in a speedy, inexpensive and effortless manner



<https://www.sahrc.org.za/index.php/understanding-paia>

Policy

Definition:

Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions. Policy decisions often affect how resources are used and allocated in society.

In a nutshell, public policy seeks to achieve a desired goal that is considered to be in the best interest of all members of society. Examples include clean air, clean water, good health, high employment, an innovative economy, active trade, high educational attainment, decent and affordable housing, minimal levels of poverty, improved literacy, low crime and a socially cohesive society, to name a few.



<https://maytree.com/wp-content/uploads/544ENG.pdf>

Protection Of Personal Information Act (POPIA)

Definition:

The Protection of Personal Information Act is a South African act concerned with regulating how information is used.

The POPIA was established:

- to promote the protection of personal information processed by public and private bodies;
- to introduce certain *conditions* so as to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information;
- to provide for the establishment of an *Information Regulator*;
- to exercise certain powers and to perform certain duties and functions in terms of *this Act* and the *Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000*;
- to provide for the issuing of *codes of conduct*;
- to provide for the rights of persons regarding *unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision making*;
- to regulate the flow of personal information *across the borders of the Republic*; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.



<https://popia.co.za/act/>

Public-Private Partnership

Definition:

Public-private partnerships are contracts where a private company is hired to do something normally done by the government. For example, the government might contract a private company to fix a damaged national road, or to run a grant payment system. Public-private partnerships usually follow a tendering process, where private companies put out bids competing with each other for the contract.



<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/p/public-private-partnerships.asp>

Rights

Definition:

A right is something a person has which people think should not be taken away. It is a rule about what a person is allowed to do or have. A right is different from a privilege, which is something that must be earned. Rights may be put into *laws*, so they have *legal* protection.



<https://dictionary.law.com/Default.aspx?selected=1857>

Right To Say No

Definition:

The concept of the “Right to say No”, based on the concept of “Free Prior and Informed Consent” (FPIC), is an important step towards the right to self-determined development. It stresses the communities’ fundamental right to not only be involved in and informed about the plans, but also, in cases of unsatisfying outcomes of negotiating processes, to finally say “No” to the proposals. This essential notion not only amplifies communities’ voices and puts them in a more equitable position, but also puts pressure on corporations to respect indigenous knowledge and customary law. The right to say “No” to mining and extractivism is therefore also the right to say “Yes” to self-determined living and gives communities a concrete instrument to come up with their own development model through grassroot processes and law from below.



<https://aidc.org.za/want-right-say-no/>

Regulation

Definition:

Refers to the creation of targeted rules, typically accompanied by some *authoritative* mechanism for monitoring and enforcing *compliance*.



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/regulation>

Repression

Definition:

Repression is the threat to subdue or act of subduing someone by institutional or physical force. Political violence is a particular form of repression involving the threat to use or actual use of physical force to achieve political goals. Acts of repression and/or political violence often violate fundamental human rights, and are sometimes referred to as human rights abuse.

Repressive agents may be law enforcement, police, military forces, militia, mercenaries, and so on, so long as they are seen as—and actually function as—legitimate extensions of the government.

As Davenport (2007a, p. 3) notes, repression can include “a wide variety of intimidation efforts employed by political authorities to influence those within their territorial jurisdiction: overt and covert; violent and nonviolent; state, state-sponsored (e.g., militias), and state-affiliated (e.g., death squads); successful and unsuccessful.”



<https://oxfordre.com/politics/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.001.0001/acrefore-9780190228637-e-32>

Resist

Definition:

To *stand firm* (against); not *yield* (to); *fight* (against)



<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/resist>

Self-Determination

Definition:

Self-determination generally refers to the ability for a people to choose their own government and political status; their ability to make political choices and govern themselves. Self-determination is a collective human right of peoples. It can mean many things: freedom from political and economic domination by others; self-government and the freedom to make decisions about family, community, culture and country. It can take many forms, from regional agreements to community constitutions, depending on each community's needs and aspirations.

The right of self-determination for all peoples was first enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*. It has however been the subject of extensive debate and controversy. Both the content of the right as well as who can assert it continue to evolve in international law.

According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (the ICCPR), "all peoples have the right of self-determination." By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. The right to self-determination also has its economic content which gives the peoples the right to freely 'dispose of their natural wealth

and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law.

The phrase 'all peoples' – instead of 'everyone'- attached to the right to self-determination indicates that the right to self-determination is a collective right; that is, only a 'people', not an individual, can exercise the right.

In the community development sector, self-determination is a collective right. It is the power and responsibility taken by the community for their own lives and development. It covers the perception of freedom in the socio-economic, political, cultural and the context of existence in which people live, socialize, raise families, participate in the community activities, vote, work, and relate to each other. The concept of community self-determination is the empowerment of the community to organize for social rights and justice for themselves and their peers.

