



In the spirit of Ubuntu

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ON THE COVER

Main conference room at the
Department of International Relations
and Cooperation, OR Tambo Building,
in Rietondale, Pretoria.

This conference room has witnessed
first-hand the evolution, formulation
and execution of South Africa's foreign
policy. This is where major agreements
are signed, sealed and delivered.

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Looking at the achievements of this young democracy over the past couple of years, no one can doubt the key role South Africa plays on the international stage or its global influence. Worth mentioning is South Africa's inclusion in the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) grouping, our return to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for a second term and presiding over the successful and historic Climate Change Conference (COP17/CMP7) in Durban in 2011. Regionally and continentally, South Africa played a vital role as the former chair of the Southern African Development Community Troika and as a former member of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council.

We are truly grateful for the opportunities that we have received to play a meaningful role in creating a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world.

South Africa has handed the COP baton to Qatar, and we have pledged our support to the Qatar Presidency, both as the COP17/CMP7 President and as a party to the convention and protocol. Over the past two years, a lot of work has gone into ensuring that mutual trust and transparency in the multilateral process are restored and Doha must ensure that it continues. All parties need to reassure each other of the individual and collective political will to honour existing commitments, while working towards enhanced action. There must be a clear message that actions are being taken to move forward in implementing the Durban Outcome in a balanced way. We stand proud and confident as a nation that we have delivered on our mandate to the best of our ability. The Durban Outcome was a historic milestone and indeed set precedence for us to work harder to achieve more.

South Africa's two-year non-permanent membership of the UNSC comes to an end on 31 December 2012. We believe that we have played a constructive role, pursuing the interests of our country and the continent. A pressing priority remains the reform of international institutions, including the UNSC as Africa and Latin America are not represented as permanent members on the council. We believe we can play a critical role as a permanent member of the UNSC, advancing the interests of the continent.

From 1 January 2013, South Africa will move on to serve on another principal organ of the UN – the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). South Africa last served on ECOSOC from 2004 to 2006. ECOSOC is responsible for economic and social development matters of the world. Membership of ECOSOC will provide South Africa with an opportunity to contribute

to the strengthening and reform of the organ. It will provide an opportunity to be located at the centre of the debate on the global development agenda, including the acceleration of the implementation of the millennium development goals.

South Africa will also co-chair another strategic platform for the 2013 to 2016 period – the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). As co-chair, we will concentrate our efforts on ensuring a greater role for the African Union Commission (AUC) in the FOCAC process, as well as maintaining close relations with the regional economic communities. We welcome the positive contribution that the FOCAC has made towards infrastructure development, a significant increase in trade and investment, skills transfer through exchange programmes and people-to-people interactions. There is no doubt that the FOCAC has contributed positively to Africa's development.

Our struggle for a better life in South Africa is intertwined with our pursuit of a better Africa. Regional and continental integration is the foundation for Africa's socio-economic development and political unity. The strengthening of the AU and its structures is a strategic priority in deepening the continental integration process, with infrastructure development paving the way for improved intra-Africa trade. South Africa is elated that the leadership of the continent is united and has agreed that, in this Decade of African Women, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma should lead the AUC. The AU continues to champion the African Agenda, advancing and defending the interests of Africa in global affairs. At the top of our agenda is the need to ensure that our continent remains a zone of peace, stability and economic development, translating into the betterment of the lives of Africans.

Foreign policy in the 21st century is multidimensional as states use different avenues to pursue their various interests. It is possible that two states belonging to the same grouping will have significant bilateral contradictions and yet be able to cohere in pursuit of the broader interest of the group to which they belong with others. Looking at the achievements and milestones outlined above, no one can ignore the independence of South Africa's foreign policy.

We look forward to taking on our new responsibilities in 2013 with vigour and enthusiasm.

We also look forward to once again making the African continent proud by hosting a successful Africa Cup of Nations in January.

International stature doesn't come on a silver platter, you earn it. 🌍

**Minister of International Relations and Cooperation,
Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane**



Inspiring new ways

Let's talk foreign policy ...



To call the past few months on the domestic and international front challenging might be putting it mildly. Several events led to negative and critical comments regarding the direction that the country was moving in, turning a blind eye to the daily progress that is made on the building blocks of a developing nation.

South Africa's membership of BRICS, as was the case with its Presidency of COP17, is critical at a time when much of the globe still grapples with challenges that hamper meaningful economic recovery. We have not been immune here at home to the aftermath of the financial crisis and the pervasive impact it continues to have on the global economy. Recent Moody's and S&P rating downgrades and *The Economist* cover story on South Africa are likely to impact on perceptions of South Africa as a stable and preferred investment market. The hosting of the fifth BRICS Summit in March 2013 presents South Africa with the opportunity to demonstrate that, notwithstanding doomsayers' predictions, we are up to the challenge, and equal to the task and that our membership of BRICS is not a coincidence.

"We are punching within our weight and will continue to embrace the advancement of human rights and the promotion of democracy as the central pillars of our foreign policy. We shall remain advocates of the observance of human rights and the exercise of good government. The era of African solutions to African problems is now."

We want to thank all our *Ubuntu* readers for the compliments received on the launch edition. The response was overwhelming. We hope you enjoy the second edition as much as we enjoy communicating with and educating our stakeholders on South Africa's foreign policy achievements, objectives and goals.

We look forward to your valued feedback.

Warm regards
@ClaysonMonyela

"Democratic South Africa's foreign policy and execution represents a break with the past – a past that had confirmed us as the skunk of the world."

These are the words of Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane that gave an introduction to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation's *Annual Report 2011/12*. The Minister then continued to outline how the department consolidated its strategic advances and areas of strength in its foreign policy, while it found innovative ways of enhancing its performance.

"We will create a South Africa in which the doors of learning and of culture shall be open to all. We will have a South Africa in which the young of our country shall have the best that mankind has produced, in which they shall be taught to love the people of all races, to defend the equality of the peoples, to honour creative labour, to uphold the oneness of mankind and to hate untruths, immorality and avarice."

OR Tambo, United Nations (UN) General Assembly – 26 October 1976



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THE OR TAMBO BUILDING



THE OR TAMBO BUILDING

A landmark in Pretoria

Opened in December 2009 by President Jacob Zuma, the headquarters of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the OR Tambo Building, has become a landmark in Pretoria.

Able to accommodate at least 2 400 officials, it is one of the most modern and beautiful African architectural buildings in the country. This magnificent building seeks to portray the values that underpin South Africa's democratic dispensation.

Embedded in the conceptual design of the OR Tambo Building, is the vision that embraces transparency, open interaction and uninhibited communication, friendliness and a willingness to assist people. It also reflects the prominence and importance of the African continent and its desire to rise from its humble beginnings and to take its rightful place among the continents of the world.

The OR Tambo Building mirrors a South Africa that is striving for justice and equality in the world we live in. Through the different designs that inform this African building, DIRCO is celebrating the country's rich cultural heritage, its love for the gift of life, the richness of South Africans' creativity and the limitless reach of our human endeavours.

As the materials and finishings used attest, it was a priority to build a sustainable and environmentally-friendly building. A full water recycling regime is in place and everything possible was done to retain the natural veld and trees.

“This building is a true reflection of the stature that South Africa has internationally.”

United States (US) Secretary of State, Ms Hillary Clinton, during her first visit to the OR Tambo Building during the South Africa-US Strategic Dialogue on 7 August 2012.



South Africa is getting many things right

By Clayson Monyela
Deputy Director-General:
Public Diplomacy
Department of International Relations
and Cooperation

Recent assertions by some, including an article published by the United Kingdom magazine, *The Economist* (*Sad South Africa – Cry the Beloved Country*) cannot go unchallenged as they are so misleading.

It is grossly incorrect to suggest that South Africa is on a downhill slide.

The country may have received a downgrade from two rating agencies, but so have many other countries, even in Europe and elsewhere. It is the sign of the times. The world is going through a period of serious economic upheaval.

South Africa was privileged to have an icon like President Nelson Mandela as its first democratically elected President. However, this does not make the country immune from economic, social or political challenges at certain periods, more so given the legacy arising from colonial oppression and apartheid.

Despite the challenges, South Africa is getting many things right.

On the economic front, the economy possesses the necessary dynamism to position the country as a competitive player in a difficult global economic environment. A strong vote of confidence in South Africa was given recently by the international business community with the country's recent inclusion in Citigroup's World Government Bond Index (WGBI). South Africa has attracted strong flows of foreign investment into its bonds as investors have switched to emerging markets. South Africa will be the first African country and the fourth emerging market to be included in the index.

The promotion is also significant because it can potentially bring down the cost of borrowing for the country. An estimated \$2 trillion worth of funds track the WGBI. South Africa has met with all the required criteria for entry into the WGBI for the third month running and, as a result, has been allowed into the prestigious WGBI Champions League of Countries.

Our success is also visible when benchmarking the country against other



“Another of South Africa’s strengths is the ability of its people to come together when there is a problem and search for a solution.”

emerging market economies such as the Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) and Next 11 countries (Mexico, Nigeria, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam, South Korea and the Philippines).

In the recently issued World Economic Forum's *Report on Global Competitiveness* that benchmarks the performance of 144 nations, including South Africa, the country performed particularly well against the report's financial pillars. With regard to financial market development, South Africa ranks first among the BRICS nations, and third overall in the world.

Other key areas where South Africa performed well in comparison to its fellow BRICS nation members were with the Legal Rights Index, the Regulation of Securities Exchanges, the Efficacy of Corporate Boards and the Strength of Auditing and Reporting Standards, where South Africa was placed first against each pillar. Again,



these are critical areas that can encourage inward investment.

Recently, we welcomed the good news that tourist arrivals to South Africa had increased by an impressive 10,5% during the first six months of 2012, which is double the global tourism growth rate of 5%. This means our country continues to be a popular destination to many around the world.

At a social transformation level, in the past 18 years of freedom, government policies have extended basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation, housing and social security to millions of people for the first time in their lives.

Dramatic achievements have been scored in the fight against HIV and AIDS. We have moved from very difficult times indeed on HIV and AIDS to a success story in a short space of time due to progressive leadership by government, assisted by civil society, on the matter.

We now have 1,7 million South Africans on antiretroviral treatment (ART), which has improved life expectancy. We have about 2 948 public health facilities now initiating patients on ART, compared to 495 in January 2010. One of our greatest success stories is the remarkable 50% reduction in mother-to-child transmission of HIV from about 8% in 2008 to 3,5% in 2011.

Remarkably, 20 million people have to date been tested for HIV through the HIV Counselling and Testing Campaign, launched publicly by President Jacob Zuma in 2010. This indicates that the stigma around the pandemic is being eradicated, which will assist prevention efforts. The rate of new infections has decreased from 1,4% to 0,8% in the 15 to 24 age group and looks set to decline further over the coming years. Life expectancy is dramatically improving in



South Africa due to these important policy interventions and sound leadership.

At economic level, our New Growth Path framework focusses us on a growth and employment-creating path. Our intention is to boost job creation in six pillars – tourism, infrastructure, mining, manufacturing, agriculture and the green economy. Out of the six, we have this year singled out infrastructure development for an intensive focus, led by the President through the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Commission.

Building on the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ infrastructure-build success, we have unveiled a 20-year infrastructure development programme that will cost around R4 trillion over the next 15 years. We will spend around R844 billion over the next three years. We are truly a country at work for a better life.

We are building and improving rail, roads, ports, energy and broadband around the country. South Africa's manufacturing, automotive, information and communications technology, petrochemical and service sectors remain sophisticated and globally competitive and ready to attract local and foreign investors.

We are also planning ahead, towards the next 30 years. Our long-term planning blueprint, the National Development Plan, outlines our vision of dealing with inequalities, social injustice and the developmental challenges facing our society, leading towards a prosperous society.

At political level, we have consolidated democracy and have strong institutions formed in line with the country's progressive Constitution.

We have noted the tendency of late to exaggerate the debates and contestation



within the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC) as being a symptom of instability. ANC conferences are no more controversial than political dynamics in many other countries.

The robust debates, though uncomfortable at times, result in policies that are agreed to by the majority, which ensures stability and cohesion. The democratic exercise should be seen as a strength rather than a weakness for the country.

The violent wildcat strikes that we have experienced are a worrying factor as they should be in any economy, and the situation is being attended to collectively.

The strikes should not be exaggerated to conclude that South Africans' economic fortunes will decline majorly against its African counterparts. Any such reckless conclusion would not have taken into account the strides that have been made in anchoring economic growth that have weathered the storms that even the developed countries of the North could not survive.

While the banking system of the North had to be subsidised by the governments, South Africa's banking sector demonstrated absolute resilience and managed to shield the economy from the economic meltdown that continues to affect many developed economies.

Another of South Africa's strengths is the ability of its people to come together when there is a problem and search for a solution. In response to the economic meltdown and the wildcat strikes, President Zuma convened the High-Level Dialogue on the Economy, bringing together government, business, labour and community sectors. A similar initiative during the 2009 recession worked tremendously to cushion the economy and protect jobs.

The outcome of the dialogue was an economic package designed to stabilise the labour environment, improve living conditions of mining communities and further promote job creation.

More importantly, South Africa is privileged to be part of Africa, which is rapidly becoming the continent with the fastest-expanding economic regions in the world.

This steady upward growth path is expected to gain momentum and resemble the long-run growth curves that were experienced in East Asia over the past 20 years.

South Africa is moving forward towards prosperity, under the very able leadership of President Zuma and his Cabinet, working in equal partnership with the other arms of the State – the legislature and the judiciary. They are supported by various partners in society: labour, business, faith-based organisations and many others that want to see South Africa succeed.

We will face hiccups here and there and now and then because of existing inequalities and poverty and the economic climate globally, but we remain firmly focussed on building a united, non-racial, non-sexist democratic and prosperous South Africa.

One more indication of a country on the move ... On 8 November 2012, South Africa was overwhelmingly elected by the members of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to the 47-member Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the UN. ECOSOC is one of the principal organs of the UN alongside the Security Council (UNSC) and General Assembly. The organ has a charter mandate to drive the Development Agenda of the UN. It is significant that South Africa will be a member of this critical organ of the UN at the time that the target date for the achievement of the millennium development goals is fast approaching, 2015.

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation will be the coordinating and focal point on South Africa's engagement and participation in ECOSOC. It is historic that as South Africa ends its non-permanent membership of the UNSC, it moves directly to serve in another principal organ of the UN. It is confirmation of South Africa's belief that there is a nexus between security and development. South Africa will utilise its experience in peace and security matters gained in the past two years to pursue a global development agenda with a view to contribute to the reduction of insecurity in Africa and in the world. South Africa will utilise its membership to promote the African Agenda. 🌍



A vision for
**South Africa's
foreign policy**
– Now and beyond

By Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

Writing in January 2011 in a paper entitled “Conceptualising Multilateralism: Can We All Just Get Along?”, international relations specialists, Caroline Bouchard and John Peterson, argued that “In IR ... theory tends to follow practice”. I am not sure how accurate is this generalisation. Its value, however, is in encouraging constant dialogue between international relations experts and practitioners. It is when the two are in conversation that the field of international relations can grow and flourish.

South Africa's foreign policy is based on, and its conduct in international relations is informed by, the fundamental values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, notably human dignity, the achievement of equity, the advancement of human rights and freedom, non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and a respect for the rule of law.

In June 1994, the newly elected President of the Republic of South Africa, Mr Nelson Mandela, made a statement at the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Meeting of Heads of State and Government in Tunis in which he recalled the decision by the Romans to destroy the city of Carthage in ancient times and likened the destruction of Carthage to the eventual destruction of the African continent as its children were carted away as slaves, its lands became the property of other nations, its resources a source of enrichment for other peoples, and its kings and queens mere servants of foreign powers. Africa continued to be marginalised and underdeveloped.

African solidarity

Fortunately, this was not the end of the story. Africa began to shake off its shackles. Leaders emerged all over the continent who rekindled the hope for peace, growth and rejuvenation. In the words of former President Mandela:

“When the history of our struggle is written, it will tell a glorious tale of African solidarity, of Africa's adherence to principle. It will tell a moving story of the sacrifices that the peoples of our continent made, to ensure that intolerable insult to human dignity, the apartheid crime against humanity, became a thing of the past.”

As envisaged by Madiba in 1994, Africa is in the process of being reborn.

Our destiny as a nation is linked intrinsically with the destiny of the continent; and our foreign policy actions are informed by the interests of our continent.



Government continues to attach great importance not only to the fundamental principles defining its foreign policy, but also to dialogue with the experts.

Foreign policy matters! Current global conditions are such that the foreign policies of many countries are focused on resilience. It is common cause that the global financial crisis – perhaps a crisis of capitalism – has eroded the economic independence of many nations, and that the global giants themselves are negatively affected. This leaves the middle-income countries, including those who depend on the G8 for its trade and economic relations, in dire straits. South Africa potentially faces as much threat as any other nation. Under such volatile and potentially destabilising conditions, it is tempting for nations to become conservative in outlook, and put energy into foreign policy

projects that show little risk. This is something that ought to be avoided if the international community is to confront problems facing the world.

The impact of international issues

The big issues are difficult and unpredictable ones. Unfortunately, in the period ahead, some of these issues will impact on the conduct of foreign policy of many nations. Some of these issues are the November presidential elections in the United States of America, and the foreign policy posture that the newly elected President will take. President Barack Obama released in June 2012 his Africa policy, which resonates with some of the South African Government's priorities.

The unfolding Eurozone crisis and its impact on global trade and the flow

of development assistance and foreign development investment is another factor that will impact not only on the role of the European Union (EU) as an actor in the global space; but also individual EU countries and countries that are vulnerable to changes in the global economy.

