

UBUNTU

Issue 4

South Africa's Public Diplomacy in action 



Africa's Golden Jubilee

*A better South Africa * A better Africa * A better world*

**"I stand here before you not as a prophet but as a
humble servant of you, the people. Your tireless and
heroic sacrifices have made it possible for me to be
here today. I therefore place the remaining years
of my life in your hands."**

Nelson Mandela

Speech on the day of his release, Cape Town (11 February 1990)





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Editor-in-Chief
Clayson Monyela

Managing Editor
Michelle Greeff

Editor
Delien Burger

Assistant Editor
Lebogang Maifadi

Creative Director
Pumeza Albert

Advertising
Zengeziwe Msimang
msimangz@dirco.gov.za
Tel: +27 12 351 0919

Distribution
Thembakazi Zulu
ZuluT2@dirco.gov.za
Tel: +27 12 351 1169

Photographers
Jacoline Schoonees; Unati Ngamntwini; Yolande Snyman;
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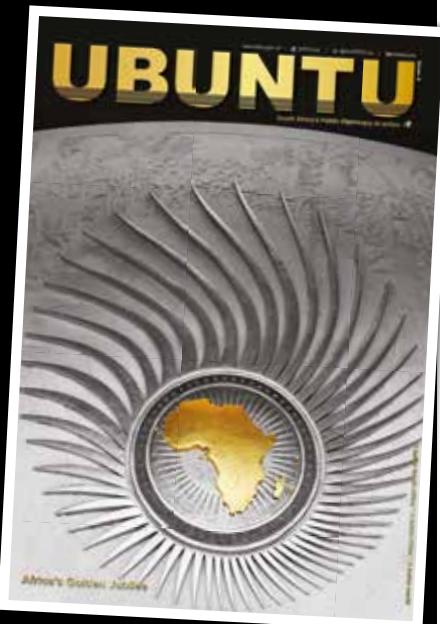
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ZuluT2@dirco.gov.za

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Republic of South Africa
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Republic of South Africa

UBUNTU | a Nguni word meaning humanity

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UBUNTU ISSUE 4
South African's Public Diplomacy in action



ON THE COVER

The main entrance of the African Union
(AU) Headquarters in Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia. Opened in January 2012, the AU
Headquarters with its 20-story tower, is
Addis Ababa's tallest building.

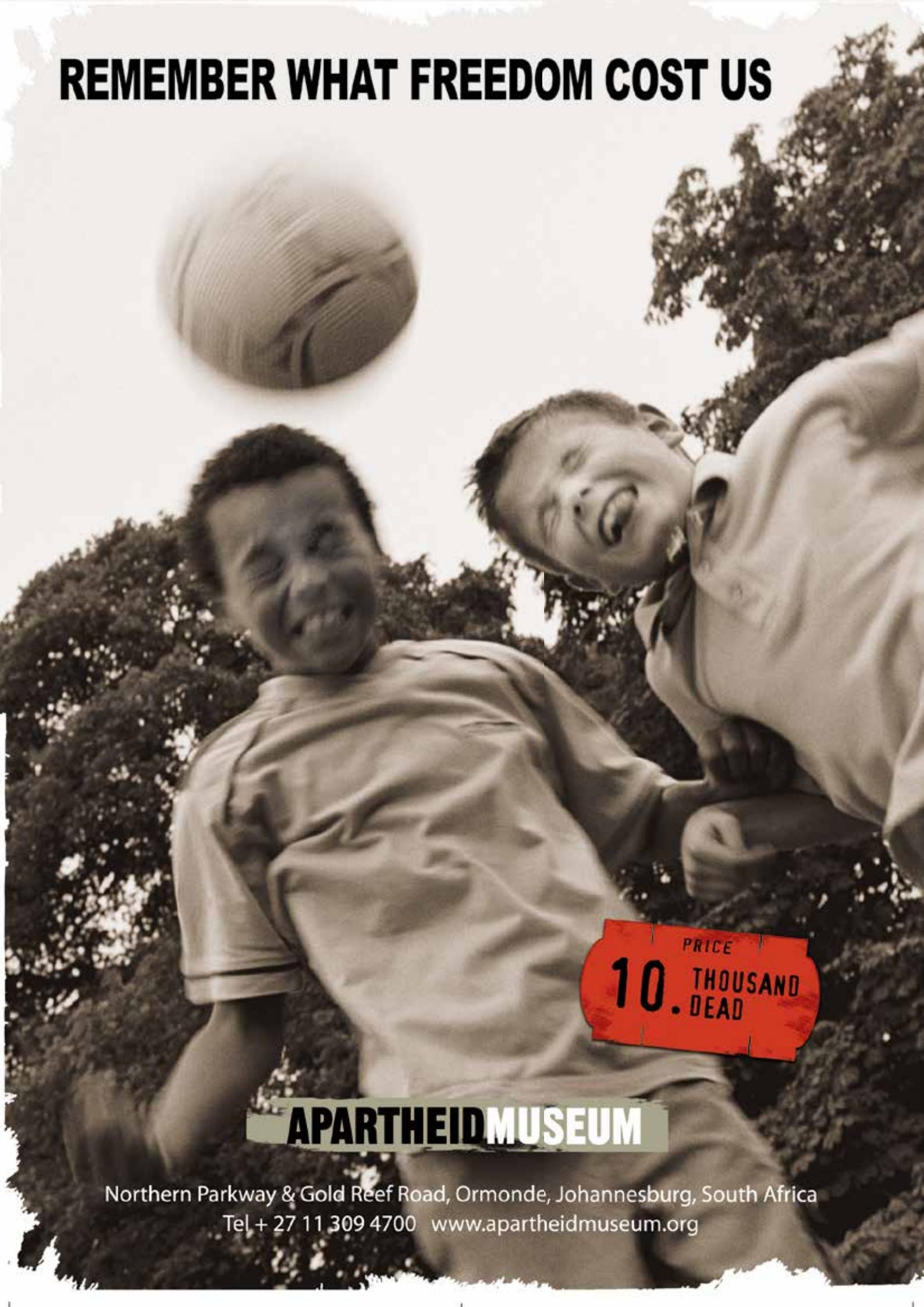
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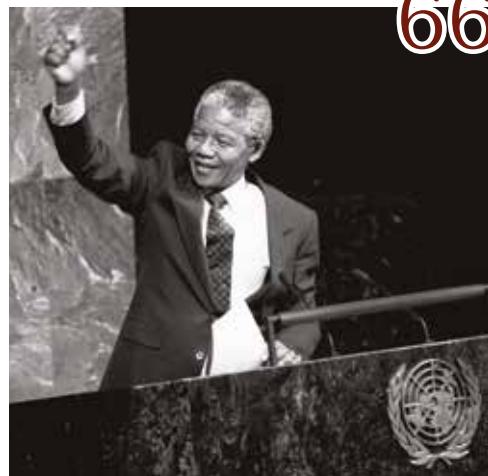