Increasingly indigenous peoples are developing and implementing their own approaches to self-determined development in order to maintain and revive their knowledge systems and practices, protect their territories, and re-envision and reclaim their futures.



<https://minorityrights.org/law/self-determination/>

SLAPP Suit

Definition:

SLAPPs are Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation. These damaging lawsuits suppress free speech and healthy debate by targeting those who communicate with their government or speak out on issues of public interest.

SLAPPs are used to silence and harass critics, especially activists, by forcing them to spend money to defend these baseless lawsuits. SLAPP filers don't go to court to seek justice. Rather, SLAPPs are intended to intimidate those who disagree with them or their activities by draining the target's financial resources.

SLAPPs are effective because even a meritless lawsuit can take years and many thousands of Rand(sic) to defend. To end or prevent a SLAPP, those who speak out on issues of public interest frequently agree to muzzle themselves, apologize, or "correct" statements.



<https://anti-slapp.org/what-is-a-slapp>

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

Definition:

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is a regional economic community comprising 16 Member States; *Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar,*

Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Established in 1992, SADC is committed to *regional integration* and *poverty eradication* within Southern Africa through *economic development* and ensuring *peace and security*.



<https://www.sadc.int/about-sadc>

Solidarity

Definition:

Political solidarity usually involves one group acting in support of another, even though *groups may not be affected equally by injustices*.

The concept of political solidarity is crucial for addressing *existing social inequalities*. *Political solidarity* revolves around issues of inequality related to class, racism, sexism and other forms of oppression.

It's helpful to remember three aspects of solidarity:

Solidarity is always about relationships. We cannot be in solidarity alone. Who are we in solidarity with and what defines that relationship?

Solidarity always requires us to be intentional about our commitments. What is the aim of our solidarity and where do those commitments come from?

Solidarity requires actions that also change us, perhaps even a sacrifice. What am I willing to do and give up in order to ensure the well-being of others, whether they are like or unlike me?



<https://theconversation.com/what-is-solidarity-during-coronavirus-and-always-its-more-than-were-all-in-this-together-135002>

State

Definition:

A state is a political organization of society or the institutions of *government*. The concept of the state is different from the concept of government. A government is the particular group of people that controls the state apparatus at a given time. In other words, governments are the means through which state power is employed; for example, by applying the rule of law. The concept of the state is also different from the concept of a nation, which refers to a large geographical area, and the people therein who perceive themselves as having a common identity. The state is a political and geopolitical entity; the nation is a cultural or ethnic entity. The term nation state implies that the two geographically coincide.



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/state-sovereign-political-entity>
<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/government-and-the-state/>

Statutory Law

Definition:

Statute law or Legislation is an important source of law in South Africa. They are the written laws as set out by the parliament and provincial legislatures (competent authorities) and form the basis on which the law of South Africa is founded.

Statute law or Legislative law in South Africa comprises of the following:

The Constitution: This is the most important source of law in South Africa. If parliament were to pass a law in contradiction with the constitution, the law would be invalid.

Customary Law: This applies to laws that are not written laws, but rather are laws that have become accepted in community and have passed from generation to generation (Havenga, P. et al. 2009).

Judgment of the courts: The most important judgment of the courts come from the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court of Appeal and the High Courts.

Old Authorities: Ancient Roman Law and certain Dutch laws still apply in South Africa today.

Foreign law: If none of the above sources can provide any guidance to a judge, they may turn to the laws of other modern countries for a solution.



<https://www.lawteacher.net/free-law-essays/contract-law/statute-law-as-an-important-source-of-south-african-law-contract-law-essay.php>

Status Quo

Definition:

The *status quo* is the state of *affairs* that *exists* at a particular time.



<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/status-quo>

Strategy

Definition:

Strategy is where you will focus your efforts to achieve your goals, and how you will succeed—or, “where to play and how to win.” It defines a specific course of action that will take you from where you are now to where you want to be.



<https://www.braintraffic.com/insights/what-is-strategy-and-why-should-you-care>

Subsidiary company

Definition:

A subsidiary is a company that belongs to another company, which is usually referred to as the *parent company* or the *holding company*. The parent holds a controlling interest in the subsidiary company, meaning it has or controls more than half of its stock. In cases where a subsidiary is 100% owned by another firm, the subsidiary is referred to as a *wholly owned subsidiary*.



<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/subsidiary.asp>

Substantive

Definition:

Having substance : involving matters of major or *practical* importance to all concerned.