The critical area of the Middle East, with a particular focus on Iran, the Israel-Palestinian conflict and the Syrian situation, is set to continue to dominate global news and the focus of multilateral entities such as the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

In the medium to long term, the world order that is emerging will be a product of how the global powers of the South will assert their new-found role and how this will balance with traditional powers. Energy and food security will continue to influence the

substance and direction of the foreign policy of many countries. Sustainable development will feature prominently in the approach of countries to how they can meet their present development needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Humanity will be more and more concerned about the threat of climate change and the damage to Planet Earth's biodiversity. Globalisation will intensify, driven by technology, shrinking the world into one single geographic space; impacting on the behaviour of nations in international affairs as well as the system and institutions of global governance.

A continent of mixed fortunes

In the midst of all this is the continent, Africa, with South Africa at its southern tip. Indeed, Africa is a continent of mixed fortunes.

“South Africa's foreign policy is based on, and its conduct in international relations is informed by, the fundamental values and principles enshrined in the Constitution.”

On the one hand, it is the second-fastest growing region in the world economically; rich in mineral resources, with a population that is continuing to grow.

I cannot agree more with the Zambian economist, Ms Dambisa Moyo as quoted by Jocelyn Newmarch in her article in the *City Press* of 2 September 2012, appropriately entitled: “Global Slowdown: Africa's Chance To Stand Up and Shine”, that “The current state of the global economy is bad for the rest of the world, but good for Africa – 64% of Africa's population is under the age of 24. The continent's population is expected to hit two billion in the next 40 years. 60% of economic growth is accounted for and some African states have higher productivity than developed nations. Sub-Saharan Africa's economy is expected to grow by 5,4% this year and by 5,3% next year.”

On the other hand, however, Africa is politically and economically marginalised in the world. With three years remaining to the deadline of the millennium development goals (MDGs), all predictions suggest that Africa will not meet the set targets.

As for South Africa: The Centre for European Strategy published an article in its January 2012 *Bulletin*, authored by one Adam Balcer with the title “The Golden Age of Middle Powers?”. The author put South Africa in a category of middle powers he termed “soft power players”, which he characterised as:

“Free market economies, which despite some shortcomings, are associated with the West, but provide independent foreign policy based first of all on soft power. Their political and economic stability is on a comparatively high-level. They have been democratised over the last couple of decades but with ups and downs.”

The author described South Africa as follows:

“The Republic of South Africa has the biggest economy in Sub-Saharan Africa, high national income for African standards, and considerable deposits of raw materials.”

Indeed, South Africa's total mineral wealth is among the world's most valuable, with an estimated value of R20,3 trillion (or \$2,5 trillion). According to some estimates, the country has the world's fifth-largest mining sector in terms of gross domestic product value.

At the same time, the legacy of apartheid is still with us, visible as it is in the ownership patterns of the wealth of our country; and the triple challenge of inequality, unemployment, and poverty, among other things.

This is the context within which South Africa's foreign policy is framed – we are part of Africa with its mixed fortunes; and a country that not long ago was subjected to the apartheid system and treated as an outcast by the international community.

Africa: the centre of South Africa's foreign policy

Since 1994, South Africa has had to find itself and assert and defend its interests in the changing global context and shifting international balance of forces. The current Administration continued on this path when it assumed office in 2009. Three years on, we can look back and appreciate the dexterity with which we maneuvered through challenges to reach the point where we are today. Four areas are worth mentioning.

First, is how Africa continues to serve as a centre and light of our foreign policy, beginning with our Southern African Development Community (SADC) neighbourhood. Particularly, our focus on Africa has been on mediation, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction and development; active participation in finding solutions to developmental challenges facing our continent; and supporting the drive towards the consolidation of democracy in Africa.

South Africa's efforts in the peace and security area were undertaken in the context of its membership of the UNSC; the African



Minister Nkoana-Mashabane addressing the media at the AU Summit

Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC); and the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

The election of Dr Nkosaza Dlamini Zuma to the Chairpersonship of the AU Commission is one example of the country's readiness and commitment to playing its part in strengthening continental, regional organisations. We will give her all the necessary support, knowing very well that she is now an international civil servant in the employ of 54 nations that are members of the AU.

The importance South Africa attaches to the development of the continent was demonstrated when President Jacob Zuma, with the support of his colleagues, took the initiative to escalate our collective focus on infrastructure to the level of

heads of state and government. The North-South Corridor that South Africa champions through this initiative will connect the three regions of SADC, East Africa and Central Africa. Other heads of state and government who are members of the committee that President Zuma chairs are championing infrastructure projects of comparable impact.

Diplomatic energy

The second area that I wish to highlight is the diplomatic energy South Africa invested in strengthening its bilateral relations, especially with countries that play a critical role in the international system. While relations with traditional partners of the North have continued to grow even to a strategic level, those with countries of the

South have expanded both horizontally and vertically, and an example of the latter being the country's admission into the Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS). These relations are of equal partnership, and will remain so towards the future.

President Zuma will host, for the first time on African soil, the last summit of the first cycle of BRICS summits (2009 to 2013) in March 2013 in Durban. The BRICS leaders will consider the grouping's achievements thus far as well as the future path and work programme for this formation over its next cycle of summits (2014 to 2018).

The critical golden thread in terms of the BRICS grouping's deliberations is its fundamental respect for upholding the almost universally endorsed principle of multilateralism.

A responsible member of the international community

Thirdly, is the multilateral system where South Africa continues to play its part as a responsible member of the international community. In January, the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon outlined his five-year vision for the world body in the areas of sustainable development; preventing and mitigating conflicts, human rights abuses and the impacts of natural disasters; building a safer and more secure world; supporting countries in transition; and working to engage the talents of women and young people. South Africa is active in each of these areas.

Finally, is the balance we have managed – and continue to do so – between domestic priorities and foreign policy objectives; taking the country's people along in what we do beyond our borders. We act in a manner that defines South Africa's national interests

multi-dimensionally and inclusively. Our national interests are about our domestic priorities and security concerns; our values and principles at the heart of which is Ubuntu; our Pan-African obligations and responsibilities that have roots in the long history of struggle against colonialism; and what is expected of us as a global citizen.

A global system moving towards multi-plurality

The past is easier to handle because it is done and behind us; while the future stands as a mountain in front of us waiting for men and women of steel to climb it.

This future will emerge from this global system, which is undergoing reconfiguration towards multi-plurality. In this emerging world, the South will no longer be an opposition force in the international system organised in the fold of the G77 and the Non-Aligned Movement, for example.

The question is where Africa will be and how it will be affected in this emerging global balance of forces. Currently, Africa is perceived as a huge market for manufactured goods, and this perception will not change in the near future. Africa sits on massive oil and mineral resource deposits that are so critical to the development and survival of countries.

In their report, “Africa's Natural Resources in a Global Context”, Raf Custers and Ken Matthysen observed that:

“While, on the one hand, it is widely acknowledged that Africa has great natural resource potential, on the other hand, one cannot but regret that the complex interplay between political and economic factors at the national and international level appears to

make it impossible to use a more substantial part of the revenues from the exploitation and trade of these resources for the promotion of the well-being of people at the grassroots level”.

This is the phenomenon of the so-called “resource curse”. The eminent economist, Joseph Stiglitz, tried to diagnose this phenomenon in his article aptly entitled “From Resource Curse to Blessing”.

The reality behind the resource curse is the fact that the interests around Africa's natural resources are externally determined; the exploitation of these resources is export-oriented, without any beneficence in their country of origin; and that these resources are not a factor in promoting local economic development.

One good starting point for Africa's economic take-off in this century is to turn the resource curse into a resource blessing.

The AU has an important role to play in determining and shaping Africa's future. The AU emerged out of decades of regional integration dating back to the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980, through the Abuja Treaty of 1991, to the Sirte Declaration of 1999. In the 10 years of its existence out of the OAU, the AU has positioned itself as a continental and global player. It is present in mediation and other peace and security efforts on the continent in pursuit of African solution to African problems. With the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the AU has demonstrated its determination to confront Africa's development and democratisation challenges. Its policy of rejecting unconstitutional change of government is a step away from the practice of non-interference of yester years.

However, moving into the future, a mountain of challenges is still before us. The AU was formed on an integration model based on the principle of self-reliance, popular participation and regional economic communities (RECs) as building blocks. We are still a distance away from our objective of self-reliance. Our dependency is undesirable. For example, the AU and RECs like SADC rely on the so-called “cooperating partners” for their programmes. This is unsustainable if we want a truly independent Africa.

The importance of African multilateral partnerships

An important element and tool contributing to Africa's achievement of its integrated development goals is the various African multilateral partnerships. Currently, Africa has active strategic partnerships with 10 partners, including the Arab World, the EU,

“While relations with traditional partners of the North have continued to grow even to a strategic level, those with countries of the South have expanded both horizontally and vertically.”

South America, Asia (New Asian-African Strategic Partnership), India, China (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation [FOCAC]), South Korea, Japan (Tokyo International Conference on African Development, Turkey and the United States of America (African Growth and Opportunity Act).

South Africa is currently Co-Chair of FOCAC, and will host its next ministerial meeting in 2015.

To ensure that these partnerships contribute effectively to Africa's development, it is important, among other things, that the relationship should be that of true and equal partnerships of mutual trust and benefit; not that of donor and recipient. Africa must face partners as a united continent. The approach to partnership should be one of co-development that is human-centred.

A stable political environment

The ultimate goal of African development and the prosperity of its people are premised on a stable political environment. Therefore, the challenge relating to peace and security on the continent remains of paramount concern. The AU has put in place its Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) in an attempt to address this vital challenge that has crippled the continent since its independence.

However, the APSA has yet to be completely operationalised. Among the shortfalls is the lack of an adequate early warning capacity to identify emerging threats. Although the AU has established mechanisms that constitute an early warning system, the challenge of the necessary analytical capacity within this unit remains of concern.

Equally important is the AU's capacity in security sector reform in both the pre- and post-conflict contexts as well as the need for effective disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of armed combatants.

To resolve situations of conflict, Africa has to gain the support of the broader international community in the context of the relationship between the UNSC and the AUPSC. The views of the two bodies are not always on the same wavelength on a conflict situation. South Africa, through its participation in both the UNSC and the AUPSC, has made every effort to bring these two organisations into a mutually beneficial and reinforcing relationship based on the importance of comparative advantage and cooperation. It is our hope that UNSC Resolution 2033 that we championed during our Presidency of the UNSC in January will go a long way towards enhancing the relationship between the two security organs.



President Jacob Zuma at the SADC Summit

“The ultimate goal of African development and the prosperity of its people are premised on a stable political environment. Therefore, the challenge relating to peace and security on the continent remains of paramount concern.”

Organisational capability

Two other challenges that we have to deal with at the level of the AU if we are to build on the achievements of the last 10 years, is to enhance the organisational capability of the continental body, especially the AU Commission, and operationalise in full the governance and development architecture of the union, at the centre of which is the APRM and NEPAD, respectively.

The organisational problems facing the AU affect its effectiveness in other areas. The AU Commission is not a toothless transmission belt of decisions of the policy organs of the union; it is the engine room. Without an organisationally competent commission, our summits will fall apart;

decisions will remain unimplemented; there will be no AU response to conflict situations; and NEPAD and the APRM will die a slow death. Fortunately, this is not the case. We must therefore address weaknesses of the commission and other organs of the AU, taking as our point of departure the recommendations of the High-Level Panel on the Audit of the AU, which was commissioned by the heads of state and government in 2007.

The Governance Architecture, informed by the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, has come a long way; and today a significant number of African countries voluntarily subject themselves to the process of peer review within the

auspices of the APRM. However, the number of countries acceding to the APRM needs to continue to grow; and the Charter should be domesticated by all of us.

The development architecture will be meaningless if it does not realise the collective dream in the areas of infrastructure and industrial development.

The two AU summits in January and July 2012 may have been overshadowed by the election of the Chairperson of the commission, but they did not fail us in taking the union a step further in addressing the challenges of the continent. Items that dominated the discussions and decisions at these two summits focused on promoting intra-Africa trade, infrastructure development, self-reliance, finding African solutions to African problems, and the need to redefine Africa's relations with foreign powers. These issues will without doubt define Africa and the AU of the next decade.

Building blocks towards continental unity

Are the RECs succeeding as building blocks towards continental unity and deep integration? The answer to this question is a big YES! SADC is one example.

However, the success of SADC into the future will be shaped by how we finalise the vision and define milestones of the regional body; how we succeed in implementing the regional development package, around which is the SADC Infrastructure Master Plan; and how far we are prepared to go in taking SADC to every citizen of our region.

Following the recent 32nd Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in Maputo, Mozambique, several pertinent issues were discussed and challenges identified, most of which around the SADC integration vision and milestone. At the core of this is the mid-term review of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP); debates around the SADC Vision: 2050; the work of the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Integration; and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community and SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area.

The mid-term review of the RISDP process is due to commence soon and will include a consultant engaging with member states on their application of RISDP objectives with national development plans. This review presents the ideal opportunity for member states to thoroughly examine and re-define regional priorities and create positive impact in re-crafting our common vision for the future of SADC.

The SADC Vision: 2050 concept emanated following informal discussions among the presidents of Angola, Mozambique and South Africa on the broad direction of SADC. During the recent SADC Summit, there was broad agreement on the need for a concept like Vision 2050, but member states stressed the need to harmonise existing work in the review of the RISDP and the work of the Ministerial Task Force on Regional Integration. This would provide an opportunity to create a broader vision, which would include participation at all levels and from all sectors of society. In consolidating Vision 2050, SADC needs to have a clear and focussed industrial development programme, infrastructure development, and address the outstanding issues in the consolidation of the regional economic integration.

Reconfiguration of the global system

A critical challenge facing the multilateral system, and the UN in particular, is its non-responsiveness to the reconfiguration in the global system.

The UNSC is the only organ of the UN with a charter mandate to maintain international peace and security. It is the only organ of the UN with powers to authorise the use of force against any countries in executing its charter mandate. However, the current configuration of the UNSC does not reflect the geopolitical realities of the 21st century. It still reflects the geopolitics of 1945 after the end of the Second World War, in which the Allied powers emerged a dominant force. When the UN was formed, it only had 52 members and Africa and the majority of the countries from the South were under colonialism. The membership of the UN has quadrupled in the past 65 years of its existence to 192. More than 60% of UN membership is made of countries from the global South and Africa constitutes about 30% of the whole UN membership.

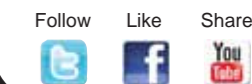
The UNSC has only once undergone a partial reform in 1963 to increase the number of non-permanent members to 10, leaving the permanent category intact. The anachronistic configuration of the UNSC is not sustainable in today's world, where 60% to 70% of its agenda is on African issues. The UNSC is facing serious credibility and legitimacy questions due to its composition, in particular in the permanent category. The composition of the permanent category of the UNSC was based on the 1945 winner takes all approach and perceived superpowers of the time. The UN is supposed to be a beacon of democracy and transparency

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation

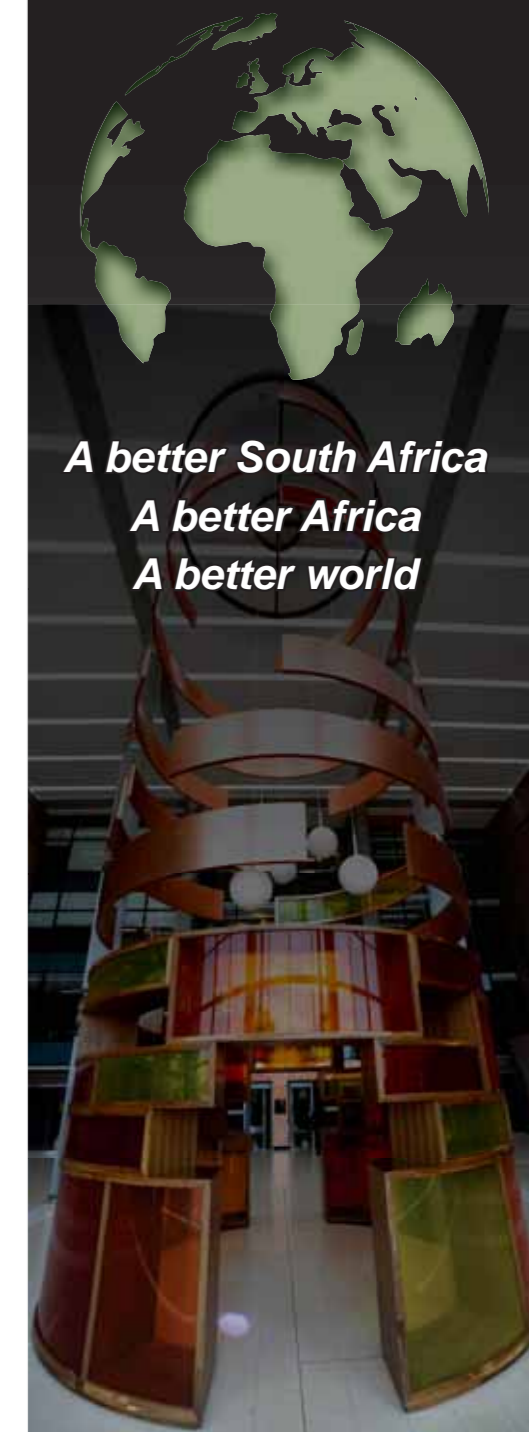
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where all its members are treated as equals. The current composition of the UNSC is undemocratic, unrepresentative and not transparent.

It is for this reason that we call for the urgent reform of the UNSC in both the permanent and non-permanent categories to reflect the contemporary global political realities.

The past 10 years since the formation of the AU with its own peace and security architecture have proven how significant it is to continue to be unwavering in our call for the urgent reform of the UNSC. The consequences of UNSC decisions are felt in Africa more than anywhere else. It is therefore important that Africans form part of making those decisions. The UNSC risks becoming irrelevant and its credibility eroded if it does not undergo urgent reform.

Failure to reform the UN and the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) will erode the faith that people have in the multilateral system. Some of the sceptics use the stalling

talks at the World Trade Organisation, the emergence of mini-lateralist bodies such as the G20, or the continuing threat of nuclear proliferation in spite of the existence of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as proof of the ineffectiveness of multilateralism to tackling global problems.