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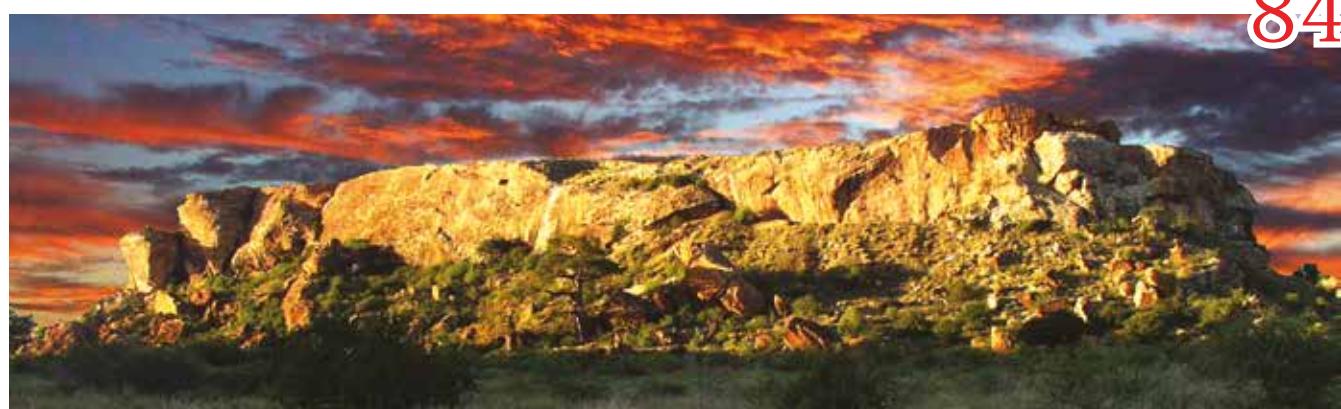
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Letter from the Minister



How does one judge whether a country's influence and global stature are waning or increasing? To make a correct diagnosis about South Africa, one needs to track the evolution of our foreign policy, which dates back to 1912, when the African National Congress (ANC) was formed. International relations are not conducted on the basis of personal preferences of a particular head of state. Foreign policy is informed by domestic priorities and national interest.

Next year, will be 20 years since as a nation we began our journey in 1994 towards a better South Africa in a better Africa and a better world. During the negotiations, we spelt out our transformation agenda in our May 1992 document, rightly entitled "Ready to Govern: ANC Policy Guidelines for a Democratic South Africa", which set four foreign policy goals for the post-apartheid dispensation, namely:

- the transformation of our foreign policy with the view to democratising our international political and economic relations for peace and friendship

- our integration as a full member of the international community
- to develop a foreign policy that will promote regional cooperation, peace and security
- to establish a professional foreign service in which training, employment equity and affirmative action will be important components for the attainment of high standards of service.

In just 19 years, we reset South Africa's international relations that were constructed and developed during 400 years of exclusion, colonialism and apartheid. Today, the goals we set for ourselves when we began this journey have been achieved:

- our country is no longer a pariah state but a valued and respected member of the international community
- we have a dynamic, independent foreign policy that speaks to our domestic priorities, supported by a professional foreign service
- we expanded our global footprint from 34 to 125 missions across all continents and time zones
- our international trade has surged, creating millions of jobs; and tourist arrivals continue to grow year after year – a direct result of work done by South African diplomats
- our African Agenda has placed our continent at the centre of our foreign policy
- our relations with countries of the South are firmly grounded on shared interests and common challenges
- our partnership with countries of the North is based on mutual respect and cooperation
- we are active in the multilateral system for the transformation of the global governance architecture
- our economic diplomacy promotes South Africa's broad economic objectives globally
- we are considered globally a member of what has become known as "emerging powers".

In the next year and beyond, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation will lead a coordinated campaign, through the footprint we have established, to diversify and consolidate our international relations gains. Our journey since 1994, which achievements

are widely recognised, has been through small but yet giant steps that we took, working together with our people.

In 2009, we made a number of foreign policy commitments to the people of this country in the context of the five priorities of creating decent work and sustainable livelihoods, while focussing on education, health, crime and rural development.

This was done with an understanding that the cornerstone of our foreign policy lies in our domestic interests.

Today, we can confidently say that these commitments have been fulfilled:

- South Africa returned to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) twice as a non-permanent member.
- South Africa joined the powerful and influential group of emerging economies, BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), and hosted the Fifth BRICS Summit in Durban in March. The economic benefits of this membership are massive.
- South Africa hosted and presided over a historic and successful United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP17) in 2012. We delivered the landmark Durban Platform that rescued the Kyoto Protocol.
- South Africa and the Southern African Development Community successfully lobbied and campaigned, ensuring Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma was elected as the first-ever female Chairperson of the African Union Commission.
- South Africa is now a member of the UN's Economic and Social Commission (ECOSOC) – the principal coordinating body for economic and social matters within the UN system.
- South Africa remains the only African country in the G20.

We continue to champion the African Agenda and ensure that Africa's voice is heard and respected on all major global issues.

Our relations with our neighbours are in good shape. These excellent relations we have with our neighbours extend to all regions of our continent.

Building strong South-South relations is another leg on which our foreign policy stands. We do this through:

- establishing good bilateral relations with countries of the South
- developing a focussed strategy and approach for engagement with the "emerging powers" of the South
- participating in mini-lateral bodies of countries of the South, such as the Non-Aligned Movement, for the pursuit of the interests of developing countries in the global system.

In this regard, our government is inspired by the outcomes of the recent BRICS Summit as contained in the eThekuni Declaration and eThekuni Action Plan. This includes the decision to establish a BRICS-led Development Bank.