<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/substantive>

Tactics

Definition:

Tactics are the *methods* that you *choose* to use in order to *achieve* what you *want* in a particular *situation*.



<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/tactic>

Traditional Khoi–San Leadership Act (TKLA)

Definition:

The Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act 3 of 2019 is a South African act dealing with the rights and recognition of traditional and Khoi-San communities. The Act aims:

- to provide for the recognition of traditional and Khoi-San communities, leadership positions and for the withdrawal of such recognition;
- to provide for the functions and roles of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;
- to provide for the recognition, establishment, functions, roles and administration of kingship or queenship councils, principal traditional councils, traditional councils, Khoi-San councils and traditional sub-councils, as well as the support to such councils;
- to provide for the establishment, composition and functioning of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders;
- to provide for the establishment of provincial houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;
- to provide for the establishment and composition of local houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders;
- to provide for the establishment and operation of the Commission on Khoi-San Matters;
- to provide for a code of conduct for members of the National House, provincial houses, local houses and all traditional and Khoi-San councils;
- to provide for regulatory powers of the Minister and Premiers;
- to provide for transitional arrangements;
- to amend certain Acts;
- to provide for the repeal of legislation; and
- to provide for matters connected therewith.



<https://www.gov.za/documents/traditional-and-khoi-san-leadership-act-3-2019-28-nov-2019-0000>

Transnational Corporation

Definition:

Transnational corporations (TNCs) are large companies that operate in more than one country. Unilever, McDonalds and Apple are all examples of TNCs.

TNCs tend to have offices and headquarters located in the developed world. They often have factories in countries that are not as economically developed to take advantage of cheaper labour.

Transnational corporations are among the world's biggest economic institutions. Some experts suggest that the 300 largest TNCs own or control at least one-quarter of the entire world's productive assets. This is worth about US \$5 trillion. It has been estimated that two thirds of all trade occurs between branches of the same TNCs.

This demonstrates the sheer scale and influence of TNCs in world trade.

Some TNCs are able to exert influence over developing countries directly through:

- diplomatic pressure on governments
- employing government officials involved in economic policy making
- making financial contributions to political parties
- bribery

Some TNCs enlist the help of developed governments to further or protect their interests in developing countries. Sometimes this has involved military force.

TNCs are collectively the world's most powerful economic force, but no intergovernmental organisation is charged with regulating their behaviour. This naturally favours the developed world and inhibits developing countries' development.



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3ttfr/revision/5>

Treaty

Definition:

Treaties are agreements between States. They usually occur in written form and are created after negotiations between the relevant States. Once a State has agreed to be a party to a treaty they must obey the rules within it. However, only parties to a treaty are bound by its rules. A bilateral treaty occurs between two States. A multilateral treaty occurs between more than two States. International organizations, such as the United Nations (UN), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the European Union (EU) were all established by multilateral treaties. A major role of the UN has been to draft such treaties, which individual States are then invited to sign. Treaties are the most important source of international law today because they are better defined than other sources. In addition, States that have had a hand in drafting a law will be much happier to comply with it, and will have a more accurate knowledge of it.

"A treaty is an agreement governed by international law between States, which creates legal obligations on those States who voluntarily agree to be bound by it. The law of treaty interpretation is governed by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969). This convention defines a treaty as "an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law."



<http://shapesea.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/HR-Textbook-Ch-2-International-Standards-Ed-1.pdf>

United Nations Declaration On The Rights Of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

Definition:

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) was adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday, 13 September 2007. The Declaration is an international statement on the rights of indigenous peoples. It establishes a universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world and it elaborates on existing human rights standards and fundamental freedoms as they apply to the specific situation of indigenous peoples.



<https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

Universal

Definition:

Describes something for everything or everyone.
It applies to all cases; of worldwide scope or applicability.



<https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/universal>

Wage Evasion

Definition:

When large companies take their money overseas through profit shifting or illicit financial flows, this is often called tax evasion. However, this is only part of the story. When companies move their money out of the country, it is not just the government that loses out on their claim to some of these profits. Workers also lose out on the share that they can demand during wage bargaining.

This is best explained through an example. Imagine a company with a subsidiary in South Africa is recording R100mn in profit before tax. South Africa has a corporate tax rate of 25%, and so the company would need to pay R25mn in tax to the government. This company then decides to shift this R100mn overseas to another branch in a tax haven (see the definition for Base Erosion and Profit Shifting to see how this is done) in order to save R25mn in tax overall. The South African government has now lost out on R25mn in tax revenue. But for workers at the South African branch, their company is now R100mn poorer, and they will struggle to negotiate for higher wages. This is why we say that profit shifting is wage evasion, not just tax evasion.

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