South Africa holds a different view. The success of COP17/CMP7 in delivering the historic Durban Platform for Enhanced Action is one example of how nations of the world can pull their heads together through the multilateral system against common challenges.

The G20 is not an alternative to the UN, but a reinforcement of our collective, multilateral effort to fast-track the reform of the global system, including the BWIs.

“There Shall be Peace and Friendship”

The National Planning Commission (NPC) in The Presidency has released a revised version of the National Development Plan

(NDP) with a whole chapter dedicated to South Africa's foreign policy. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation is engaging with the NPC to strengthening that chapter.

South Africa must come out of the current transition to a new global order better than today. The vision in the NDP report is helpful in this regard. Government will pursue its diversified foreign policy, standing on its location in Africa, the South, and the world; with bilateral relations it has built over the years, dating back to the struggle years; with a strategy based on the dialectic of cooperation and collaboration in the spirit of the Freedom Charter that “There Shall be Peace and Friendship”.

Our faith in multilateralism is unshaken. We do not share the view that multilateralism has failed; nor is multilateralism a “weapon of the weak” who cannot impose their will on others.

The future is that of a better South Africa in a better Africa and a better world.



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“BRICS BANK” AND THE GLOBAL SOUTH

By Siphamandla Zondi
Director of the Institute for Global Dialogue

This article was first published on www.e-ir-info.

Did you know?

- Intra-BRICS trade expanded by 28% in 2011 to reach US\$230 billion and is projected to increase to US\$500 billion by 2015
- BRICS projected to account for 40% of global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2032
- BRICS engines of growth:
 - 2000 – 2008: BRICS contributed 30% of global growth
 - 2008 – 2011: BRICS contributed 60% of global growth
 - BRICS' share of global GDP increased threefold over the past 15 years
 - BRICS' share of global output will increase from 18% (according to market exchange rates), to 25% to 26% over the next 10 years and even to one third by 2030
 - In purchasing power parity terms, it is about 30% of the world's GDP. By 2020, it will be about 37% to 38% and going up to as much as 45% by about 2030.

The idea of a Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Bank is now a huge bone of contention in South Africa (maybe, in other BRICS countries as well) between those who are skeptical of the BRICS' ability to act as an underwriter of a South-led global economic development plan designed to help poor countries cope with, and overcome the effects of the current global economic crisis, and those who overestimate the forum's ability to rewrite the history of global development by turning Western modernity – on which this history is based – on its head.

The latter sees the BRICS as a potential counterpoise to the G8, which is seen as a bulwark for a West-dominated global economic hierarchy, while the former sees in it a great promise that will not materialise because of internal cleavages and an uncertain global agenda. These positions are replicated in response to the proposed BRICS Development Bank. While they recognise the aspiration on the part of the BRICS to take an initiative, they doubt if the five countries have sufficient cohesion in vision and political muscle to make this a truly global game-changer.

There is room for a constructive response to this development which says, whatever the motives of the plan's initiators, the BRICS Bank could become a catalyst for functional cooperation, and alternative development financing as well as new development knowledge production that is good for both the emerging and developed worlds.

In New Delhi, the March 2012 BRICS Summit assessed the need for upgrading South-South cooperation from mere political solidarity and ordinary economic relations to a high level of catalysis in the area of development finance in response to a changing global political economy. They considered strategies through which the BRICS could respond to deficiencies in international development finance in order to provide developing countries with access to new capital for stimulating their economic growth and development.

For some time, the BRICS countries have decried the unpreparedness of international finance institutions (IFIs) like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to respond to the needs of developing countries, especially during difficult times like the current global economic crisis. These challenges include the need for new and better funding towards infrastructure development, industrial production and beneficiation of raw materials, boosting economic competitiveness, human resource development, technology development or transfer and innovation, all of which are seen as critical drivers of economic development in the developing world.

The BRICS are aware of the deleterious effect of the global economic meltdown on their own economies. Their economic performance has weakened since 2008/09 in spite of healthy government reserves, while the crisis has also worsened Africa's structural defects. Developing countries are experiencing high food prices, fragile stock markets, a credit crunch, falling exports and other forms of

contagion. These not only limit economic development, they may lead to grave social crises in some developing countries. These are challenges that the BRICS are duty-bound by their elevation to leaders of the South to respond effectively to. Smarter, stronger and deeper economic cooperation among countries of the South is one such response and the proposed bank is meant to become the institutional vehicle for this.

The same factors are putting pressure on development catalysts of the South like the Asian Development Bank; African Development Bank; India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) Fund and so forth to give new meaning to South-South cooperation. They are being called upon to deepen international interdependence by strengthening independent sources of self-development in the South. With IFIs running low on capital reserves and focussed on dealing with the debt crisis in Europe, developing countries have had to look for alternative sources of development finance.

Clearly, the BRICS see opportunities to assume global leadership by acting as a responsible diplomatic club of the South through the establishment of an alternative and South-centric source of needed development finance. As is the nature of development finance institutions, the BRICS Bank may also become a source of fresh and

subaltern thinking about global development and its drivers as well as about ways of buttressing the emergence of new economic powers through South-South cooperation.

Therefore, the alarmist characterisation of this move as anti-West and politically motivated is driven by a misunderstanding of the fact that as they acquire more global significance, the BRICS are forced to assume greater responsibility for leading the South's response to a global economic and development crisis. This includes a potential to delink, to some extent, from the dominant thinking and initiatives framed through the Washington consensus and thus reject the inevitability of the South's dependence on the generosity of the North both in the supply of capital and ideas for development. Those who already reject this possibility because the BRICS have not declared their intentions to delink from the neoliberal thinking and the IFIs that perpetuate this have not realised that efforts to pluralise the development finance environment weaken the dominance of IFIs anyway, thus achieving in subtle ways what they wish to see in more dramatic speeches and actions.

What BRICS countries should consider seriously in the process of developing the Bank idea is how the Bank will fill the vacuum left by the IFIs' fixation with the European debt crisis by focusing on neglected sectors

like cooperatives, small and medium enterprises, small-scale agriculture, informal traders and industrial production. It should think carefully about how it could, through strategic partnerships with existing development banks of the South, provide targeted and coordinated developmental stimuli, especially in least developed and African countries.

The Bank should be designed and led to become a form of responsible developmental leadership on the part of the BRICS in strengthening economic development in the global South rather than a mere show of strength in the high politics of global reform.

To this end, the BRICS Bank should harness opportunities for positively redefining the very notion of international development and the relations between the periphery and centre in the power hierarchy that underpins global development today. It should also develop space for individual BRICS to promote developmental cooperation in their respective regional landscapes, namely: Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and the South Atlantic. Alignment with the IBSA Fund will need to be defined very carefully.

The Bank is an initiative pregnant with many positive possibilities, provided the initiators conceptualise it as a catalyst for South-led global development rather than a mere counterpoise to Western-dominated IFIs. It offers opportunities for South Africa to demonstrate the regional value of its BRICS membership and to buttress its regional power status by tying in Africa's developmental needs to the BRICS' agenda. 🌍

“The Bank is an initiative pregnant with many positive possibilities, provided the initiators conceptualise it as a catalyst for South-led global development rather than a mere counterpoise to Western-dominated IFIs.”

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By Ambassador Anil Sooklal
Deputy Director-General:
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SOUTH AFRICA, BRICS AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



South Africa's membership of Brazil, Russia, India, China (BRICS) is directly linked to the issue of global governance and the reform of the prevailing global governance architecture, notably in the economic and financial domains; the country's foreign policy prioritisation of the African Agenda; and furthering its own domestic priority interests, notably through strengthened intra-BRICS economic relations.

Historic context

Significant historic milestones precede the formation of BRICS. The global landscape has undergone transformational changes since the end of the Second World War and subsequently the Cold War, as well as the post-September 11 international events.

South Africa's foreign policy has since the advent of the new and democratic South Africa in 1994, addressed the issue of global governance and solidarity. The country's own unique history was testimony to the fact how the international community could join together to confront a common challenge, namely the apartheid dispensation. As a result, a new democratic country was born, which also provided the world with a successful example of how a political transformation process could result in a modern democratic and constitutional state.

Former President Nelson Mandela stated, in regard to global governance, the following:

"It is the ANC's view that the United Nations has a pivotal role to play in fostering global security and order. But to achieve this, serious attention must be paid to a restructuring of the organisation. South Africa intends to play a vigorous role in the debate on this issue. The United Nations should not be dominated

by a single power or group of powers, or else its legitimacy will continuously be called into question. We hope a mechanism can be found so that the Security Council can reflect the full tapestry of humankind."

The most influential political and economic structure post-Cold War other than that of the United Nations (UN) system was that of the Group of 8 (G8), which was established in 1975, then as the G6, with Canada joining in 1976 and the Russian Federation in 1997.

Former President Thabo Mbeki engaged the G8 to establish a dialogue process with African leaders at the 2000 Summit in Okinawa, which subsequently developed into the G8-Africa Outreach process with its African Action Plan. The G8 subsequently supported the African leaders' initiative to create a type of Marshall Plan for Africa, which became the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) at its 2002 G8 Summit held in Canada.

Referring back to the NEPAD in this context, shows a clear agenda that argues for global governance reforms in order for Africa to be repositioned in the global political, economic and financial system. There was also an attempt on the part of South Africa to organise a G8 of the South, but due to the events of 9/11 in 2001, the global context was not conducive to such initiatives. In 2001, former President Mbeki wrote to eight leaders of the South and a meeting was planned for October 2001.

The G8 developed another arrangement, namely the Group of 5 Outreach, established at Gleneagles, United Kingdom, in 2005 and continued until 2009, which was intended to establish dialogue with selected leading emerging markets, i.e. China, India, Mexico, Brazil and South Africa. The subsequent Heiligendamm/L'Aquila Process followed, which was however disbanded in the wake

of geopolitical dynamics arising from the fact that the Group of 20 (G20) has been designated as the premier forum on financial and economic global governance.

The first Asian financial crisis of 1997 rejected the World Bank model and saw new regional arrangements such as the Chiang Mai, a multilateral currency swap arrangement among the 10 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) members, intended to manage regional short-term liquidity problems and facilitate the work of other international financial arrangements and organisations such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to stabilise the collapsing financial system in 1997.

The second global financial crisis, which began in 2008 and which impact is globally still felt, now definitively illustrates that the global security and financial architectures of the post-Second World War era are at great variance with current global realities and in need of urgent reform to deal with the common challenges of humanity.

Foreign policy-making in the 21st century

Foreign policy-making in the 21st century is a multidimensional endeavour as states use different avenues to pursue their various interests. There are issues that can best be addressed only through bilateral contacts and there are others that require plurilateral and multilateral forums – this is not contradictory. In academic circles, there are various descriptions of this new phenomenon in foreign policy such as club diplomacy and minilaterals, etc. The important fact is that South Africa's participation in or membership of these fora, is intended to forge strategic and collaborative partnerships and coalitions. Government also diversifies its foreign policy approaches as required. These alliances again contribute and provide perhaps more



impetus to the core activities of the UN system to ensure a more equitable global system of governance. This impetus is not intended to create another system of newly privileged member states, but to ensure that the fundamental reforms that the international community undertake and can agree to, also address the developmental challenges of the contemporary and interdependent world in a more equitable and transparent manner.

South Africa's own foreign policy vision in this context is: "An African continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable".

This new type of diplomatic association arguably links emerging power bases from both a political and economic perspective, as is illustrated in the case of BRICS, which was at first introduced as "a Goldman Sachs" investment bracket and then evolved into a diplomatic initiative. The other grouping, the so-called CIVETS plus grouping, i.e. Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey, South Africa, Kazakhstan and Azerbaijan, is now described as the South-South Development Cooperation Dialogue and also brings another important perspective to like-minded countries, strengthening their cooperation in relation to the development cooperation agenda of the South.

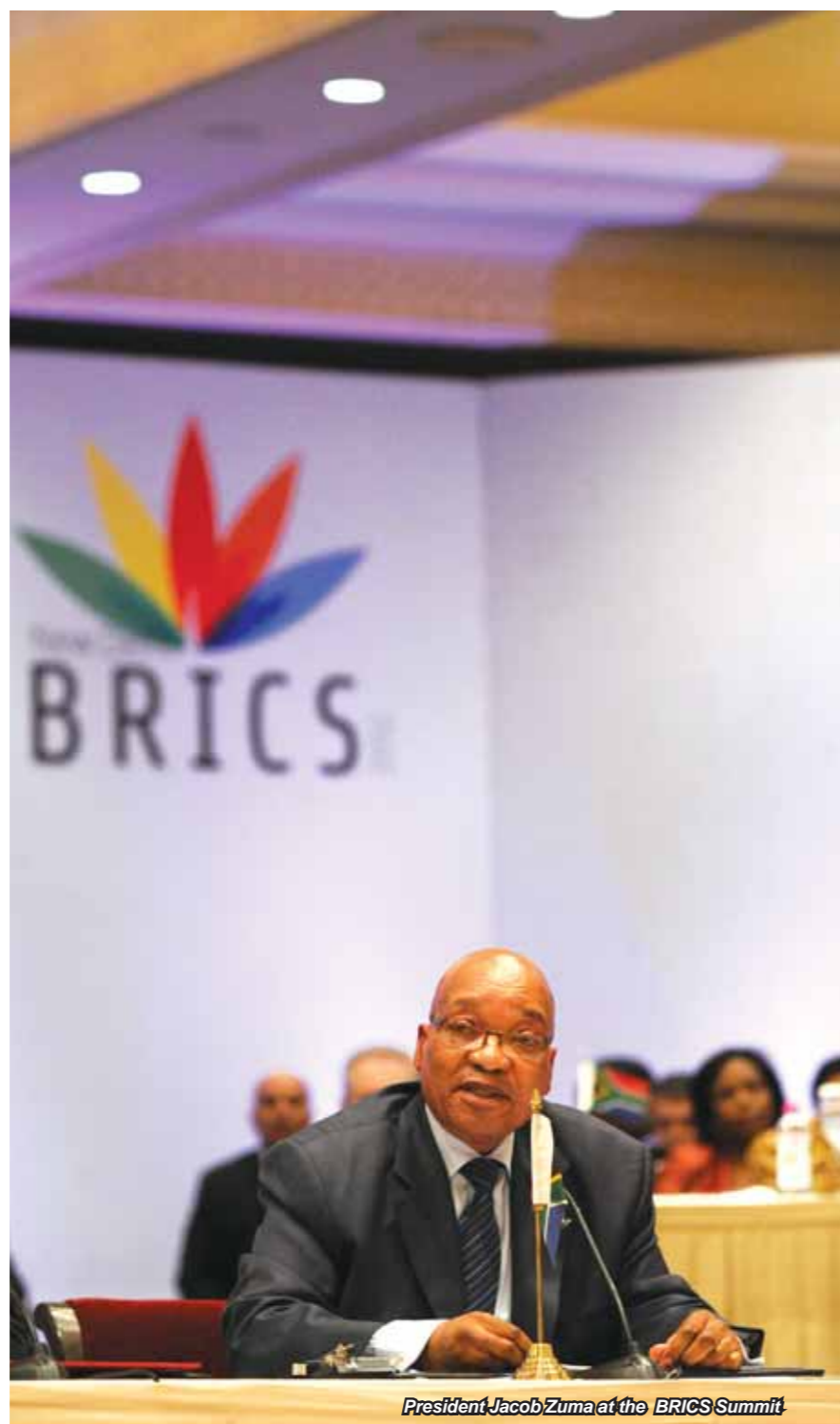
Shared BRICS principles

There are critical principles and values which South Africa always underscore and which is shared by our BRICS partners, notably the importance we attach to the centrality of the UN in global affairs and the principles of multilateralism and the Rule of Law (which includes International Law).

The following are relevant extracts from the Third BRICS Summit and its Sanya Declaration in this regard:

"We affirm that the BRICS and other emerging countries have played an important role in contributing to world peace, security and stability, boosting global economic growth, enhancing multilateralism and promoting greater democracy in international relations."

"We share the view that the world is undergoing far-reaching, complex and profound changes, marked by the strengthening of multipolarity, economic globalisation and increasing interdependence. While facing the evolving global environment and a multitude of global threats and challenges, the international community should join hands to strengthen



President Jacob Zuma at the BRICS Summit

cooperation for common development. Based on universally recognised norms of international law and in a spirit of mutual respect and collective decision-making, global economic governance should be strengthened, democracy in international relations should be promoted, and the voice of emerging and developing countries in international affairs should be enhanced."

"We express our strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations

playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and threats. In this respect, we reaffirm the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN, including its Security Council, with a view to making it more effective, efficient and representative, so that it can deal with today's global challenges more successfully. China and Russia reiterate the importance they attach to the status of India, Brazil and South Africa in international affairs, and understand and support their aspiration to play a greater role in the UN."

South-South cooperation

According to the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, the country's South-South cooperation focus is as follows:

"We want to demystify the notion that we are being fashionable in pursuing relations with our partners of the South, by reminding South Africans that the seeds of South-South cooperation were laid at the 1955 Bandung Conference, when African and Asian nations cemented political and cultural ties. But of course, as the South African Government, we are also aware that history has marched on. The age of globalisation requires that we elevate these partnerships to a different level, building on the wells of goodwill and solidarity, and generate mutually beneficial economic relations. We share similar perspectives about the reform of global governance, in particular the imperative for enhanced representation and a voice for developing countries in decision-making processes. Significantly, we share a common view that multilateralism and a rules-based global governance mechanism is the best guarantor of stability, and provides a better framework for asserting our values and interests. However, while deepening our relations with countries on our continent and emerging powers, South Africa will continue to strengthen the partnerships that we have with countries of the North."