What does this all mean for an unemployed young graduate? Trade between South Africa and China in 2012 was in the region of R200 billion. That translates in work opportunities in our country which is one of the objectives of any economic diplomacy strategy.

We have good bilateral relations with countries of the North. Our strategic political dialogue with the United States of America (USA) continues to positively impact on our bilateral relations. The USA is also South Africa's major trade, investment, tourism and technology partner. The recent visit by President Barack Obama paved the way for increased trade and investment in Africa.

Europe remains South Africa's main trading partner, source of investment and valuable supplier of cutting-edge technology and capacity-building. Our partnership with the European Union (EU) serves as a platform for political dialogue and the expansion of our economic ties. In fact, South Africa is the only African country with a strategic partnership agreement with the EU.

Our country attaches great importance to promoting multilateralism.

We have sought to utilise our various memberships of the international fora to promote our national interests and advance the African Agenda. South Africa's election to the UN's Peacebuilding Commission and ECOSOC following directly on our UNSC membership, is testament to our continued commitment to global peace and security and the fact that we are a major global player.

We have initiated implementation modalities on the National Development Plan. One of these is on South Africa's national interests with the view to elaborating a policy and strategy in a manner that balances our domestic priorities with equally important imperatives of cooperation and partnership as well as Pan-Africanism and South-South solidarity. The following statistics prove beyond doubt that South Africa is a major global player and our foreign policy is registering notable successes:

- South Africa ranked 52nd out of 144 countries in the World Economic Forum's *Global Competitiveness Report 2012/13*.
- South Africa's debt to gross domestic product ratio is 32% (USA 100%, Japan 200% and United Kingdom 90%). The World Bank recommends a ratio of 60%.
- South Africa ranks first among upper middle-income economies in the World Bank *Connecting to Compete 2012: Trade Logistics in the Global Economy Report*.
- South Africa is ranked 10th out of 183 countries for good practice in protecting investors in business. (*Doing Business Report 2011*, a joint publication of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation).
- South Africa is placed 14th in a list of 21 countries ranked by international companies as top prospective investment destinations for 2012 to 2014 (UN Conference on Trade and Development).
- South Africa is ranked 34th out of 183 countries for ease of doing business (*Doing Business Report 2011*).

The foreign policy goals we set for ourselves when we began this journey in 1994 have been achieved. We have now reached a turning point where we have to marshal our forces to remain among the top economies of the world of today and the future. We are ready for this task. History defines destiny, not only in humans, but also among states. We are stronger and more determined for the long walk in this journey to a better South Africa in a better Africa and a better world. ☺

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





Let's talk foreign policy ...

Editor's note



When South Africa was given the opportunity to join the international community again, we pledged to offer a positive contribution. We pledged to champion multipolarity and Africa's cause in line with our foreign policy informed by Ubuntu: I am because you are. That which is good for South Africa should be good for

our neighbourhood, our continent and the world. Many positive things have happened in this country over the past three years. We are one of the few countries from the developing world that has been unanimously re-elected onto the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on a non-permanent basis just after an absence of two years. We also sponsored Resolution 2033 in January 2012, during South Africa's Presidency of the UNSC, which was adopted unanimously by all the 15 member states of the UNSC. What was the resolution about? It was about proper consultation and coordination between the UNSC and regional bodies, particularly on African issues of peace and security. This gives the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council a greater say. With overwhelming support, we are back on the UN's Economic and Social Council, just as we concluded our membership of the UNSC.

Never in the history of this continent has there ever been a woman presiding over the AU Commission; it has happened. We are the only African country in the Group of 20 (G20). We are members of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). South Africa remains Africa's biggest and most diverse economy.

South Africa (Pretoria) is host to the second-biggest diplomatic presence (only second to Washington DC). So, why is this happening? It speaks to the stature of our country, an achievement of an independent foreign policy implemented over the years by our hard-working diplomats.

Interestingly, the minute you are elevated to a higher stature in international relations, the brighter the spotlight on you. Addressing

the Heads of Mission Conference in April 2013 at the OR Tambo Building in Pretoria, following on the tragic event in the Central African Republic, President Jacob Zuma highlighted "how information gets quickly distorted and rumours and lies easily flourish". We therefore remain committed in our efforts to respond to the President's call to prioritise "communication and marketing" in our work. We continue to strengthen our Public Diplomacy mandate through informative public participation platforms to enhance communication between government and the public (domestic and international).

DIRCO has a Twitter, Facebook and YouTube account where all domestic and international engagements are captured and uploaded by the video team. There are big plans around this area of our work, so watch this space! The testing phases of Africa's first government-run online radio station are nearing completion and the launch will soon take place. Radio is an important traditional tool to reach our target audience and keep them informed of the work that we do. We believe that the establishment of our Internet-based radio station, Ubuntu Radio, will further enhance and strengthen our desire to reach out to our national and international partners with ease.

Starting with this edition, *Ubuntu* magazine will also be available in a digitised version accessible from www.dirco.gov.za. For our frequent travellers, copies will also be available in South African Airways' domestic and international lounges in Cape Town International, OR Tambo International and King Shaka International airports. This is a major achievement! ☺

"When the history of our struggle is written, it will tell a glorious tale of African solidarity, of Africa's adherence to principles. It will tell a moving story of the sacrifices that the peoples of our continent made, to ensure that that intolerable insult to human dignity, the apartheid crime against humanity, became a thing of the past. It will speak of the contributions of freedom – whose value is as measureless as the gold beneath the soil of our country – the contribution which all of Africa made, from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea in the north, to the confluence of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans in the north."

Statement by former President Nelson Mandela at the Organisation of African Unity Meeting of Heads of State and Government, 13 June 1994, Tunis

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SOUTH AFRICAN AIRWAYS

A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

South Africa's National Interests: Some rough sketches

By Eddy Maloka

Adviser to the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) Mission Statement asserts that: "We are committed to promoting South Africa's national interests and values, the African Renaissance and the creation of a better world for all". Accordingly, in the department's *Strategic Plan 2013 – 2018*, one of the goal statements under Outcome 11 (To create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world) is to "protect, promote and consolidate South Africa's national interests and constitutionally entrenched values through targeted bilateral and multilateral engagements". But what are South Africa's national interests?

DIRCO's *Draft White Paper* attempts to respond to this question:

"The values that inspire and guide South Africa as a nation are deeply rooted in the long years of struggle for liberation. As a beneficiary of many acts of selfless solidarity in the past, South Africa believes strongly that what it wishes for its people should be what it wishes for the citizens of the world. Its national interests can thus be articulated as people-centred, including promoting the well-being, development and upliftment of its people; protecting the planet for future generations; and ensuring the prosperity of the country, its region and continent. In pursuing our national interests, our decisions are informed by a desire for a just, humane and equitable world order of greater security, peace, dialogue and economic justice."

However, in her 2013/14 Budget Vote, the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, reported to Parliament that: "We have initiated implementation modalities on the National

Development Plan. One of these is on South Africa's national interests with the view to elaborating a policy and strategy in a manner that balances our domestic priorities with equally important imperatives of cooperation and partnership as well as Pan-Africanism and South-South solidarity".

The Minister did so because from a foreign policy perspective, "national interests" are on the one hand a concept, but on the other, also a strategy. What has been achieved so far in the *Draft White Paper* and other relevant government documents is a definition and conceptual elaboration of "national interests". There is a growing consensus in the country on questions such as the domestic/external interface of our foreign policy, as well as on our core values built on our Constitution, Ubuntu diplomacy, and our vision of a better South Africa in a better Africa and the world.

The next step, which must still be executed, is to cascade this concept into an elaborate policy with a strategy.

The notion of national interests has its origin in the realist theory of international relations that sees the world as a jungle where sovereign states are in permanent competition, seeking to maximise their individual, selfish interests. To realists, states are rational actors concerned primarily with their survival in an anarchic international system.

By contrast, South Africa's national interest perspective is more nuanced and liberated from the narrowness of realism. National interests do not have to be about the selfish, one-sided interests of states; they must also be about non-state actors whose well-being is as important as those of states. Nor is the world anarchic as suggested by realists because, as the history of multilateralism shows, states can cooperate for a common goal in the pursuit

"From the standpoint of policy and strategy, the different dimensions of national interests are essentially about the physical survival of a state, the socio-political health of its nation, its economic prosperity and sovereignty."

of shared interests. For an African country such as South Africa, and thanks to the Pan-African tradition, national interests should not be an anti-thesis to continental unity and joint action for the promotion of Africa's common positions on global issues. South Africa has also factored in South-South cooperation in its concept of national interests.

National interests can be about the self-interest of a state but within the geopolitical context of a community within which that state finds itself. From the standpoint of policy and strategy, the different dimensions of national interests are essentially about the physical survival of a state, the socio-political health of its nation, its economic prosperity and sovereignty. These are "vital" interests.

Other interests fall in the category of the "secondary". A country can afford to look the other way when its secondary interests are being undermined, but not so for those that are vital to it because they are at the heart of the country's very existence as a sovereign state. For their part, secondary interest can be divided further into those that are "very important but not vital" and those that are just "important".

Our national interest policy and strategy must therefore address each of the dimensions of national interests, including their vital/secondary levels. As a country, we must begin to identify those interests that are vital/secondary to us, and these must be known by heart at least by each of our diplomats.

From the foregoing, we can define South Africa's fundamentals of existence as a non-racial, sovereign state with the full right to self-determination (that is freedom to act and decide as a state); territorial integrity; a government based on the will of the people; no interference by external forces in our internal



affairs; a legal right to the principle of equality between states; an economic base for our sustenance and self-reliance; and with values and principles enshrined in the Constitution.

Factors that pose a threat to the fundamentals of our existence constitute a challenge to our vital interests.

Such threats could fall into four categories. Firstly, are those of a security nature that threaten our constitutional order. There may be elements in this category who may want to return the country to the days of apartheid; or others who may wish to bring down the country through unconstitutional means for this or that reason. No country can allow this to happen within its borders, and South Africa should not be an exception.

However, our vigilance in this area should not be used to suppress genuine grievances of some opposition groups.

Secondly, are threats of an economic nature that could affect our sustenance, the well-being of the nation as well as our prosperity.

External shocks to the economy in the area of trade or energy security, for instance, should be treated as a vital interest matter.

Thirdly, are threats affecting our territorial integrity. Secessionism is a factor in many countries across the world, not least in Africa. In fact, because of Africa's colonial experience, which produced different countries out of the partition of the continent by the colonial powers, many of our borders are arbitrary. To deal with this legacy, and in its wisdom, the Organisation of African Unity, at one of its early summits, decided to accept the borders as they were inherited from the colonial era in order to avoid civil wars or inter-state conflicts.

This continues to be the position of the African Union. But this has not put an end to territorial disputes between neighbours.

Finally, vital interests can be challenges from without the country's borders by developments in its neighbourhood. In terms of the African Agenda, South Africa

has placed our continent at the centre of its foreign policy, even deploying diplomatic and financial resources in support of this policy. There may be elements in the African Agenda that fall in the category of vital interests of the country such as when the collective interests of the continent are at stake.

Our core values such as Ubuntu, "a better world", and solidarity with the Western Sahara and Palestine, are among the few examples of our interests that are "very important but not vital".

These are just some preliminary thoughts. We need to embark on this painstaking exercise of developing the hierarchy of our interests based on the vital/secondary formula, and attach to each category possible response measures that we can take as a country when this or that interest is at stake. We have a definition and a mature concept of "national interests" but this is yet to be translated into an elaborate policy and strategy. This is the task at hand. 