The Minister has also previously explained that in terms of classical game theory, the new world order should not be viewed in the preceding order's narrow view of zero-sum terms where one party has to lose out when another party wins, but rather that the new order will seek to maximise win-win scenarios based on our common recognition of our shared global challenges. South Africa

pertinently took on the climate change agenda last year and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane in her capacity as President of COP17/CMP7 (the United Nations Climate Change Conference 2011) sought to bridge the traditional political divides in this context in the shared interest of humanity to preserve its natural environment also for future generations.

G20

At the G20 Foreign Ministers' meeting held earlier this year, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane focussed on several core issues, including:

- providing leadership for effectively and coherently addressing cross-cutting global challenges (social, economic and environmental dimensions)
- the need for the multilateral system to deliver and to deliver more effectively and in a coordinated manner.

"We therefore place a premium on a people-centered foreign policy that strongly values cooperation over competition and collaboration over confrontation."

It was highlighted that a multilateral system was needed that delivers effective global public goods in key areas such as:

- climate change and the sustainable management of the environment
- trade
- development and the fight against hunger and poverty
- international peace and security
- weapons of mass destruction
- HIV/AIDS, malaria and other communicable diseases
- human rights
- global economic justice and fairness.

The Minister pertinently recognised the catalytic role that the G20 and other like-minded countries could play, through unprecedented levels of coordinated action, to show leadership in working together, based on the values and principles that underpinned the UN Charter, to address in a pragmatic manner the world's many needs and challenges.

In the context of South Africa being a multicultural and multiracial society, this is again derived from and linked to the core values of our foreign policy, notably that of the philosophical concept of Ubuntu to define who we are and how we relate to others. Ubuntu is the very essence of our being.

We therefore place a premium on a people-centered foreign policy that strongly values cooperation over competition and collaboration over confrontation. South African foreign policy is informed and guided by Ubuntu and a commitment to the establishment of mutually beneficial international partnerships that also contribute to the achievement of the national development priorities of our continental and international partners. Our

... continued on page 38

Did you know?

- In 2011, South Africa's exports to China reached an all-time high, valued at R85 billion, displaying a 45% increase in exports from 2010.
- South Africa's agricultural, forestry and fishery exports to China increased by 42% between 2010 and 2011. China is now South Africa's fourth-largest export market after ranking seventh during 2010.
- In 2011, bilateral trade between South Africa and India stood at R53,7 billion.

South Africa was exporting goods to the value of R24,4 billion to India and importing goods from India to the value of R29,3 billion. Trade between South Africa and India is set to reach US\$15 billion (R116 billion) per year by 2014.

- India ranks among the top 10 investing countries in South Africa.
- In 2011, Brazil ranked 26th as an export partner and 15th as an import partner of South Africa globally. Total bilateral trade between South Africa and Brazil

amounted to R17,5 billion in 2011, which was 18,6% higher than in 2010.

- There was substantial growth in total trade between South Africa and Russia between 2010 and to 2011 from R2,8 billion to R3,6 billion. South African exports increased from R2,1 billion in 2010 to R2,2 billion in 2011. Russia is South Africa's 41st biggest export destination.

struggle for a better life for all in South Africa is closely intertwined with our struggle for a better Africa and a better world for all.

Therefore, at the core of our foreign policy engagements is a desire to continuously build international relations and partnerships that will contribute to the achievement of South Africa's national priorities. The strategic thrust of our foreign policy includes our opposition to the structural inequalities and abuses of power in the global system. We are committed to do our part to strengthen and transform the multilateral system, to reflect the diversity of our nations and to assure its centrality in global governance.

The governing structures of international organisations should reflect the changed realities of the global economy in the 21st century, through the increased voice and representation of emerging markets and developing economies. South Africa seeks appropriate reform of the components of the multilateral system in the areas of mandate, representation, scope, governance, responsibility, responsiveness and development orientation, to ensure that the global governance institutions that guide our interactions are democratic, responsive and accountable.

Since its first summit, the BRICS leaders' declarations have pertinently addressed the reform of global economic and financial architecture and called for strict adherence to the commitments that have already been agreed to in the context of the G20, including its important developmental agenda.

In this regard, for example, reform of the international financial institutions should be carried out in accordance with G20 commitments, with the objective of achieving an equitable distribution of voting power between developed and developing countries, which is consistent with their participation in the world economy.

South Africa is of the view that reforms of global institutions should be finalised in the relevant multilateral fora. Much of the recent progress that has been achieved on the reform of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) has been achieved through agreements reached in the context of the G20, which has proven that it can add value to and complement, where appropriate, the reform processes in other fora. Experience has certainly shown, for example, that the G20 can play an important facilitating role, as a "catalyst", especially where negotiations in other fora are not making progress, as was the case in the G20 in reaching agreement on aspects of the reform of the BWIs.

Within the context of BWI reforms, South Africa welcomes the agreement on the World Bank's voice reform to increasing the voting power of developing and transition countries by 3,13% to 4,7% and the creation of an additional constituency for Sub-Saharan Africa.

The November 2010 G20 Seoul Summit adopted and confirmed the comprehensive package of IMF quota and governance reforms that had been agreed to by finance ministers and central bank governors. In working together to strengthen the international financial architecture, at their June 2012 Los Cabos Summit, G20 leaders welcomed the firm commitments to increase the resources available to the IMF, with many leaders announcing commitments in this regard during the summit. South Africa committed to invest US\$2 billion of its reserve assets in additional resources with the fund and BRICS leaders jointly committed US\$75 billion in total.

In November 2012, the G20 finance ministers and central governors reviewed progress made on the implementation of the Quota and Governance Reform Package agreed in 2010 at the Seoul Summit by the agreed date of the 2012 IMF/World Bank annual meetings.

The meetings of BRICS finance ministers on the sidelines of the G20 have also become a standing arrangement.

South Africa supports quota reform in the IMF that will not see emerging and developing countries lose any quota share after redistribution. It is important to ensure that the next quota review should therefore ensure adequate protection for developing countries, particularly systemically regional economies,

such as South Africa, that contribute to growth and financial development and stability in their regions.

UN reform

South Africa served as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the period 2011 to 2012. The UNSC is one of the global governance institutions that we believe, very strongly, should be more representative – in both composition and decision-making processes – of the international community. South Africa has been actively engaged in and supportive of all aspects of the reform process and

“The issue of multipolarity is directly linked to the emergence of a new world order and the ascendancy of new powers from the developing world.”

welcomes the progress, albeit very slow, that has been made to date.

However, more than ever, the world is in need of comprehensive reform of the UNSC, which involves an expanded council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories, and with improved working methods. In addition, in keeping with the principle of equitable representation, Africa, which makes up a considerable percentage of the overall membership of the UN, must be represented in the permanent category of the UNSC. A reformed council will enhance its legitimacy, representativity and effectiveness in global governance.

South Africa will continue to campaign for the reform of not only the UNSC but also other global governance institutions.

Our permanent representative to the UN, Ambassador Baso Sangqu, stated:

“The BRICS leaders' views expressed through both the Sanya and the Delhi declarations, complements the South African views mentioned above that the world is undergoing far-reaching, complex and profound changes, marked by the strengthening of multipolarity, economic globalisation and increasing interdependence. This is based on universally recognised norms of international law and in a spirit of mutual respect and collective decision-making, global economic governance should be strengthened, democracy in international relations should be promoted and the voice of emerging and developing countries in international affairs should be enhanced.”

The issue of multipolarity is directly linked to the emergence of a new world order and the ascendancy of new powers from the developing world.

South Africa's membership of BRICS is focussed on the formation's joint aspirations in this regard as stated in the Delhi Declaration:

“We envision a future marked by global peace, economic and social progress and enlightened scientific temper. We stand ready to work with others, developed and developing countries together, on the basis of universally recognised norms of international law and multilateral decision-making, to deal with the challenges and the opportunities before the world today. Strengthened representation of emerging and developing countries in the institutions of global governance will enhance their effectiveness in achieving this objective.”

Delhi Declaration – 29 March 2012, India.



The South African delegation, led by President Jacob Zuma, at the BRICS Summit in New Delhi in March 2012



Inspiring new ways



SADC

Promoting Regional Integration
and Development

The SADC headquarters in Gaborone, Botswana

www.dirco.gov.za



PROMOTING "DEVELOPMENTAL INTEGRATION" IN AFRICA

By Rob Davies
Minister of Trade and Industry

In recent years, there have been vast improvements in Africa's economic prospects. Africa is already the second-fastest growing continent in the world after Asia and offers the highest return on investment of any region.

Growth in Africa has been driven largely by the boom in the minerals, agriculture, transport, telecommunications and retail sectors. Africa's enormous reserves of raw materials, 60% of the world's unused arable agricultural land, a young growing population, a growing middle class with considerable purchasing power, and urbanisation alongside steady improvements in economic governance are all factors which could see Africa becoming the next leading source of global economic growth.

The South African Government's economic vision is broad and integrated. African development remains the priority for our foreign economic policy and has become more compelling as prospects for growth and development in Africa have vastly improved. However, Africa's full economic potential will remain unfulfilled unless we address the challenges of inadequate infrastructure, the limitations imposed by small and fragmented markets and inadequate diversification of industrial output, all of which are responsible for the low levels of intra-African trade. The answer lies in promoting a developmental regional integration agenda that develops targeted programmes to address these fundamental constraints.

South Africa is therefore championing an ambitious integration and development agenda in Africa in respect of our engagements in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and in the recently launched Tripartite Initiative to integrate SADC, the East African Community (EAC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The recent improvements in Africa's development prospects provide the basis to advance this work decisively.

Development integration

South Africa has advocated and actively supported a "development integration" approach to regional and continental integration in southern



Left to right: SADC Executive Secretary, Dr Tomaz Augusto Salomao, President Jacob Zuma and President Joseph Kabila (DRC)

and eastern Africa. This approach argues that the barriers to intra-regional trade in developing countries (and Africa in particular) are more to do with underdeveloped production structures and inadequate infrastructure, rather than tariffs or regulatory barriers. Market integration through tariff liberalisation therefore requires cooperation and coordination programmes to address constraints that obtain in the real economy. Such programmes must create objective conditions for trade integration to be viable and sustainable.

This approach also argues that success will likely depend on a high level of political cooperation at an early stage of the process. As such, it is necessary to combine trade integration with programmes of cross-border infrastructure development and sector policy coordination, focussed on regional industrial development and building industrial complementarities across regional value chains. Rather than focussing on maximising efficiency, the emphasis of developmental integration is on cooperating with one another to stimulate the creation of productive capacities.

Our efforts to advance a "developmental integration" approach to regional and continental integration in Africa, particularly

in southern and eastern Africa has met with some success.

Southern African Customs Union

SACU was established in 1910 and is the oldest functioning customs union in the world. As the most deeply integrated constituent part of SADC, SACU can be an anchor for wider integration within the southern African region.

Working in partnership with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, we have forged a common vision and work programme to consolidate the customs union, so that SACU remains a relevant and effective instrument that benefits all the parties. This work programme consists of five pillars, namely:

- promoting regional industrial development (specifically identifying sectors and interventions to promote a wider spread of industrial development among SACU members)
- reviewing the revenue-sharing formula
- improving trade facilitation
- developing common SACU institutions

- promoting unified engagement in trade negotiations with third parties.

Southern African Development Community

The SADC Free Trade Area (FTA), which was launched in 2008, should be fully implemented in 2012, with almost all tariff lines traded duty-free. The product lines traded at zero per cent currently stands at 92%, against the baseline of 85% in 2008.

Our next priority is to consolidate the SADC FTA before considering deeper forms of integration. South Africa will work with fellow member states to implement their obligations, while also promoting sectoral cooperation and infrastructure development, addressing non-tariff barriers and simplifying rules of origin, harmonising standards, and advancing the work on trade facilitation. Much greater effort will be required in the area of regional industrial policy that designs interventions that promote industrial complementarities across regional industrial value-chains.

The Tripartite Initiative

The recently launched Tripartite Initiative between SADC, the EAC and COMESA provides another good example of our "developmental integration" approach. The Tripartite Initiative consists of three pillars that will be pursued concurrently, to ensure an equitable spread of the benefits of regional integration, namely: market integration, infrastructure development and industrial development.

In 2011, members of the three groupings launched negotiations towards the Tripartite FTA (T-FTA). The FTA will, as a first phase, cover only trade in goods and core areas necessary to support that (such as Rules of Origin). Services and other trade-related areas will be covered in a second phase. Once concluded, the T-FTA will combine the markets of 26 countries with a population of nearly 600 million people and a combined gross domestic product of US\$1 trillion, providing the market scale that could launch a sizeable part of the continent onto a new developmental trajectory. The market access negotiations have commenced and

"Our next priority is to consolidate the SADC FTA before considering deeper forms of integration. South Africa will work with fellow member states to implement their obligations, while also promoting sectoral cooperation and infrastructure development, addressing non-tariff barriers and simplifying rules of origin, harmonising standards and advancing the work on trade facilitation."

it is anticipated that these negotiations will be concluded by April 2014, with implementation of the T-FTA scheduled for 2015.

The T-FTA will form the basis for an Africa-wide FTA, which is expected to create a market of US\$2,6 trillion. This will address the challenge of small and fragmented economies in Africa. A larger, more integrated and growing market would enhance the interest of foreign investors in Africa and provide a basis for enhanced intra-African trade. This envisaged Continental FTA (C-FTA) will therefore widen and build on the integration initiatives already underway.

This work is underpinned by an intensive and extensive set of bilateral engagements with countries across the African continent. This bilateral work is built around agreements agreed jointly by governments, which specify

the areas for cooperation to promote trade and investment in infrastructure development, as well as policy and institutional development and technical capacity-building. These programmes are tailored to the needs and capacities of the partners.

In addition to intergovernmental engagements, our bilateral work aims to address supply-side constraints on the continent through facilitation of investment in infrastructure (e.g. roads, rail, ports, energy and information and communications technology) and integrated regional manufacturing platforms across a broad range of sectors. This entails concerted efforts in mobilising outward investment by the South African private sector and state-owned entities into the continent to promote mutually-beneficial regional and continental integration.

ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

A South African priority

By Ebrahim Ebrahim
Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

One of the important areas of interest for South Africa as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), apart from championing the African Agenda, is the promotion of peace in the Middle East and North Africa region, especially in the wake of the recent Arab Uprisings.

There are many reasons why developments in the Middle East and North Africa are a priority for South Africa. In our own historic struggle for liberation, we identified with the struggles of the Palestinian people for self-determination.

Our foreign policy decisions since 1994 have been guided by our principles, foremost among which is the desire for a more just, humane and equitable world. In the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict, South Africa maintains that Palestinians have the right to their own state, as Israelis already do.

South Africa explicitly supports the solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through a negotiated agreement between the parties that would result in two states, Israel and a Palestinian State which is viable and contiguous, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

These states must exist side-by-side in peace and security, within internationally recognised borders.

We believe, with the overwhelming majority of the international community, that the continued illegal settlement expansion by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territories undermines the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

If fully implemented, the expansion would make a contiguous Palestinian State unviable, if not impossible. In addition, as we have seen in the most recent past, the settler communities perpetrate a great deal of violence against ordinary Palestinians.

Coupled with the inhuman conditions created by the continued blockade against Gaza, these developments make the possibility of a negotiated settlement and eventual reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians very difficult.

South Africa is concerned by the humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, especially the dire



situation in Gaza. Palestinians have to contend with occupation by the Israeli military; a separation barrier that divides not only Israel from Palestine, but Palestinians from one another; a set of bypass roads, checkpoints and other demeaning measures, such as destroyed olive trees, and a lack of water which, according to UN reports, is worse than in refugee camps elsewhere in the world.

The situation is so bad that the UN has recently warned that should this trend continue, Gaza will be unliveable as early as 2020.

Part of the failed diplomatic approach is that the UNSC has neither been able to address these developments nor move a negotiated settlement forward.

Since 2000, permanent members of the UNSC have vetoed 17 resolutions addressing

the situation in the Middle East, 10 of which were cast by the United States of America (USA), of which nine related to the situation between Israel and Palestine.

The most recent US veto was cast in February 2011, when 138 member states of the UN introduced a Security Council resolution calling for an end to settlement activities by Israel in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, as such activities are illegal under international law.

It is with these stark realities in mind that South Africa, as a non-permanent member of the UNSC, (2011 – 2012) consistently called for more assertive action by the Security Council to bring about a permanent settlement.

The question of Palestine was a top priority for South Africa in its first term (2007 – 2008) on the UNSC, when we galvanised the members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) to call for the monthly meetings of the UNSC on the Middle East to be conducted

in the public chamber and not behind closed doors – a position strongly opposed by the Security Council's permanent members.

Because of our continued pressure, the UNSC eventually agreed to a formula where the briefings of its Secretariat will always be in public, with a council debate on the Middle East every three months open to all UN members.

We took this initiative further in January this year when, as President of the UNSC, we successfully held two public meetings, one in which the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Ms Valery Amos, briefed on the humanitarian situation in the Occupied Territories and the second a High-level Open Debate on the situation in the Middle East. The large number of UN member states who participated in the debate illustrates the importance the international community attaches to finding a resolution to the crisis.

In the conduct of our international relations, we attach the utmost importance to

the promotion of human rights, democracy, justice and international law.

We believe that it is our moral duty – and it is in our national interest – to champion human rights struggles around the world.

This is why emerging states need to ask themselves whether it is not time for a new approach to addressing peace and security matters.

As emerging countries, we need to ask ourselves whether we should not use our solidarity to put pressure on the UNSC to become more responsive to the needs of the majority.

Reforming the UNSC to become more representative seems an impossible task at times, but we are not going to give up.

Africa and Latin America are not at all represented at the level of the Security Council. The body must be more responsive, representative and legitimate, which will go a long way to restoring its ability to meeting its obligations to the victims of conflict around the world. 🌍



FOCAC

By Dave Malcomson
Director: NEPAD, APRM & ARF
Department of International Relations
and Cooperation

The Forum for China-Africa Cooperation

Taking Africa forward

The fifth Forum for China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Ministerial Conference was held in Beijing, China, from 19 to 20 July 2012. The conference adopted the Beijing Declaration and the Beijing Action Plan (2013 – 2015), and was held under the theme, “Build on Past Achievements and Open Up New Prospects for the New Type of China-Africa Strategic Partnership”.