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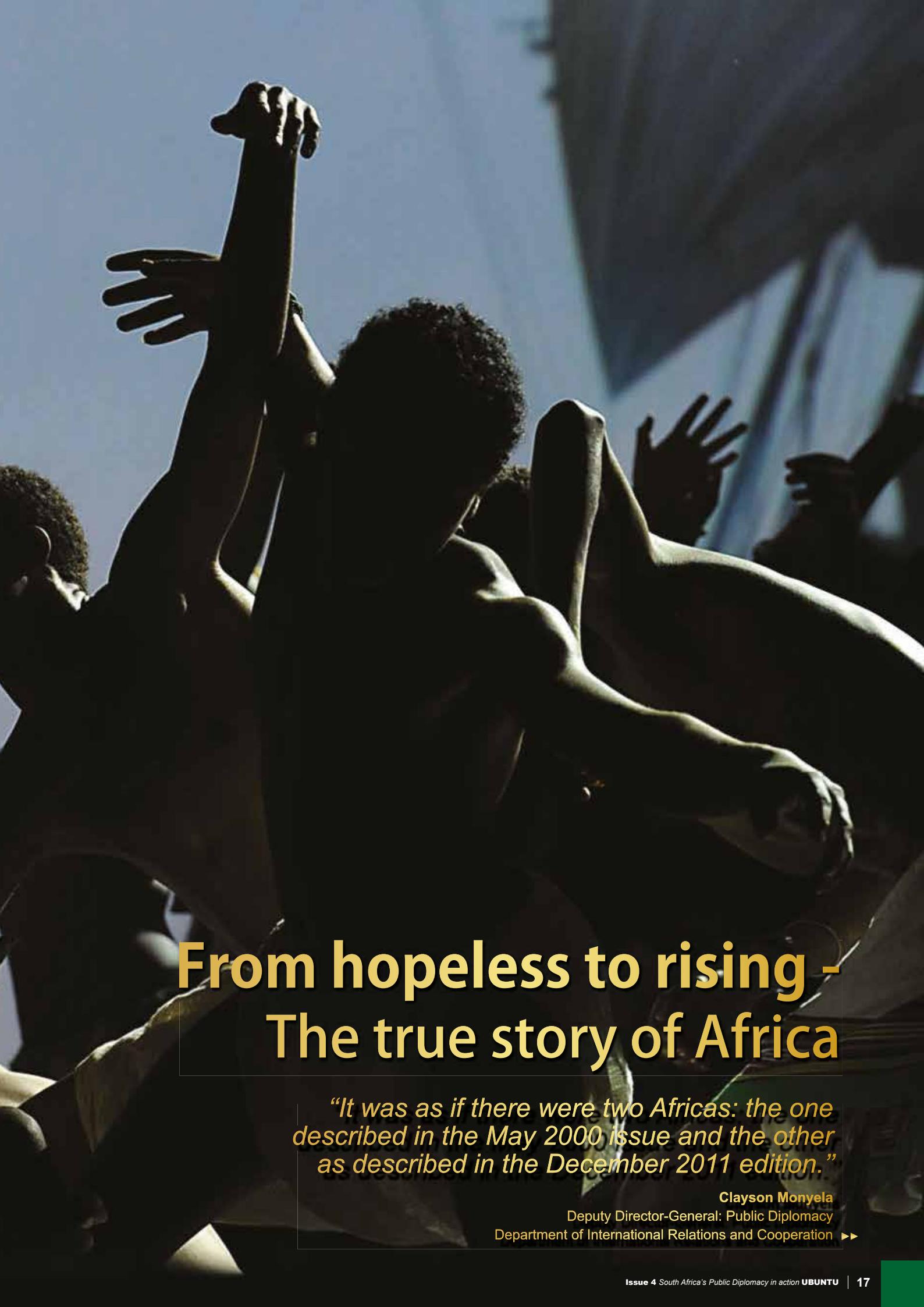
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From hopeless to rising - The true story of Africa

"It was as if there were two Africas: the one described in the May 2000 issue and the other as described in the December 2011 edition."

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

In May 2000, the respected international weekly magazine, *The Economist*, published a provocative lead article describing Africa as “the hopeless continent”. To illustrate the hopelessness, the magazine picked several of Africa’s cities as case studies. Among those cities was Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, which, according to the magazine, symbolised Africa’s “failure and despair”.

Sierra Leone itself was described as being “of no great importance” because the country’s only relevance to the world was the sympathy needed for its people. This beleaguered country, it was said, was nevertheless “a symbol of Africa”.

The article elicited condemnations from various quarters, including African government leaders, the academia and analysts.

The magazine was reinforcing age-old negative perceptions of Africa, it was said.

The magazine would later atone for its pessimisms – albeit 10 years later. The cover page for the December 2011 edition labelled Africa “The Hopeful Continent”. And they had statistics to back it up. Over the past decade, it was noted, “six of the world’s 10 fastest-growing countries were African”. In eight of the past 10 years, the magazine said “Africa had grown faster than East Asia, including Japan”.

It was as if there were two Africas: the one described in the May 2000 issue and the other as described in the December 2011 edition. And *The Economist* is not alone in having had to retract (although tacitly) its own coverage of developments on the African continent.

Before South Africa’s successful hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, the London-based *Guardian* daily newspaper carried an article in which one of their reporters warned potential tourists against visiting South Africa for the spectacle.

In “Why going to South Africa for the World Cup terrifies me”, *Guardian* journalist Louise Taylor claimed that South Africa was “more dangerous than Iraq and Afghanistan”. Taylor added: “Deep down, there must be some VIPs pacing FIFA’s corridors of power who harbour nagging regrets that Egypt or Morocco did not pip South Africa and win the vote”. Interestingly, Taylor had not visited the country before. Her article was based entirely on anecdotes and desktop information. The stereotypical view of Africa as a “dark continent” persists despite evidence pointing to a continent on the rise.

Africa’s economy is growing at a rapid rate despite the global economic downturn that is adversely affecting some of the continent’s major trading partners, especially those in the Eurozone. The continent is also increasingly

observing principles of good governance, which include regular democratic elections, adherence to the rule of law and the creation of a climate conducive for trade and investment.

Once a continent known for coups d'état, Africa now holds more elections than ever before. In the 1960s and 1970s, according to a recent study, African countries held a total of 10 elections per decade. This is on a continent of 54 countries. Latest statistics indicate that Africa now holds 41 elections every five years.

Of concern remains the ability of African countries to trade among themselves. Current trade among African countries stands at a paltry 10%, excluding trade in oil. Simply put, Africa trades with everyone except herself.

The overwhelming majority of African countries are single-commodity economies, exporting raw material at a fraction of their value to markets in Asia, North America and Europe.

Together with other countries, South Africa has expressed its belief that integration and intra-trade at the level of regional economic communities will pave the way for greater continental economic integration. A lot of progress has been made regarding the establishment of a Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (T-FTA) between the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the East African Community.

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. In summary, this key initiative will provide market scale that could launch a sizeable part of the continent onto a new industrialisation trajectory. The T-FTA will also form part of an Africa-wide FTA, which will create a market of US\$2.6 trillion.

Delivering the Department of Trade and Industry’s Budget Vote in Parliament recently, Minister Rob Davies said negotiations were proceeding, but that efforts in this regard had to be complemented by the promotion both of infrastructure development and cooperation to transform productive sectors and industrialise the continent.

The Minister said investors had not been put off by challenges but recognised Africa as the next growth frontier and the key strategic importance of South Africa as the most industrialised country on the continent.

The 2013 *Africa Competitiveness Report* says: “Africa’s rise over the past decade has been very real. While sceptics still abound, and there are people who still seek to debate the point, the evidence of the continent’s clear

progress over the past decade is irrefutable. Over this period, a critical mass of African economies have grown at high and sustained rates; so much so that, despite the impact of the ongoing global economic situation, the size of the African economy has more than tripled since 2000. The outlook also appears positive, with many parts of the region forecast to continue experiencing relatively high growth rates and a number of African economies predicted to remain among the fastest-growing in the world for the foreseeable future ...

“At the same time, though, individual countries and the region as a whole still need to address significant challenges to sustain this progress, and to emulate the kind of developmental path we have seen in places such as South-East Asia over the past 30 to 40 years. We are of the view that foreign direct investment (FDI) will play a key role in this process as both a source of capital, but, more importantly, as a catalyst for job creation, skills development, technology transfer, and ultimately, the longer-term diversification and transformation of key African economies.”

The African continent greatly relies on high levels of international investment for growth and sustainability. The most common of this is in the form of FDI, which is made up of various levels of business investments within different sectors of investing countries. The vast majority of this foreign investment stems from developed countries of the West, the European Union and different Asian states.

The levels of outward FDI projects from African countries are very low, yet South Africa has been able to establish itself as the largest African investor on the continent. South Africa comes second after Malaysia on the global scale of countries investing in Africa. An estimated 90% of our FDI projects are channelled into southern African countries such as, Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The main focus of South African FDI lies in the industrial, retail and telecommunications sectors, with huge concentration on mining and metals.

The growth in the African economy has increased the potential for FDI projects into Africa, as well as creating positive growth for investors in the continent. With South Africa being the single largest investor (2012 FDI projects) in Africa, there is ongoing confidence and interest among African countries with regard to its potential growth and future. The highest levels of growth have been found to originate in sub-Saharan Africa, with the lowest in North Africa. This stagnation in the North is mainly caused by the political instability within the region, which has discouraged potential investors and caused certain levels of divestment. The boom in the southern region

is mainly due to the large levels of investment by South Africa in countries within the SADC region.

One of the main observations made regarding FDI into Africa, is the perception gap regarding investors who are established on the continent and those that are not. Businesses that are operating in Africa and are fully aware of the risks of investment still rank Africa as the second most attractive region for investment in the world. Investors with no business presence in Africa carry a far more negative view based on perceived risks of investment, with only 47% holding the view that Africa has growth and investment potential. Many countries have shifted their interests away from drawing investors in, to establishing better conditions for businesses that are already based in their region. To achieve this, they have focussed on the two main factors of transport and logistics infrastructure and anti-bribery and corruption initiatives. The need for increased infrastructure, such as roads, ports and railroads, is an issue of great importance to ensure increased growth and investment. Morocco has been able to address this by creating long-term reforms and substantial improvement in its transport infrastructure. With the perception that bribery and corruption are a large problem across Africa, it has become necessary to establish legislation and regulate its implementation that will combat this. By doing this, countries have been able to decrease bribery and corruption as a constraint for investment. This attempt

to stop unethical practices of this nature has allowed for an increased level of trust and interest by both established and potential investors. According to the Ernst and Young *Attractiveness Survey Africa 2013*, there are several social, economic and political factors that have increased confidence levels from investors regarding FDI projects into Africa.

These factors range from macroeconomic management, diversification and growth of sources and trading partners to the stability and strength of democracy within African countries. These factors all address the fact that the African continent and its economy have been able to draw in investors as well as allow established businesses to grow and spread. The different factors discussed place a more positive perception on the potential and opportunities that can be found and harnessed in Africa.

The trends that are found within these factors and the accompanied increasing level of FDI into Africa are a reaffirmation of the fact that Africa has only begun to grow and develop as a continent. The role of South Africa as a strong investor has increased over the past decade as it is placed fifth on the list of top 20 countries which source FDI projects in Africa. This makes it the largest African source of FDI projects with a compounded growth of 57% in South African-originated projects into Africa, since 2007. There are a vast number of different South African-based businesses that have established investments in countries in the rest of Africa.