The outcomes documents highlight the commitment of both sides towards strengthening the partnership and will form the basis of engagement going forward. The Declaration is a political document, while the Plan of Action is more practical and concrete. The language in the two documents is encouraging and shows significant movement from the Chinese side to accommodate African concerns.

Significantly, South Africa assumed the Co-Chairship of FOCAC at the conclusion of the conference. South Africa takes over from Egypt, on behalf of the African side, for the next six years and will host the sixth FOCAC Ministerial Meeting in South Africa in 2015.

During its tenure as Co-Chair, South Africa will continue to ensure that the principles of South-South cooperation are realised and that special attention is given to assisting in the implementation of the African Agenda.

In her address to the media at the conclusion of the conference, the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, stated that “South Africa, as Co-Chair, will concentrate its efforts on ensuring a greater role for an involvement of the African Union Commission (AUC) in the FOCAC process, as well as on maintaining close relations with the regional economic communities and the AU’s flagship programme for socio-economic development, the New Partnership for Africa’s Development. In particular, we will work closely with China for the realisation of priority cross-border infrastructure projects entailed within the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa and the Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI). We will continue to advocate for Africa’s developmental agenda and ensure that the values of FOCAC, as well as those of Pan-Africanism, are realised through this partnership.”

Minister Nkoana-Mashabane went on to inform the media that “we welcome the special programme on trade with Africa, and the proposal to send investment and trade-promotion missions to Africa, expanding and diversifying imports from Africa. This includes the technical support for intensive processing of African agro-produce and industrial raw materials, and increasing value addition of Africa’s primary products by means of investment.

“Africa and China have to look at opportunities in strengthening industrialisation processes to benefit both parties. In addition, beneficiation of Africa’s mineral resources will form a strong base for localisation and further industrialisation in Africa. We look forward to cooperation in information and communications technology, especially the building of communications infrastructure

in Africa. We also look forward to enhanced cooperation in science, technology and innovation, especially raising African countries’ capacity in research and development innovation. Exchanges and cooperation in this field must contribute to growth and sustainable development in Africa.”

Clearly then, FOCAC will be used as a framework to strengthen consultation, expand cooperation and promote political dialogue and economic cooperation for mutual and equal benefit between China and Africa. South Africa believes that the fifth FOCAC Ministerial Conference Declaration and the Beijing Action Plan (2013 – 2015) provides the space to achieve this. South Africa was also greatly encouraged by the five new measures announced by President Hu Jintao, namely that China will:

- expand cooperation in investment and financing to support sustainable development, including the announcement that China will provide a \$20-billion line of credit to African countries, along with the \$5 billion provided through the China-Africa Development Fund
- increase assistance to Africa to bring the benefits of development to the African continent
- support the African integration process and help enhance capacity for overall development, including support for regional infrastructure development, specifically through project preparation, financing and development support
- enhance people-to-people friendship to lay a solid foundation of public support for enhancing common development
- promote peace and stability in Africa, and create a secure environment for Africa’s development.

The Minister’s reaction was that “these measures are a clear indication of China’s willingness to deepen its cooperation with Africa holistically. South Africa will work closely with China in ensuring that these measures are realised for the benefit of both sides.”

In this regard, it will be necessary to meet with the Chinese side to establish a clear common picture of the way forward, as well as the modus operandi between the two co-chairs. It will be suggested to the Chinese that it may be necessary to do a comprehensive audit and evaluation of FOCAC 12 years on, as well as to develop a common six-year roadmap. This will be designed to assess the impact of FOCAC on the lives of ordinary people, to maximise cooperation, learn from

experiences, share best practices and build on past achievements. Following the audit and evaluation process, it may be necessary to develop a new Common African (Political, Economic and Social) Strategy vis-a-vis engagement with China, including the FOCAC process and this is being informed by the outcomes of the review of FOCAC above.

Looking forward, the foreign ministers of Africa and China are scheduled to meet at the third Political Consultation to be held in New York in September 2013 on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly. A Communiqué/Declaration is normally adopted at the conclusion of the meeting. The 10th FOCAC Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) is scheduled to be held in South Africa in the second half of 2014. The SOM does a mid-term review and prepares for the Ministerial Conference the next year. The sixth FOCAC Ministerial Conference is scheduled to be held in South Africa in the last quarter of 2015. It will be preceded by the 11th SOM.

A new Declaration and a new Plan of Action (2016 – 2018) will be the outcomes of the meeting. The process repeats itself for the next three years, but with meetings taking place in China, culminating in the seventh FOCAC Ministerial Conference in China in 2018. At this time, the new Plan of Action (2019 – 2021) will be adopted and South Africa will hand over to a new Co-Chair to be identified from the African side.

Lastly, within the framework of FOCAC, there are also 10 subforums that will be meeting regularly, namely the:

- China-Africa Business Conference
- China-Africa People’s Forum
- China-Africa Forum on Agriculture
- Forum on China-Africa Science and Technological Cooperation
- China-Africa Finance Cooperation Forum
- FOCAC Cultural Ministers’ Forum
- Forum for Chinese and African Think-Tanks
- FOCAC Legal Forum
- China-Africa Young Leaders Forum
- FOCAC Women’s Forum.



中非合作论坛第五届部长级会议开幕式

Opening Ceremony of the 5th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

Cérémonie d'ouverture de la 5^e Conférence ministérielle du Forum sur la Coopération sino-africaine

Beijing, 19 July 2012 2012年7月19日 北京 Beijing, 19 juillet 2012

The world economy is undergoing a profound structural shift in economic power, with the emergence of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) as the new sources of global economic growth, trade and investment flows, which are redefining global economic geography. In broad terms, we are seeing a shift in the locus of economic power from the North and the West to the South and the East. Economies of the South have become key players and the main drivers of recovery from the 2008 to 2010 "Great Recession". In purchasing power parity terms, by 2012, China is the world's second-largest economy, India is in third place and Brazil is ranked sixth.

While South Africa's economic links with traditional trading partners remain important, the country's prospects for growth and development will depend increasingly on diversifying and strengthening its economic links with these dynamic economies of the South and with Africa. The expansion of South Africa's trade and direct investment with the countries of the South, notably the BRIC countries, continues apace, with China and India at the forefront. The share of the European Union in South Africa's total trade declined to 26,5% in 2011, while the share of the BRICS in South Africa's total trade increased to 18,6% in 2011.

South Africa's membership of the BRICS has become a vital element of our global economic strategy. BRICS offers an historic opportunity to champion a new paradigm for collaboration for equitable development by emphasising complementarity and building on our respective economic strengths.

Since developing countries are all seeking to address their developmental challenges and promote economic development, growth and employment creation, utmost care is required to ensure that the expansion of trade and investment relations among developing countries supports and does not undermine these efforts. This requires an approach that fosters economic complementarities, supports the development of South Africa's industrial, agricultural and service sectors, and avoids destructive and direct competition.

Building economic linkages

In this context, South Africa has placed greater emphasis on building economic linkages to underpin our industrial development and employment objectives. Government has emphasised the need to strengthen cooperation to promote and develop small, medium and micro-enterprises and address non-tariff barriers alongside targeted investment and export development and promotion activities.

Our economic engagement in BRICS is being built on three pillars, which we should leverage innovatively. First, the BRICS countries have a shared interest in pursuing the reform of multilateral institutions for global governance to give greater voice to developing countries in these institutions and, thereby, enhance the legitimacy of the institutions themselves. In particular, we have strengthened coordination in the World Trade Organisation's Doha Round to defend and champion a development outcome as well as in forums where trade and investment issues arise.

The second pillar involves building intra-BRICS cooperation. On matters relating to trade and investment, government has highlighted the importance of working to build the country's industrial base, enhance value-added exports and promote technology-sharing, small business development and trade and investment promotion. To that end, the Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues has proposed the establishment of various working groups to promote greater intra-BRICS cooperation.

It should also be recalled that all BRICS countries have established technological capabilities or are investing significantly in innovation. This offers scope for collaboration in research and development as well as for mutually beneficial technology transfer arrangements.

Development bank

BRICS member states are in the process of studying the feasibility of setting up a new development bank for mobilising resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries. Finance ministers are tasked with examining the feasibility and viability of such an initiative. They have set up a joint working group for further study and will report back to the heads of state by the fifth summit in South Africa in March 2013.

There is also an innovative proposal for the settlement of trade in domestic currencies. This will reduce transaction costs and support growth in intra-BRICS trade. The BRICS Business Forum has set a target of US\$500 billion in intra-BRICS trade by 2015.

The BRICS countries have also proposed establishing a BRICS Trade and Development Risk Pool, which aims to redress the historical dominance of European and American reinsurance companies in BRICS markets.

Africa's economic development agenda

South Africa has a direct interest in extending BRICS cooperation to support Africa's

BRICS

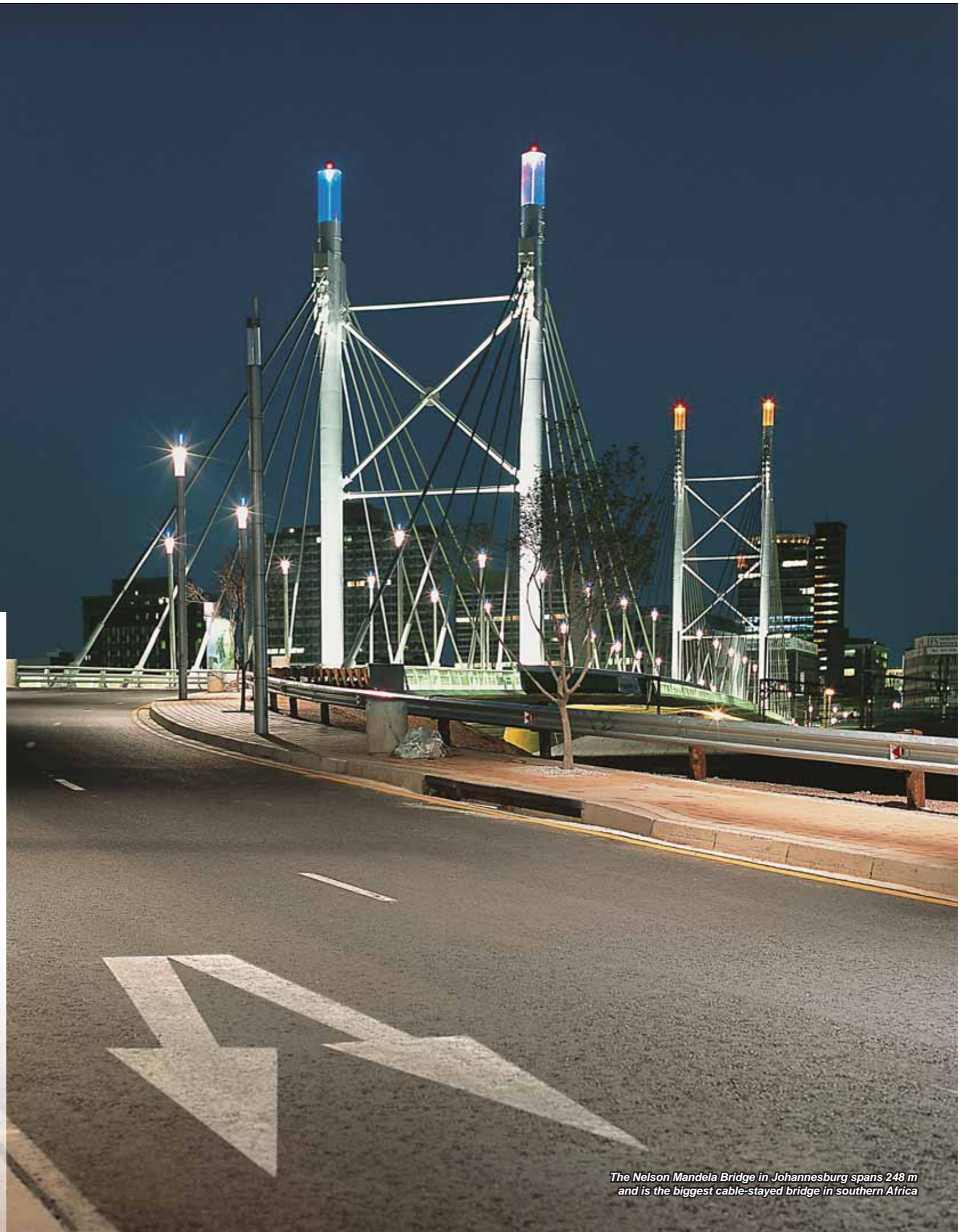
A VITAL ELEMENT OF SA'S GLOBAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY

By Rob Davies
Minister of Trade and Industry

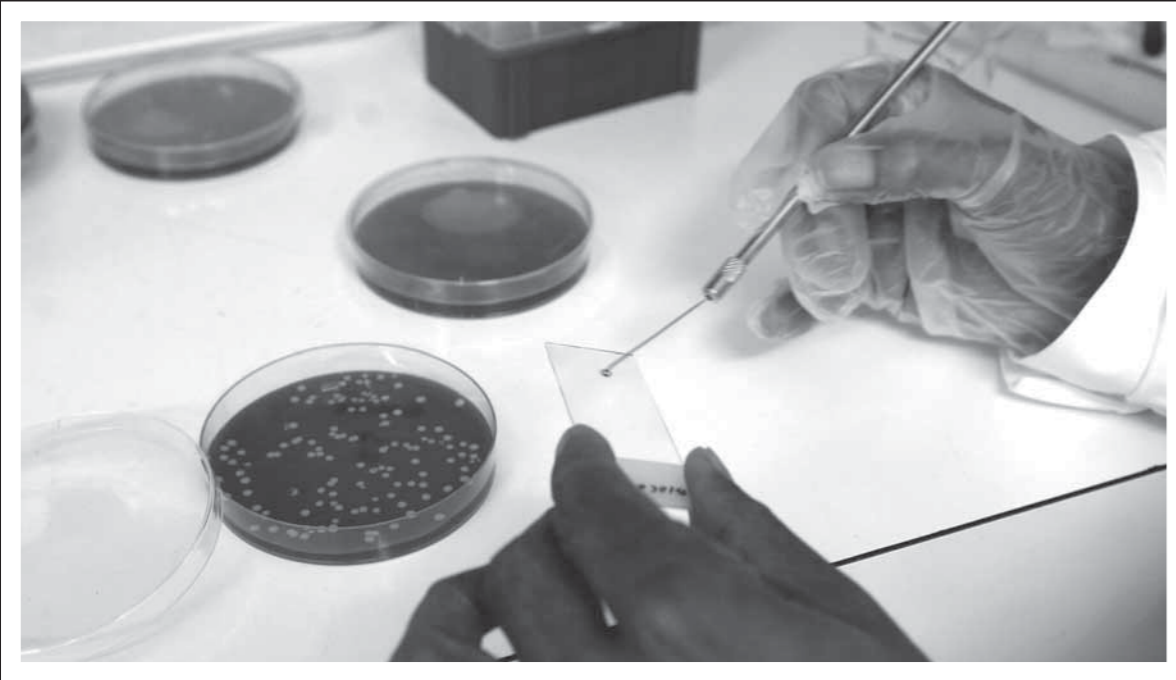
economic development agenda. The BRICS countries can contribute to Africa's development and integration process through the development of infrastructure and industrial capacity, and increase imports of value-added manufactured products from the continent. It is also important to leverage infrastructure investment to stimulate and support industrial development in Africa. The abundant natural resources of Africa, the growing consumer power of Africa's emerging middle class and high growth rates offer an opportunity to build a more sustainable and mutually beneficial relationship with Africa in the next decades.

Current outward foreign direct investment flows from China, as well as other large emerging market countries, to manufacturing industries in developing countries can be leveraged to drive industrialisation in the poorest countries, where financial capital and entrepreneurial skills have in the past proved to be constrained. If other BRIC partners such as Brazil and India follow China's growth trajectory, they will create even more labour-intensive jobs in low-income countries.

Rapidly growing investment in African infrastructure from emerging economies, among other things, also portends well for Africa's future development and integration prospects.



The Nelson Mandela Bridge in Johannesburg spans 248 m and is the biggest cable-stayed bridge in southern Africa



Peaceful applications of nuclear science include the eradication of rinderpest in Africa and the treatment of cancer. The bacteria are spread on a glass microscope slide for Gram staining as part of the identification. (Entomology Unit, Seibersdorf, Austria, 2 June 2006)

AFCONE

South Africa: host of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE)

By Ambassador AS Minty
Chairperson: AFCONE



A small metal ploughshare, crafted from non-radioactive material taken from one of South Africa's dismantled nuclear devices



Front row – left to right: Dr Augustin Simo (Cameroon), Prof. Shaukat Abdurazak (Kenya), Amb Anund P Neewoor (Mauritius), Amb Abdul Samad Minty (South Africa), Mr Messaoud Baaliouamer (Algeria), Dr Mourad Telmini (Tunisia)

Back row – left to right: Mr Atnatiwos Meshesha (Ethiopia), Lieutenant-Colonel Manzi Pidalatan (Togo), Dr Baidori Outtara (Burkina Faso), Mr Tezana Coulibaly (Mali), Dr Bulgasem El-Fawaris (Libya)



IAEA safeguard inspectors check the barrels which are ready to be shipped abroad. Only countries that have an Additional Protocol are required to declare their yellowcake stockpiles to the IAEA. As of March 2010, only 95 countries had Additional Protocols in force

AFCONE holds significant advantages for peaceful regional nuclear cooperation that would contribute to Africa's socio-economic development.

The establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones (NWFZs) contributes to the international community's efforts towards the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. NWFZs play an important role in preventing the proliferation – both vertical and horizontal – of nuclear weapons. Such zones also enhance global and regional peace and security, strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contribute towards realising the objectives of nuclear disarmament. This was also recognised by the various outcome documents of the review conferences of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Although the NPT is considered as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, an NWFZ ensures the total absence of nuclear weapons anywhere within the agreed zone. In this respect, it differs from the provisions of the NPT and expresses the explicit wish of countries within a specific zone or region not to be exposed to the dangers that nuclear weapons hold. This common wish or purpose arises when states within a region share the mutual conviction that their strategic interests would be enhanced – not compromised – by their participation in the NWFZ. The practical implication of NWFZs is to constrain and constrict the area in which the nuclear-weapon states can station their nuclear weapons.

The first NWFZ was established in South America through the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Other zones were established in the South Pacific (Treaty of Rarotonga), South-east Asia (Treaty of Bangkok) and Antarctica (Antarctic Treaty). The entire southern hemisphere is now a zone free of nuclear weapons. In addition, an NWFZ has also been established in Central Asia (which is in the northern hemisphere and covers the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan). Lately, Mongolia has declared itself as an NWFZ.

Within Africa, the momentum towards an African NWFZ was initiated through the Declaration on the Denuclearisation of Africa, adopted by the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the then Organisation of African Unity, held from 17 to 21 July 1964, in Cairo, Egypt. However, Africa's vision of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons only came to fruition after 32 years, with the signing of the Pelindaba Treaty in Cairo on 11 April 1996. The main factor inhibiting the conclusion of this treaty was the nuclear weapons programme of apartheid South Africa.

The negotiators agreed to refer to the Treaty on the NMFZ in Africa as the Pelindaba Treaty. This title is derived from the Zulu words "iphelile indaba", which means that the matter is settled or the discussion is closed. It also refers to the location of the South African Nuclear Energy Corporation at Pelindaba.

Nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are firmly entrenched in the Pelindaba Treaty. The treaty places an obligation on its states parties not to conduct research on, develop, manufacture, stockpile or otherwise acquire, possess, or have control over any nuclear explosive device by any means anywhere; prohibits the stationing of any nuclear device; and requires the destruction of facilities for the manufacture of nuclear explosive devices. The treaty also prohibits the dumping of radioactive waste.

Like other NWFZs, Pelindaba has its text supplemented by three protocols, namely the Protocol on Negative Security Assurances (NSAs), a protocol that prohibits nuclear tests in the application zone and a protocol that involves states which de jure or de facto have territories under their jurisdiction in the treaty application area.

Importantly, the treaty allows, and encourages, the states parties to engage in peaceful nuclear activities. It further obligates them to conclude full-scope safeguard agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to verify the peaceful character of such activities.

The Pelindaba Treaty has to date been ratified by 36 African states, and four of the nuclear-weapon states have ratified the protocols to the treaty they have signed.

To ensure compliance, the treaty has a mechanism for compliance through the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, referred to as AFCONE.

The main functions of AFCONE include:

- collating reports and the exchange of information as provided
- arranging consultations
- reviewing the application to peaceful nuclear activities of safeguards by the IAEA
- bringing into effect the complaints procedure
- encouraging regional and subregional programmes for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology (S&T)
- promoting international cooperation with extra-zonal states for the peaceful uses of nuclear S&T.

AFCONE is composed of 12 members elected by parties to the treaty for a three-year period, bearing in mind the need for rotation, as well as to include members from countries with advanced nuclear programmes.

The commission has a bureau consisting of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and an Executive Secretary. The commission elects its Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson, while the Chairperson of the African Union (AU), at the request of parties to the Treaty and in consultation with the AFCONE Chairperson, designates the Executive Secretary of the commission.

At the First Conference of States Parties of the Pelindaba Treaty, held on 4 November 2010, South Africa was endorsed as

the host country for the headquarters of AFCONE. The following 12 commissioners were elected: Mr Messaoud Baaliouamer, Algeria; Dr Baidori Outtara, Burkina Faso; Dr Augustin Simo, Cameroon; Mr Atnatiwos Zeleke Meshesha, Ethiopia; Prof. Shaukat Abdurazak, Kenya; Dr Bulgasem Hammouda Ali El-Fawaris, Libya; Mr Tezana Coulibaly, Mali; Mr Anund P Neewoor, Mauritius; Dr Christian Sina Diatta, Senegal; Mr Abdul Samad Minty, South Africa; Lieutenant-Colonel Manzi Pidalatan, Togo; and Dr Mourad Telmini, Tunisia.

In addition, at the first meeting of AFCONE, held on 4 May 2011, Ambassador Minty was elected as the Chairperson of AFCONE and Prof. Mourad Telmini (Tunisia) as the Vice-Chairperson.

The immediate priority of AFCONE is the establishment of its headquarters and the adoption of its budget and other procedural documents to enable the commissioners to fulfil their mandate.

The work of AFCONE is underpinned by important nuclear-related initiatives already ongoing on the continent. These include the important work being done by the African Regional Cooperative Agreement to enlarge the contribution of nuclear S&T on the African continent, in cooperation with the IAEA. Furthermore, the Forum of Nuclear Regulatory Bodies in Africa (FNRBA) enhances, strengthens and harmonises radiation protection, as well as the nuclear safety and security regulatory infrastructure and framework. The FNRBA is also an effective forum for the exchange of regulatory experiences and practices among the nuclear regulatory bodies in Africa.

AFCONE therefore holds significant advantages for peaceful regional nuclear cooperation that would contribute to Africa's socio-economic development. These advantages not only relate to the application of nuclear energy as an alternative energy source, but also the other peaceful applications of nuclear science to the advantage of human health and agriculture, such as the eradication of rinderpest in Africa and the treatment of cancer. 🌱

PRESIDENT JACOB ZUMA ON SOUTH AFRICA'S NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN



President Jacob Zuma and Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe at the Presidential Infrastructure Conference, held on 19 October 2012 in Sandton

Tourist arrivals to South Africa increased by an impressive 10,5% during the first six months of 2012, which is double the global tourism growth rate of 5%. Given that tourism has been identified as one of the six job drivers in the New Growth Path, this development is very encouraging. The other five job drivers are infrastructure development, agriculture, mining and beneficiation, manufacturing and the green economy.

This year, we decided to single out infrastructure for special focus, although the other job drivers remain key to economic growth and development. Infrastructure development is a catalyst to sustainable economic development and to the improvement of the quality of life of our people in a most fundamental way.

As the lead investor for the National Infrastructure Plan, government has already begun to roll out several projects. We have paid special attention to the lessons we have learnt from building infrastructure in the past. We all have proud recollections of how

we managed to build stadiums, roads and refurbished airports ahead of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™.

A necessary investment

We must use that project management experience to change our country's landscape and improve living conditions while growing the economy. We have developed an integrated, aligned and coordinated 20-year infrastructure pipeline.

This is a necessary investment. The failure to invest in basic services in black communities over the decades of colonial oppression and apartheid is a critical element in the persistence of inequality today. To reverse the legacy of the past, we have already started building houses, schools, hospitals, clinics, nursing colleges, dams, power stations and other infrastructure.

The Eastern Cape Schools Refurbishment Programme was launched recently to replace 49 mud schools with modern schools. There are currently more than 2 000 registered school refurbishment projects across the country. In addition, 886

health facilities are being refurbished and revitalised.

We are also going to build two new universities in Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape as part of the social infrastructure build programme, which will expand access to higher education in the two provinces.

On economic infrastructure, we are creating enabling infrastructure such as rail, ports, energy, broadband and roads. No one can imagine a successful producer who lacks access to transport, telecommunications, water or electricity.

There is a further benefit for economic development. Public investment requires huge amounts of inputs such as equipment, building materials, generators, cranes, trains and even tar for the roads.

If all of these materials are bought locally, their production will give a real boost to the economy. That is particularly important given the uncertain global outlook. Therefore, as a job creator, the infrastructure programme is a clear winner. Construction and maintenance alone will employ tens of thousands of people.

“We all have a role to play in building our country. The National Infrastructure Plan is a key contribution to the socio-economic development of our country.”

Central coordination

The strength of the National Infrastructure Plan is the central coordination in The Presidency, through the Presidential Infrastructure Coordination Commission. Another strength is the fact that it brings together the three spheres of government.

To boost our work, we are developing an Infrastructure Development Act. Secondly, we are reallocating and aligning scarce funds to the build programme and seeking innovative funding mechanisms to address the full package of projects. We are also prioritising skills development, professional training and job creation, hence the partnership we are building with higher education institutions.

The infrastructure on the scale needed to transform South Africa's economy and social landscape will not come cheap. The cost of the strategic infrastructure projects is estimated at about R4 trillion over the next 15 years. Some of this cost includes projects that the private sector will need to pay for, such as industrial projects connected to infrastructure. The State itself will invest about R844 billion in the coming three years

Government recently adopted the National Infrastructure Plan that is intended to transform the economic landscape of South Africa, create significant numbers of new jobs, strengthen the delivery of basic services to the people of South Africa and support the integration of African economies.

From a spatial analysis of the country's needs, 17 Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs) have been identified. The SIPs cover a range of economic and social infrastructure. All nine provinces are covered, with the emphasis on poorer provinces.

The 17 projects are:

- SIP 1: Unlocking the Northern Mineral Belt with Waterberg as the catalyst
- SIP 2: Durban-Free State-Gauteng Logistics and Industrial Corridor
- SIP 3: South-eastern node and corridor development
- SIP 4: Unlocking the economic opportunities in the North West
- SIP 5: Saldanha-Northern Cape Development Corridor
- SIP 6: Integrated Municipal Infrastructure Project
- SIP 7: Integrated Urban Space and Public Transport Programme
- SIP 8: Green energy in support of the South African economy
- SIP 9: Electricity generation to support socio-economic development
- SIP 10: Electricity transmission and distribution for all

- SIP 11: Agrilogistics and rural infrastructure
- SIP 12: Revitalisation of public hospitals and other health facilities
- SIP 13: National School Build Programme
- SIP 14: Higher Education infrastructure
- SIP 15: Expanding access to communications technology
- SIP 16: Square Kilometre Array and Meerkat
- SIP 17: Regional integration for African cooperation and development.

The aim of SIP 17 is to participate in mutually-beneficial infrastructure projects to unlock long-term socio-economic benefits by partnering with fast-growing African economies with projected growth ranging between 3% and 10%.

The projects involving transport, water and energy also provide competitively priced, diversified and short, medium to long-term options for the South African economy where for example, electricity transmission in Mozambique (Cesul) could assist in providing cheap, clean hydro power in the short term while Grand Inga in the Democratic Republic of Congo is long term.

All these projects complement the Free Trade Area to create a market of 600 million people in South, Central and East Africa.

Government will contribute R844 billion of the R1,3 trillion needed for the infrastructure projects over the next three years.

alone. Current and future generations will be able to benefit from these investments that we are making now.

Nothing can be more inspiring than collectively working together to build our country. We have to promote our country and boost confidence in the economy so that it can grow and create jobs. We have to give our people hope as indeed a lot is being

done to create a better life, even though things may not be moving as fast as we all want them to, given the frustrations and the legacy of the past.

We all have a role to play in building our country. The National Infrastructure Plan is a key contribution to the socio-economic development of our country.

GAUTRAIN

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE ON THE MOVE

Seen from government's commitment to its people, Gautrain is not only about a train. It is about people who are proud of what their nation can do! People who yearn for freedom of movement! People who hunger for upward mobility! People who are part of the development in and around them! It is about people on the move!

"Gautrain is life changing" was a comment given by one of the first passengers when opening the route between Johannesburg and Pretoria on 2 August 2011. This is exactly what the Gauteng Provincial Government's vision is through Gautrain; for the sustainable socio-economic, political, cultural, sporting and environmental development of the province – a lifestyle change. An important part of that vision is the freedom of movement for citizens through an integrated, world-class public transport system. Gautrain represents a critical step in the realisation of that vision.

The Gautrain Management Agency is committed to good corporate governance and prudent financial management that is so essential for the achievement of Gautrain's strategic objectives. One of the strategic objectives of Gautrain is, among other things, the improvement of accessibility and mobility in the Johannesburg-Pretoria corridor. By providing a safe, convenient, predictable and affordable public transport system in this corridor, Gautrain is changing the perception of public transport in South Africa. This will hopefully persuade car users to swap congested roads for the speed and comfort of Gautrain.

Another strategic objective met by Gautrain is the contribution to accelerated economic growth with an emphasis on job creation, local skills development and investment in black economic empowerment. With Gautrain's partnership with the private sector, it has delivered on these objectives through the commitment of the Bombela Concession Company's socio-economic development obligations. By October 2012, the following verified jobs were created:

- 38 830 jobs for personnel based in South Africa
- 34 900 jobs for local people, i.e. South African citizens, compared to an obligation of more than 19 220

- 30 020 jobs for historically disadvantaged individuals, compared to an obligation of 13 800
- 3 780 jobs for women, compared to an obligation of more than 1 580
- 230 jobs for people with disabilities, compared to an obligation of more than 180.

Gautrain has also strengthened existing development nodes in Gauteng, promoted urban restructuring and redevelopment and facilitated the revitalisation of the Johannesburg and Tshwane central business districts.

While achieving strategic goals, Gautrain has not forgotten about those people it is moving every day. Fares, safety and security and comfort come first to mind. The determined fares are based on the principle of affordability and are highly competitive compared to other modes of public transport. They are sufficiently price-attractive to create a substantial shift from private car use to public transport in the form of Gautrain.

Gautrain is not competing with other modes of public transport, such as taxis and buses, which all have an important role to play in the total transport system. Therefore, a lower limit, which is more expensive than the other existing modes of public transport, was set for the Gautrain fares.


Gautrain moves commuters each day in all directions, providing economic mobility and the convenience of door-to-

door commuting. The Gautrain system also comprises a fleet of modern low-entrance and low-emission buses with comfortable seating, providing feeder and distribution services to and from the Gautrain stations. The municipal Bus Rapid Transit services are also integrated with Gautrain at some of the Gautrain stations. Commuters, therefore, will not have to experience the same frustrations and delays as motorists associated with escalating traffic congestion.

For "People on the Move" – too true. Various tools to assist passengers in moving around on the Gautrain system include an online map, different smart phone Apps and a commuter website. With mobile phone in hand and a Gautrain Gold Card in the other, Gauteng allows itself to be explored by virtue of the Gautrain system and its mobile Apps and mobi-site. These tools provide instant passenger-relevant information. The ability to work out the cost of a single trip between Sandton and Hatfield is done via the fare calculator. Need to use the bus and parking on one end? Let the fare calculator do the work. When is the last train? Well, the timetable feature provides this ever-necessary information. Where is my closest bus stop? No problem, the phones' GPS features an interactive map, which provides information on the closest bus stops and train stations.

Since the commencement of operations of the airport link in June 2010, approximately 27 million passengers have used the Gautrain on both the airport and general passenger

services. This stands as proof of the Gautrain actively meeting government's objective, which requires the active promotion of public transport.

Gautrain is more than just a train. Based in the economic heartland of South Africa, it is one of several strategically integrated Gauteng Provincial Government projects. It is aimed not only at meeting future transport demands and improving the image of public transport, but also at moving economic development and employment creation upward. 

From Dreams to Reality



A book on the history of the Gautrain – *From Dreams to Reality* – was recently launched by the Premier of Gauteng, Ms Nomvula Mokonyane.


"When announced by the Gauteng Provincial Government, the Gautrain project was perceived as ambitious, if not almost impossible to achieve, only a dream. Today we know differently, Gautrain is a celebration of delivering a dream. It inspires us to hold onto our dreams for an integrated intermodal safe and secure public transport system that will drastically transform the lifestyle of the people of Gauteng," she said.

The interactive coffee table book tells the Gautrain's history, a project that was proof to what the nation was capable of, the Gautrain Management Agency said.

The Gautrain's history is a living record of valuable lessons learnt, new skills acquired and successful partnerships formed, it added.

For "People on the Move"





Liliesleaf

A PLACE *of* LIBERATION



Nestled in the leafy suburb of Rivonia, Liliesleaf became a place of refuge for the leaders and stalwarts of the liberation struggle. It was a place of dialogue and debate on political and military policy and strategy; where people from diverse backgrounds came together to collaborate as a collective with a shared vision. From Liliesleaf, the Secretariat and High Command planned and strategised a path that played a seminal role in changing the course of South African history.

Liliesleaf's role as the nerve centre of "the resistance" came to a devastating end with a dramatic police raid on 11 July 1963. Extensive evidence was uncovered, detailing how the

resistance movement intended to overthrow the apartheid regime. This led to the Rivonia Trial, which in turn resulted in life imprisonment on RobbenIsland for liberation struggle activists such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Govan Mbeki, among others. Denis Goldberg, the only white person sentenced, was incarcerated at Pretoria Central.

Through the Rivonia Trial, the essence of the liberation struggle was given a voice, and subsequently the world's attention became focussed on South Africa. The media surrounding the trial and the harsh sentencing of the accused catapulted the atrocities of the apartheid government onto the international stage.

Today, Liliesleaf is acknowledged to be the birthplace of MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe – Spear of the Nation), the military wing of the ANC.

Through the establishment of the Liliesleaf Trust and the Legacy Project, Liliesleaf has been restored, preserved and developed into one of South Africa's most prominent historical

and educational landmarks. So much more than a museum or historical site, Liliesleaf is a place of memory and legacy, activity, dialogue and engagement. The dynamic and interactive exhibits around the site bring to life the many fascinating stories and events that help shape the new South Africa.



Liberation history THE LEGACY OF OR TAMBO



OR Tambo (27 October 1917 – 24 April 1993) played a major role in the growth and development of the international movement of solidarity against racism and apartheid. He, among other things, established the first missions of the liberation movement in Egypt, Morocco, Ghana and London. This was a modest start to bring the friends of South Africa together throughout the world in a continuous and sustained

mobilisation of the international community in support of a free and democratic South Africa and against the evils of racism, oppression and Apartheid.

Among black South African leaders, Tambo was probably the most highly respected on the African continent, in Europe, Asia and the Americas. During his stewardship of the African National Congress (ANC), he raised its international prestige and status to that of an alternative to the Pretoria Government. He was received with the protocol reserved for heads of state in many parts of the world.

During his years in the ANC, Tambo played a major role in the growth and development of the movement and its policies. He was among the generation of African nationalist leaders who emerged after the Second World War who were instrumental in the transformation of the ANC from a liberal-constitutionalist organisation into a radical national liberation movement,

capable and willing to challenge the apartheid regime on the battlefield.

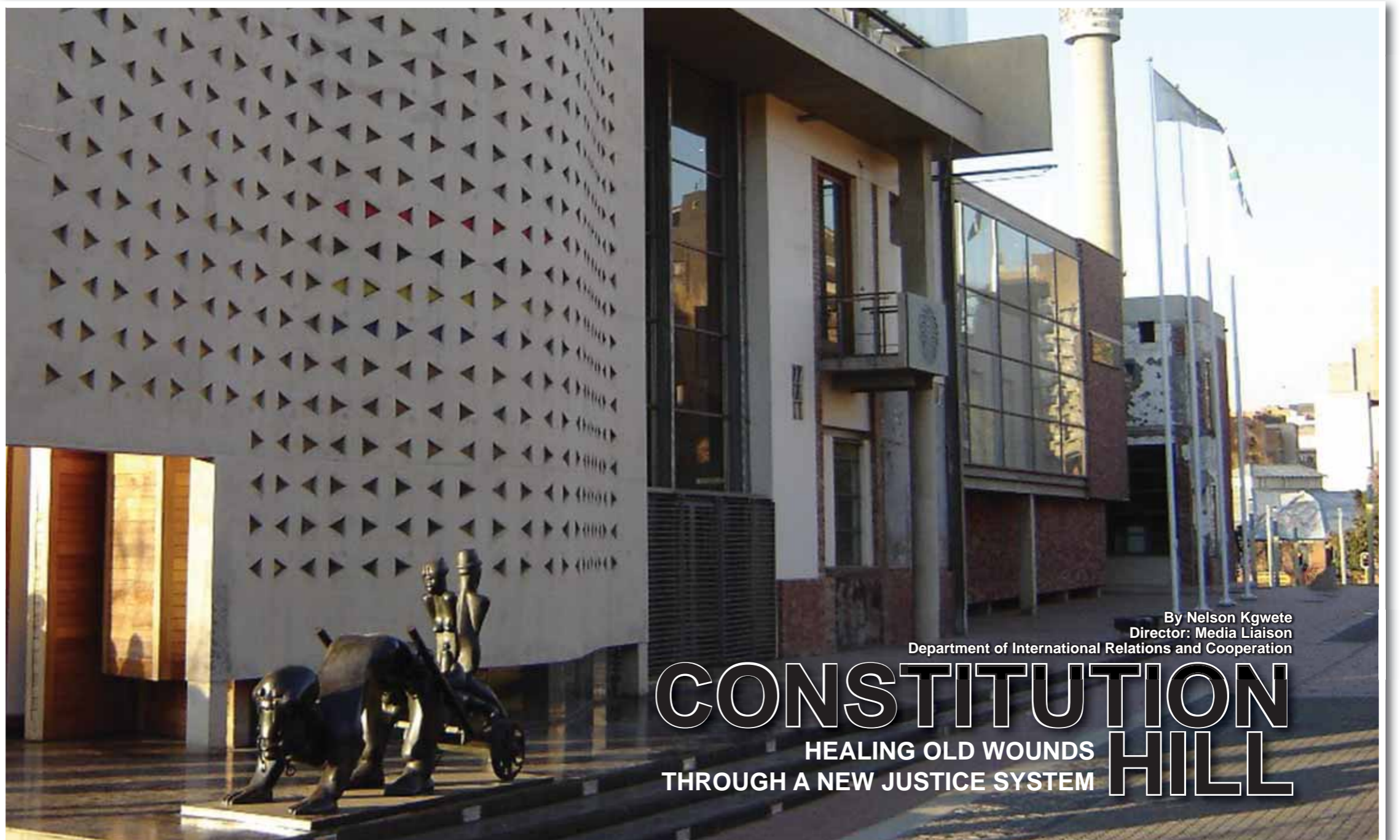
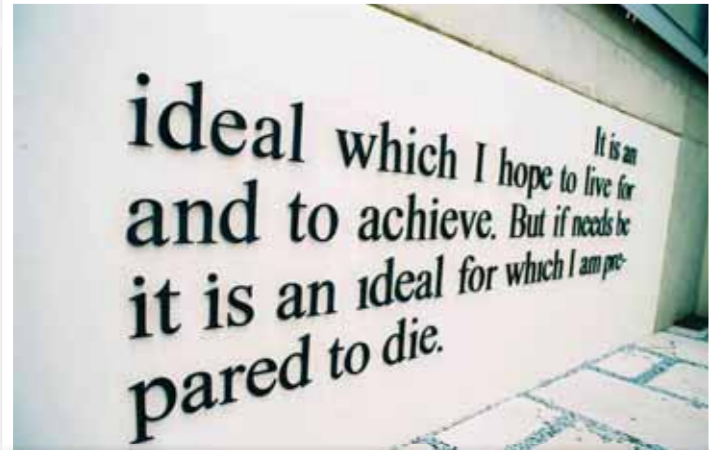
At the ANC's 49th National Conference, held in Durban, South Africa, in July 1991, after 30 years of illegality, Oliver Tambo could confidently report that he had fulfilled the mandate of keeping the ANC together, and he handed over the movement to Nelson Mandela to lead it to the final lap of the struggle.

Tambo was elected national chairperson of the ANC. He was also chairperson of the ANC's Emancipation Commission, charged with promoting the emancipation of women. He served as ANC president from 1967 to 1991 – the longest-serving ANC president. OR Tambo died from a stroke on 24 April 1993.

“He was received with the protocol reserved for heads of state in many parts of the world.”

Integrity Passion

Patriotism Humility



By Nelson Kgwete
Director: Media Liaison
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

CONSTITUTION HILL

HEALING OLD WOUNDS THROUGH A NEW JUSTICE SYSTEM

“We’ve taken the bricks that used to imprison us to build a future for our country, to guard against the possibility of the injustices that happened here recurring.”

Want to talk forgiveness, racial tolerance, social cohesion and justice? Okay, good – just don’t go on a tour of Constitution Hill. Go somewhere else. Admittedly, though, the tour guides are good at calming down tempers. And the skill occasionally comes in handy during a tour of this National Heritage Site.

Built on the site of a former prison complex, Constitution Hill invokes painful memories of South Africa’s past and brings into sharp perspective the brutality of the apartheid system.

To have the Constitutional Court of a free and democratic South Africa based at the site of this apartheid prison complex seems almost paradoxical, for here you have

prejudice and justice under one roof. The tour guides have a line for it: “We’ve taken the bricks that used to imprison us to build a future for our country, to guard against the possibility of the injustices that happened here recurring.”

But that hardly makes up for the humiliation suffered here by black prisoners, some of whom were common law criminals, but many more of whom were political prisoners. The crimes committed by inmates at this complex varied from shoplifting to one being a member of a banned political organisation, such as the African National Congress, Pan-Africanist Congress or the South African Communist Party. Some were arrested for not carrying “passes”, others for brewing traditional beer while being black (a crime during apartheid).

The reasons for the hundreds imprisoned at the Number Four Prison varied, and the variation also extended to the way inmates were treated: if you were black, humiliation and torture awaited you; if you were white, relative luxury. The intention seems to have been to break the spirit of black resistance to apartheid, but some mavericks within the black anti-apartheid movement upheld their opposition to the system, despite the harsh and unjust punishment.

Robert Sobukwe’s words of resistance are immortalised in the former prison: “We refuse to plead because our contention is that the law under which we are charged is a law made exclusively by the white man, specifically for the oppression of blacks.”

The story of the Number Four Prison, including the discrimination inside, is better

told by the former inmates themselves. These include such famous political figures as Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, Robert Sobukwe, Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, Helen Joseph and more.

Others, like former inmate Cornelius Manoto, are not well known, but their stories are not less alarming: “To eat from rusted containers was terrible; not to speak of the treatment from warders. Every morning, we would stand in the shade feeling cold not even seeing the sunshine. In the court we will be stripped naked and subjected to utter humiliation of the worst order.”

Barbara Hogan, another former inmate, explains the racial preferential treatment:

“This cell (in the white section of the Women’s Jail) was like none other I had

ever known. A Van Gogh interior, wooden floors, sash windows, three simple beds, a table and chairs. Freezing cold, certainly, but compared to police cells, absolute luxury.”

Those who envisaged the concept of a Constitutional Court at the site of an apartheid prison complex say the project symbolises South Africa’s intricate and painful journey from apartheid to freedom.

The transition was unprecedented in its efficiency, but the wounds are still fresh, and a lamentation by a former inmate betrays the apparent peace that exists between our past and our present. 🌍

RED LOCATION: A symbol of our freedom



The Red Location Museum in New Brighton, Port Elizabeth, is a symbol of South Africa's struggle for freedom

Red Location is one of the earliest black townships of Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay, and acquired its name due to a series of historic corrugated iron edifices, which were rusted a deep red colour, and which stemmed from the First South African War (1899 to 1902).

The area became a national hotspot during the anti-apartheid struggle and many prominent leaders, such as Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Raymond Mhlaba, Vuyisile Mini and Francis Baard played a distinctive political role here.

The first cell of Umkhonto we Sizwe – the former military wing of the African National Congress – was established in Red Location by Nelson Mandela and the

first arrests during the National Defiance Campaign of 1952 transpired at the Railway Station in the area.

The Red Location Museum is a primary development of the Red Location Cultural Precinct, which is a not-for-commercial urban renewal development under Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality. Here, visitors are treated not as mere consumers but rather as active participants.

The museum has scooped several top international awards for its spectacular architecture (World Leadership – 2005, Dedalo Minose – 2006 and the RIBA Lubetkin – 2006) and has furthermore been exhibited/featured, together with the completed structures of the Red Location Art Gallery and Electronic Library/Archives, at the Museum of Modern Art in New

York, the World Architectural Festival in Barcelona and the Florence Biennial in Italy. The museum offers a wide variety of exhibitions and public programmes – specifically revolving around the memorialisation and the depiction of the apartheid narrative. The Red Location Museum moreover operates under the motto: “A world-class museum bridging the past towards the future”, and seeks to engage the public in educational and awareness-raising programmes on arts, culture and heritage; to lend itself to partnerships and collaborative work; to partake in poverty alleviation and entrepreneurship-growing initiatives; to adhere to international codes of practices; and to embrace ongoing intellectual engagements and critiques. 🌐



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“A world-class museum bridging the past towards the future”



Tourism sector

By Marthinus van Schalkwyk
Minister of Tourism

TO SPUR GLOBAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Globally, the tourism sector is making history in 2012, in more than one way. Firstly, this is the year in which we expect to reach one billion international tourist arrivals worldwide. Secondly, this is the year in which tourism took a significant step forward on the international agenda when G20 heads of state and governments recognised the critical role of tourism as not only a driver of growth and development, but as a sector to spur global economic recovery.

Much work remains to be done to position the tourism sector to realise its full potential in terms of job creation, social inclusion, services exports and foreign exchange earnings; fostering a better understanding between peoples and cultures; and green transformation.

EMERGING-MARKET ECONOMIES ARE BOOSTING GLOBAL TOURISM FLOWS

Fortunately, we are witnessing multispeed growth. The emerging economies continue to drive the recovery in international tourist flows. While Europe stagnates, those countries in the emerging-market economies are boosting global tourism flows and outbound spend. By 2015, the emerging economies are expected to account for 40% of all global departures.

The rise of the Chinese outbound market as well as those in other emerging economies also tracks the global geopolitical and economic rebalancing that have been underway over the past decade. This is very clearly demonstrated by what we have witnessed while the world economy doubled in the last decade, where a third of the global economic growth came from the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) countries.

In the next decade, emerging-market economies are, for the first time in modern history, set to contribute more to global economic growth than the developed ones. This global rebalancing, together with the spread of low-cost airlines, air-space liberalisation, the removal of visa barriers and the growing popularity of online bookings, underscores that the extensive BRICS cooperation and partnership on travel and tourism among not only businesses but also governments offers boundless opportunities.

IMPORTANT VEHICLE FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION

Being witness to the evolution of the emerging economies, we cannot but celebrate the unique potential of the tourism sector to grow exponentially from low baselines over short periods. This sector is a haven for small enterprises, and, as a labour-intensive sector with a supply chain that cascades deep into national economies and communities, it is an important vehicle for social inclusion. It provides fast uptake for newly skilled workers, especially women and young people, in urban and rural areas alike. Each job in the tourism sector creates just under two jobs in the broader economy.

South Africa is an emerging economy where we have experienced first-hand the amazing potential of this sector. In 1993, before the country's first democratic elections, South Africa had just over 3,3 million international arrivals. Today, the country has 12 million international arrivals, of whom 8,3 million are tourists. As it stands, tourism contributes 9% to the gross domestic product (direct and indirect), and supports one in every 12 jobs in South Africa. And we believe the best is yet to come: government and industry are united in their commitment to grow international arrivals to 15 million by 2020.

The new growth will depend heavily on South Africa's marketing investment in China, Brazil and India. China is undoubtedly an important market, and, in 2011, there was double-digit growth in tourist arrivals from China's shores. Government is excited about the recent introduction of direct flights between Beijing and Johannesburg

in addition to those non-stop options between Hong Kong and Johannesburg and remains committed to ensure that tourism flows represent a two-way trade.

AFRICA A MAJOR SOURCE MARKET

Africa is emerging as a major source market. Middle-class households on the continent already outnumber those in major emerging markets such as India. Half a billion people on the African continent are already connected to the world through mobile devices. In a mere three years from now, there will be just over 50 African cities with populations exceeding three million. Airline passenger numbers in Africa are expected to increase from 71 million in 2011 to 150 million by 2030, at which point Africa's urban population of some 750 million will exceed all the current city dwellers in the West.

EMERGING CONSUMER MARKETS

Today, every tourist destination with a long-term view understands that a sound growth strategy for a resilient and sustainable tourism sector depends not only on a diversified portfolio of geographic source markets, but also on a diversified and continuously innovated product and experience offering. It is about growth and creating new markets; it is about unlocking new sources of competitive advantage; and it is also about risk management and keeping pace with evolving consumer preferences.

Today's discerning consumers are demanding, and opt for ever-increasing customisation and personalised travel itineraries. A significant number of these consumers are seeking greater authenticity through experiential, interactive and specialised travel – rather than mass or “one-size-fits-all” package tourism. Higher Internet penetration, online sales and the spread of mobile commerce will only accelerate this trend.

By developing balanced product portfolios that cater for the needs of emerging consumer segments, we are able to break through the ceiling of current offerings. We can create new demand (or make the pie bigger) and capitalise on niche markets that often offer more lucrative yields than mass-based markets. Many of these niche markets hold huge potential, such as cultural, heritage, rural or community-based, ecological, food and wine, and health and wellness tourism.

Many of these tourist activities are often located outside traditional tourist areas. This means that more dispersed opportunities are created and more local communities are therefore empowered. In addition, niche subsectors often also require more specialised skills, meaning that better-quality jobs are created.

Niche markets often soon become the new “mass”. It is a common misconception that diversifying into new niche segments necessarily means small volumes. Niche markets also have volume. A case in point is the China National Tourism Administration's drive towards investment in, and the development and uptake of, “red tourism” opportunities in China (i.e. encouraging visits to Chinese revolutionary sites) during the year of “patriotic tourism” that marked the 90th anniversary of the Communist Party in 2011. The number of visitors to historic buildings and sites topped 360 million in China that year.

The challenge is to adapt existing offerings, leverage current man-made and natural infrastructure and create new unique visitor experiences that play to the country's strengths. By diversifying product portfolios, we enhance our international competitiveness in traditional and emerging source markets alike.





TABLE MOUNTAIN

A SEVENTH WONDER OF NATURE

In December 2012, Table Mountain was officially inaugurated as a New 7 Wonder of Nature.

According to the New7Wonders Foundation, which is based in

Switzerland and regulated under Swiss law, hundreds of millions of votes were cast for 28 finalists across the world.

The other six wonders are the Amazon forest in South America, Halong Bay in Viet-

nam, the Iguazu Falls in Brazil and Argentina, Jeju Island in South Korea, Komodo Island in Indonesia and the Puerto Princesa underground river in the Philippines.

Table Mountain has withstood six million years of erosion and hosts the richest, yet

smallest floral kingdom on Earth with over 1 470 floral species. The flat-topped mountain boasts numerous rare and endangered species. It is the most recognised site in Cape Town, owing to its unique flat-topped

peaks which reach 1 086 m above sea level.

Visitor numbers to Table Mountain reached record numbers after the mountain was named on the provisional list of seven sites on 11 November 2011, and the official

confirmation is expected to further boost visitor interest locally and abroad.

It forms part of the Table Mountain National Park – one of 21 parks managed by South African National Parks. 🌍



Top 10 reasons to visit South Africa



1. Affordable

During these tough times, who doesn't want an affordable holiday? In South Africa, you can even afford luxury and have spending money for shopping and other treats!

2. Natural beauty

South Africa's scenic wonders are legendary. From Table Mountain to God's Window, our mountains, forests, coasts and deserts will feast your eye and lift your spirit.

3. World-class facilities

Whether you opt for Afro-chic or authentic Africa, you'll find it easy to get around, find a comfortable place to stay, have a great meal, connect.

4. Adventure

South Africa is the adventure capital of the world. With over 130 adventures and counting, there is something for everyone, from mountain walks to shark cage-diving!