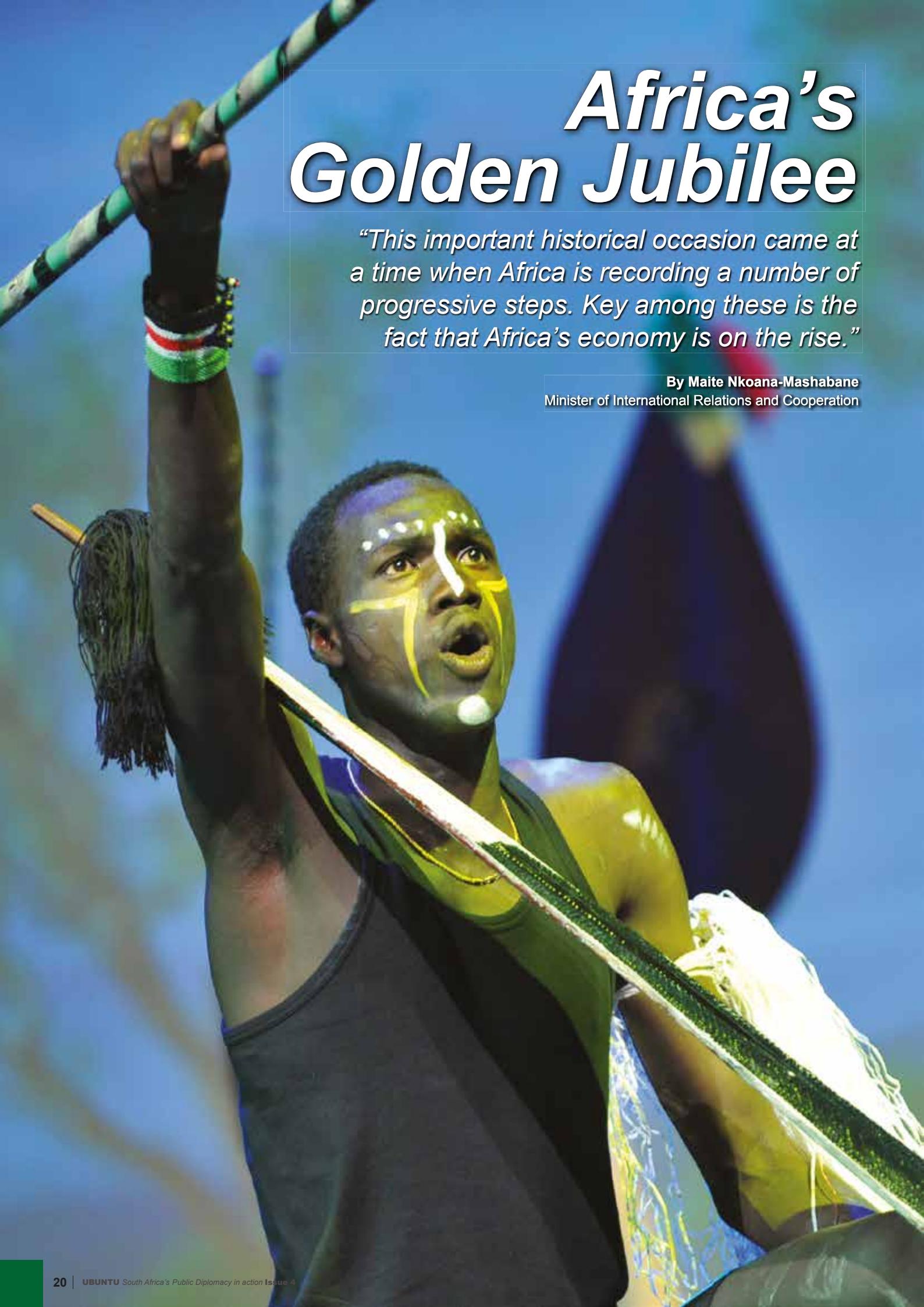
Data indicates that South African investment is focussed in areas such as the mining, agricultural, retail, telecommunications and hospitality sectors, as large companies have begun to develop different projects in Africa. There has also been an increase in development in industries such as paper and packaging with South African-based Sappi having headquarters in various African countries, as well as supplying vast regions of the continent with paper.

This high level of investment and business movement from South Africa into the rest of Africa can be seen as a further affirmation of the increasing role that South Africa plays on the continent. The levels of South African FDI projects into African countries are not fully reciprocated in the flow of investment into South Africa, as these countries strongly depend on its investment. This has formed a more one-sided view to its relationship between the different FDI-receiving countries in Africa. As one of the largest sources of investment into its own country and into the rest of the continent, most particularly the SADC region, it is possible to recognise the position of leadership undertaken by South Africa. This role also allows the global world to see the potential that can be found in Africa as a whole, as it acts as a window into Africa.

The pessimistic view of Africa as a dark, hopeless continent is being challenged by concrete stories of economic development and a general improvement in the standard of living of Africa's people. 

The table below is an example of top-ranking South African companies in Africa

South African companies in Africa		
Company	Host country	Industry
Eskom Enterprises	Uganda, Nigeria, Mali	Infrastructure and energy
Illovo Sugar	Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, Swaziland, Mauritius, Mozambique	Food and beverage
Italtile	Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Tanzania	Construction
Metro Cash and Carry	Botswana, Namibia	Retail
Pick 'n Pay	Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Namibia	Retail
Protea Hotels	Nigeria, Zambia	Hospitality
Shoprite	Zambia, Namibia, 11 other African countries	Retail
AngloGold Ashanti	Ghana, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Tanzania	Mining
MTN Group	Cameroon, Rwanda, Uganda, Nigeria, Mauritius, Swaziland	Telecoms and technology
Vodacom Group	Lesotho, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique	Telecoms and technology
SAB Miller	Mozambique, Tanzania	Agriculture
Standard Bank	16 countries, including Namibia, DRC, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana	Banking
Sun International	Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Zambia	Hospitality
De Beers Family of Companies	Botswana, Namibia	Mining
Sappi	Kenya, Egypt	Paper and packaging
Nampak	Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia	Paper and packaging

A close-up photograph of a person's arm and shoulder. The person has dark skin and is wearing a black tank top. Their arm is raised, holding a long, light-colored staff or spear. The staff has a green and yellow patterned band wrapped around its middle. The person's shoulder and chest are visible, showing a bright yellow-green paint design. They also have white paint markings on their forehead and cheeks. A small white bead hangs from their mouth. The background is a soft-focus blue.

Africa's Golden Jubilee

"This important historical occasion came at a time when Africa is recording a number of progressive steps. Key among these is the fact that Africa's economy is on the rise."

By Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation



In May 2013, Africa's leaders met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which has been transformed into the African Union (AU), under the theme: "Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance".

This important historical occasion came at a time when Africa is recording a number of progressive steps. Key among these is the fact that Africa's economy is on the rise.

Also key – and linked to the foregoing – is the fact that African states are moving decisively towards improved governance.

Through the years, the OAU played a significant role towards the political liberation of Africa from colonialism and, in our case, apartheid. The launch of the AU in 2002 saw African leaders taking a different path, that of consolidating Africa's economic potential while sustaining peace and stability.

Africa has the capacity to solve its own problems

Much emphasis is being placed on building the necessary institutional mechanisms required for Africa to manage its affairs better. We have said for many years that Africa's challenges require African solutions. The AU (including its organs) is being capacitated on a continuous basis to ensure that Africa has the capacity to solve its own problems.

In all these efforts, South Africa is playing a leading role. Whereas our country was the skunk of the world when the OAU was formed in 1963 (with no South African government involvement in that historic summit except for the participation of an African National Congress

delegation), today we are the leading light, not only in Africa, but internationally as well.