5. Good weather

In sunny South Africa, our great weather invites you to enjoy the outdoors, play golf year-round and take advantage of the nearly 3 000-km coastline.

6. Rainbow nation

The Rainbow nation celebrates all its African and immigrant cultures. Find out how friendly our people are while you try your tongue at 11 official languages!

7. Diverse experiences

Go almost anywhere in South Africa and experience the ultimate combo of nature, wildlife, culture, adventure, heritage and vibe – you're spoilt for choice, so pack it in!

8. Wildlife

Warning! Watching wildlife is addictive. First you start with the Big Five in so many ways, then whales, penguins, meerkats, wild dogs, birds and dung beetles.

9. Freedom struggle

Discover a nation's struggle for freedom while following the footsteps of Mandela, Hector Pieterse and many

other celebrated revolutionaries. It will touch and inspire you.

10. Responsible tourism

In South Africa you can travel with care as you explore our protected areas, contribute to social and conservation projects, buy recycled art and stay green. 🌱

Source: www.southafrica.net



Sport & social cohesion

By Sam Ramsamy
Executive Board Member,
International Olympic Committee
President, International Swimming Federation
President, African Swimming Confederation

I always turn to the sports section first. The sports page records people's accomplishments; the front page has nothing but man's failures.

- Earl Warren, United States Chief Justice, 1968

The sports of the people afford an index to the character of the nation.

- Frederick W Hackwood, British sportswriter, 1907

In many parts of the world, sport has played a catalytic role – in some cases minor and in other cases major – in establishing and accelerating social cohesion in a nation.

Race discrimination came to a formal end in South Africa with the election of the first democratic Government in 1994. However, issues of race relations still linger in many facets of South African society. But sport is playing an important and crucial aspect in establishing social integration in the country.

Although social cohesion in sport in its broadest form has a long history, socialisation in sport with regard to race commenced as a widespread international phenomena only in the late 1960s. It became

generally accepted that participation in sport “leads to the formation of a great number of social relations of an official and unofficial character, on the basis of which appear specific forms of social behaviour operating beyond the bounds of the sports movement, which encourages social integration at various levels of social life.”

No doubt, the South Africa's apartheid government, fully conversant with the power of sport in bringing down and dismantling racial barriers, resisted the introduction of sports integration to maintain its white racial purity and this was amply demonstrated when in September 1965, South Africa's apartheid newspaper and the mouthpiece of the then government, *Die Transvaler*, stated in its editorial:

“In South Africa, the races do not mix on the sports field. If they mix first on the sports field, then the road to other forms of social mixing is wide open ... With an eye to upholding the white race and its civilisation not one single compromise can be entered into.”

On the other hand, South Africa's major liberation movement, the African National Congress (ANC) understood the importance

of sport in the nation-building process and its positive impact on social cohesion.

As early as 1991, long before the envisaged democratic elections, the ANC, cajoled by the International Olympic Committee (IOC), had no hesitation in agreeing to South Africa's participation in the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games.

The dismantling of the racial structures in sport was just the beginning. The major sports bodies were still nearly all white. But the ANC and the overwhelming majority of the anti-apartheid sports structures were determined that South Africa would take part in the Barcelona Olympic Games.

But why the hurry? Sport was not integrated. Development to address the inequities of the past hadn't yet begun. The need for real transformation was being overlooked in a crazed dash to enable readmission into international sport. This was the view of a large sector of the political left.

But it was necessary to appreciate the broader picture. South Africa's progressive sports movement and the ANC wanted to initiate social cohesion in advance of establishing a democratic government in the country. What better opportunity was there than to participate in the Barcelona Olympic Games.

South Africa went, it saw, it conquered.

Nelson Mandela was invited and he was accorded head of state status at the opening ceremony. South Africa returned with two silver medals, one in tennis and the other in athletics. The athlete was Elana Meyer, a small, slightly built white girl from Stellenbosch, a town then well known for its resistance to integration. But on her return to South Africa, a large group from Soweto welcomed her with banners stating “Elana and Soweto are Friends Forever”.

In fact, the motto for the Barcelona Games was “Friends Forever”.

The road to Barcelona started the slow but encouraging process of social cohesion in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela has always maintained that:

“Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else has ... It is more powerful than governments in breaking down racial barriers.”

His campaign to utilise the Springbok team's participation in the Rugby World Cup held in South Africa in 1995 has

been widely publicised in the film *Invictus*. Mandela effectively used the parading of the Springbok team and its mass support by the white population to cement unity of all the country's race groups.

John Carlin, author of the book recorded the happenings most vividly:

Reports washed in from the affluent suburbs of Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg that white matrons were shedding generations of prejudice and restraint and hugging their black housekeepers, dancing with them on the leafy streets of prim neighbourhoods ... Archbishop Tutu, who also had a keen nose for news agreed. The black celebrations were the story. ‘What we saw that day was a revolution’, said Tutu, joyous that he lived to see his country give birth to a new model of revolution, one in which the enemy was eliminated, he was brought into the fold; that instead of dividing the people, uniting them.

The way South Africa sees its sport was adequately portrayed when former Deputy President of South Africa, Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, addressed a prestigious sports gathering and minced no words

Did you know?

South Africa finished the 2012 London Olympic Games as Africa's best performing country, placed 24th on the medals table. With three golds, two silvers and one bronze medal, the London Olympics were South Africa's most successful Games since the country was readmitted to the Olympic fold at the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

The gold medalists were:

- the men's lightweight four rowing team: Sizwe Ndlovu, Matthew Brittain, John Smith and James Thompson
- Cameron van der Burgh
- Chad le Clos.

The Paralympic Games was held from 29 August to 9 September. The South African Paralympic team returned home with a total of 29 medals – eight gold, 12 silver and nine bronze.

The gold medalists were:

- Natalie du Toit (3)
- Oscar Pistorius (2)
- Charles Bouwer
- Ilse Hayes
- men's 4x100m Relay (Arnu Fourie, Samkelo Radebe, Zivan Smith and Pistorius)
- Fanie van der Merwe.

about sport achievements. She honestly stated that the only time that all members of Parliament – ruling party and opposition – unashamedly hugged each other was when a South African team or individual won an international contest.

The 2012 London Olympic Games illustrated the whole of South Africa's joy when 20-year-old Chad Le Clos, not only gained a gold medal in the 200 m butterfly swimming event, but beat the legendary American, Michael Phelps, who only managed to come second. There was a general good feeling throughout the country.

The Olympic Games has undoubtedly become the greatest social force in the world today. “No monarch ever held sway over such vast expanse of territory.” – Avery Brundage, Opening of the IOC session in Rome, 1960. 🏆



“The foursome go back a long way, having honed their rowing skills at school level.”

One of South Africa's highlights at the recent Olympic Games in London was the achievements of the country's lightweight fours team in what was described as one of the greatest rowing finishes the Olympics has ever seen.

On 2 August at Eton Dornay, the green-and-gold machine surged from fourth position with 500 metres to go, eclipsing Australia, Denmark and Britain to win gold by 0.25 seconds.

The achievements of South Africa's Olympic Oarsome Foursome – Sizwe Lawrence Ndlovu, Matthew Brittain, John Smith and James Thompson – didn't end there. They recently received the World Rowing 2012 Male Crew of the Year Award in Ireland at a gala dinner held by FISA, the World Rowing Federation, which explained that the “spectacular Olympic gold medal performance by South Africa's lightweight men's four, the first for a rowing team from Africa” was one of the main reasons why the crew was chosen for the award. They also received the Team of the Year Award at the South African Sports Awards held in Sandton.

The foursome go back a long way, having honed their rowing skills at school level.

Ndlovu was born in Newcastle, KwaZulu-Natal, and matriculated at Mondeor High School in Johannesburg. Thompson, who was

born in Cape Town, went to St Andrew's Prep before moving on to St Andrew's College in Grahamstown, while Smith and Brittain, both born in Johannesburg, also rowed at school level.

They joined the under-23 camp at Rowing South Africa after high school, where they each became medal winners in their own right before embarking on a joint Olympic training programme.

South Africa's Oarsome Foursome plans to share their best-team-in-the-world as well as their best-team-in-South Africa experience – and what brought them to this awesome pinnacle in their rowing career – because they believe strong team-building and a united vision are as vital to business success as it is in competitive athletics.

After receiving the Crew of the Year Award and arriving in South Africa, Ndlovu said: “This is an awesome moment for our team and we're going to share this inspiration and energy with South African businesses because there are huge similarities between our winning as a team and winning in business”.

“When you consider the teams we were up against, it is beyond anything we ever dreamed could happen,” says Ndlovu, who the team calls their “rhythm man” as the others follow his lead regarding the speed and rhythm of the oars. “Really it's like walking on the moon.”

“Best crew in the world”

According to Thompson, who sits in the bow position at the opposite end of the four-man boat: “We worked and trained like crazy, six hours a day, two and three times a day, seven days a week, with our mental vision on gold at the Olympics ... and this Crew of the Year Award really wasn't even on our radar! And then a few days later to fly back to South Africa and get ‘Best South African Crew’ ... well it's beyond words. It's a magnificent moment for all of us and we're going to include it in our presentation to share with business teams where unity of vision and mutual trust is as important as it is to us in our boat.

“Etana Insurance is a major supporter of rowing and has put a team together to help us to produce a motivating presentation to help us earn additional income so we can support ourselves for the next four years between now and the Olympics in Brazil. The purpose of the presentation is to inspire business teams. It shows our training and competitive footage and it's very satisfying that our athletic success can have a practical impact on motivating teams to win in the corporate world because that has all kinds of far-reaching effects in very practical ways.”

Brittain explains: “There are lots of parallels between winning in sport and winning in the commercial world. We are really enjoying giving those motivational talks and sharing our insights.”

Smith is the joker of the team and says: “Keeping your weight at the right level to qualify for lightweight status is as important as having instant energy at hand, so we always make sure we have a packet of M&Ms at hand.”

Paolo Cavalieri is a South African born to Italian parents who has been influencing South African rowing as chair of the International Commission in charge of training and selection. He is also chair of Etana Insurance, which has put a team together to make sure commerce and industry can be inspired by the Olympic victory. “This is a proud moment for South Africa and rowing and their presentations are motivating local businesses. It turns out that not only are these guys Olympic champions in a boat, they are also terrific and humorous motivational speakers which was an unexpected discovery.

“What a lot of people don't realise is that the intense dedication these four have had to give to their sport has brought significant financial strain for each of them. The fact that they have proved themselves to be as good at inspiring business teams as they are at winning medals and awards is going to help them to support themselves ... and there's four years to go to Brazil 2016.”



Charlize Theron
United Nations Messenger of Peace

In 2008, South African-born Academy Award-winning actress Charlize Theron was designated as a United Nations (UN) Messenger of Peace with a special focus on eliminating violence against women.

Messengers of peace are individuals who possess widely recognised talents in the fields of art, film, literature, music and sports, helping to raise worldwide awareness of the organisation's ideals and activities. Through their public appearances, contact with the international media and humanitarian work, they expand public understanding of how the UN helps to improve the lives of people everywhere.

An activist and an acclaimed actress, she founded the Charlize Theron Africa Outreach Project, in partnership with the Entertainment Industry Foundation, to create a safer, healthier and better life for impoverished children and their families in South Africa, especially those suffering from HIV and AIDS. As its first mission in 2007, the project collaborated with Oprah's Angel Network to create a mobile health and computer unit designed to improve the health and social development of youth in Umkhanyakude District. Thousands of students in this remote community now have access to counselling and testing for HIV and other health issues, and receive computer training and health education, with a special focus on preventing HIV.

Theron also filmed a series of public service announcements in support of the Cape Town Rape Crisis Centre, urging no tolerance for rape or domestic violence.

Announcing her designation at the time, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said: "You have used your voice, compassion and special relationship with the public to create a better world. I am convinced you would be a persuasive and powerful Messenger of Peace. You have consistently dedicated yourself to improving the lives of women and children in South Africa, and to preventing and stopping violence against women and girls. I look forward to working with you to end this terrible scourge."

Some of the film roles she has chosen reflect her concern with the issue of violence against women. Theron is perhaps best known for her Oscar-winning performance in *Monster*, in which she played Aileen Wuornos, a serial killer whose youth was characterised by abuse. In *North Country*, her character, Josie Aimes, was a woman with a history of domestic abuse who fought back against sexual harassment. 🌍



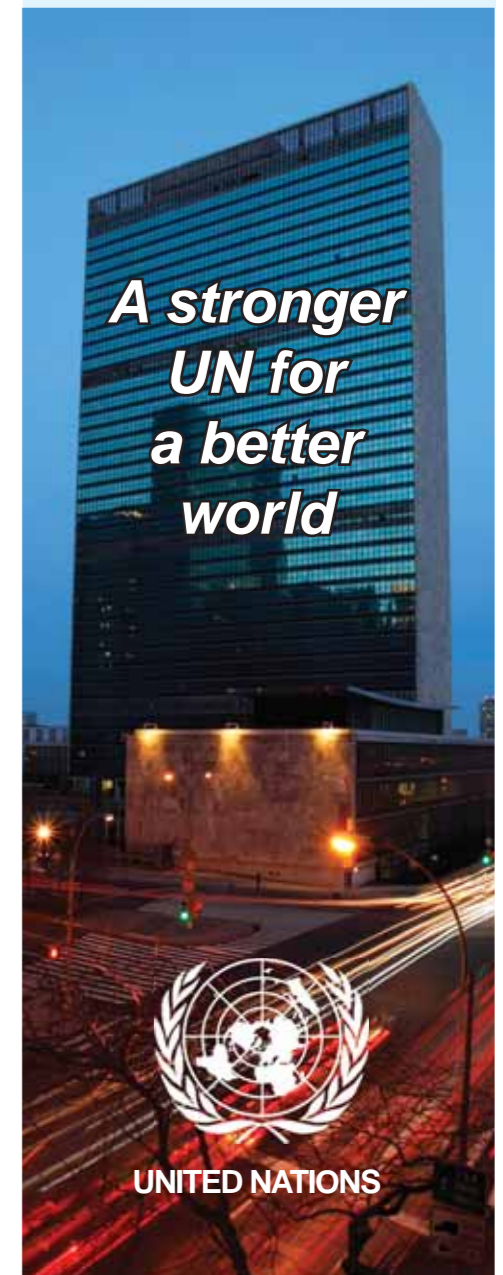
In Zulu, there's a word, "Ubuntu," which translated means, "I am because we are". It's the idea that to be human is to be interconnected with one another. As we are united, I believe we all have a responsibility to help each other. Together, standing in solidarity with those on the frontlines in Africa, we can make a difference.

– CharlizeTheron (www.charlizeafricaoutreach.org)

Did you know?

Charlize Theron was recently in South Africa for the filming of *Mad Max: Fury Road*. The film benefitted from the Department of Trade and Industry's Film and TV Production Incentive. The incentives are allocated to producers and film companies that use South Africa as a preferred film location.

Fury Road was approved on 28 June 2012 with an incentive of R81 million. It is the largest feature film to date to be done in South Africa by Warner Bros. A portion of the movie was filmed in Namibia. Shooting was done in Cape Town and the production was expected to support over 800 jobs in the industry.





Africa's fashion designers in the spotlight

Design talent from the African continent and its Diaspora was acknowledged at the Fourth Annual Africa Fashion Awards in Johannesburg on 28 October 2012. The awards were the end-result of over 20 shows in the inaugural Mercedes-Benz Fashion Week Africa.

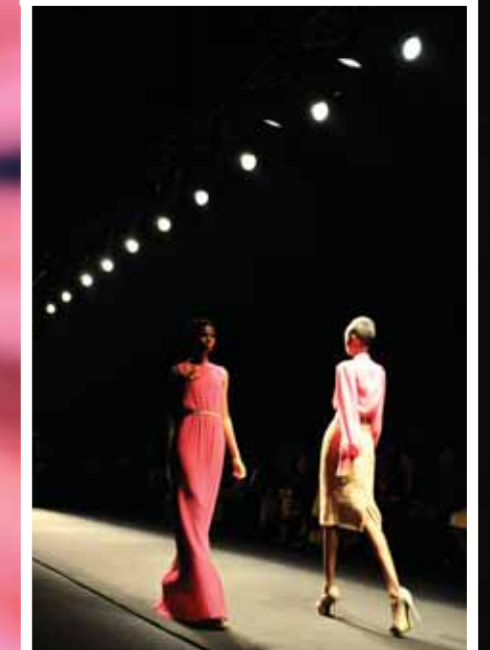
Designers from South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Cameroon, Rwanda, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Trinidad, Nigeria, Ghana and the African Diaspora participated. Nomination criteria included the notion that their work represents a strong emergence of a global African signature along with measuring the potential global reach of their brand.

African Fashion International Executive Chairperson, Dr Precious Moloji-Motsepe, said the awards rewarded African fashion excellence using global industry criteria and recognised the exceptional talent of African industry members worldwide.

International Relations and Cooperation Minister, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, attended the ceremony and presented some of the awards.

Winners included:

- Nigerian Designer, Ituen Basi, won the Designer of the Year: Africa Award



- Ghanaian-born, American-based designer, Mimi Plange, was announced as Designer of the Year: International Award
- Mozambican Taibo Bacar won the Emerging Designer of the Year: Africa Award
- Côte d'Ivoire-born and Paris-based, Laurence Airline, won Emerging Designer of the Year: International Award
- The Accessories Designer of the Year Award went to Doreen Mashika from Zanzibar
- South Africa's Thula Sindi was crowned the SA Tourism Designer of the Year
- The African Fashion Awards Young Designer of the Year Award was presented to Capetonian, Kim Gush.

Judges included local and international fashion leaders such as Felicity Spies of Equality, Robyn Cooke of Style Guide Cape Town, Bryan Ramkilawan, CEO of Cape Town Fashion Council, *Elle* magazine's Fashion Director, Poppy Evans, and internationally-acclaimed fashion journalist and *Vanity Fair* Editor-at-Large, Michael Roberts. 🌍