South Africa is using its influential global stature to promote the African Agenda

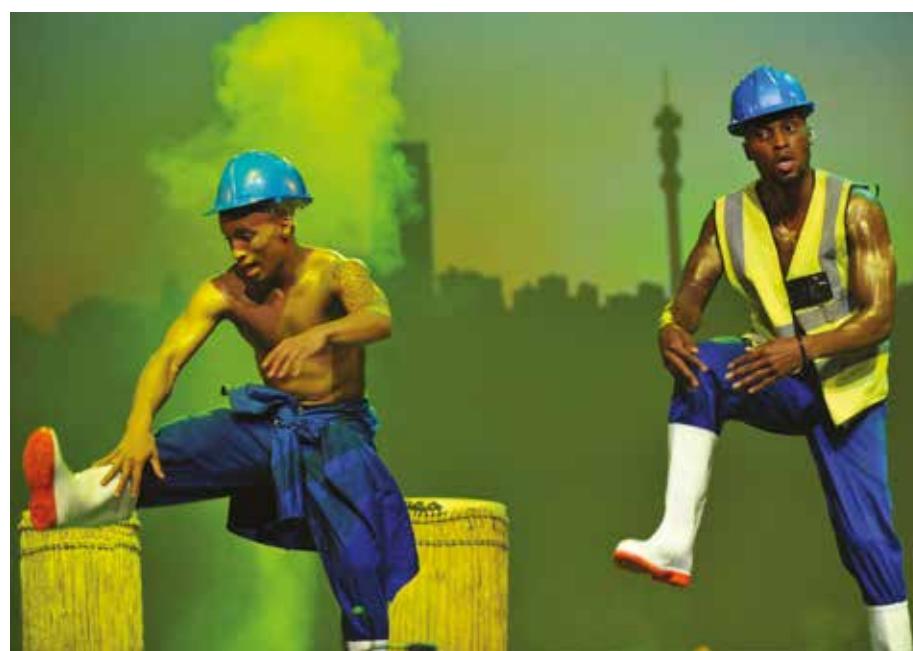
At the United Nations (UN), we have used our two successful tenures as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council (UNSC) to forge closer cooperation between this vital UN organ and the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC). That is necessitated by the fact that the UNSC is dominated by matters concerning Africa. Africa must have a say in her own affairs.

Championing Africa's cause

On global economic and other matters, we champion Africa's cause. For example, within

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS), South Africa advocates for equitable trade between African states and some of the world's leading emerging markets. We want Africa, the second-fastest growing region after Asia, to get its fair share of the global trade.

While making progress on economic and political governance, we note with concern some persistent conflict situations in some parts of the continent. Some of these conflicts go back many years. Others are new and opportunistic. All need to be resolved in order for Africa to march decisively towards total emancipation. We are involved in post-conflict reconstruction and development in Burundi, South Sudan and Somalia. Our peacekeeping efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo are well documented.





Peaceful means to resolve conflicts

We continue to insist on peaceful means to resolve conflicts. This is in line with our own recent history of a peaceful transition.

The 2002 Summit of the then OAU, held in Lomé, Togo, adopted the Declaration on the Framework for an OAU Response to Unconstitutional Changes of Government.

The Lomé Framework defined unconstitutional change of government as a replacement of a democratically elected government through a military coup d'état, intervention by mercenaries, armed dissident groups and rebel movements and the refusal by an incumbent government to relinquish power to the winning party after free, fair and regular elections.

This position was incorporated into the Constitutive Act of the AU, as well as the protocol that established the AU's peace and security architecture. The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance has since added a fifth element to the definition of unconstitutional change of government, namely: "Any amendment or revision of the Constitution or legal instruments, which is an infringement on the principles of democratic change of government".

Coups and rebel attacks on democratically elected governments, as well as disputes over elections and constitutions, are at the heart of our

peace and security challenges in Africa today. On the economic front, we are also using our position as Africa's leading economy to advocate for the integration of Africa's economies. We want to see more intra-Africa trade. In 2011, the Southern African Development Community, the Common Market for East and Southern Africa and the East African Community signed a Tripartite Free Trade Agreement, which combines the economies of 26 countries with a combined population of more than 600 million people. Through the Free Trade Agreement, trade and the movement of goods among the signatories to the agreement will be easier.

"What will Africa be like in the next 50 years, in 2063?"

As we celebrate 50 years of the OAU, we do so not only by focussing on our past achievements but also by pondering the future, asking ourselves the question: "What will Africa be like in the next 50 years, in 2063?" The AU has prepared a strategic plan to help Africa answer this pertinent question, but it is also up to Africa's people to help determine the future we want for ourselves as Africans.

Whatever the challenges we face currently, we are optimistic that Africa will continue to rise and that by 2063, Africa would have realised its potential for greatness. ☺

On 27 May 2013, the African Union (AU) Summit adopted a historic decision to establish the African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIR) at the initiative of South Africa. President Jacob Zuma, has, on behalf of South Africa, championed the AU heads of state's response in support of the proposal by the AU Commission for the establishment of an ACIR on the continent. The proposal is in response to the ongoing challenges of peace and security that undermine democratically elected governments.

Before, the AU did not have such an immediate response mechanism as the process of implementing the African Peace and Security Architecture is ongoing. The proposed ACIR is an interim measure pending the operationalisation of the African Standby Force and its rapid deployment capability. The ACIR is therefore not a new concept but is built on the principles of the African Standby Force.

President Zuma said: "South Africa volunteers and stands ready to provide support to deal with urgent matters of the continent."

South Africa's pledge for resources and capacity was followed by a substantial number of countries taking the floor, pledging their support and readiness to contribute to the interim mechanism.





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Celebrating

19 years of South Africa's foreign policy

By Ebrahim I Ebrahim

Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

As we prepare to celebrate 20 years of democracy in South Africa, it is appropriate that we pause to reflect on how we have fared thus far in our international relations. Perhaps more importantly, we need to draw lessons from our experiences, take stock of the ever-changing global environment we operate in, and look ahead at how we will forge ahead to achieve the goals and aspirations of our people.

Building a new foreign policy for a new South Africa

The roots of our foreign policy extend well beyond the historic events of 1994. It draws from the Freedom Charter and other landmark decisions and events that formed the rich tapestry of our historic struggle for freedom. It is informed by our experience of international solidarity, our values and principles for which so many of our heroes paid the ultimate price, and the visionary leadership that emerged from South Africans who were determined, against all odds, to build a nation that would be free from oppression, segregation and discrimination. Our Constitution, which entrenches these values, is therefore an important foundation of our foreign policy.

Endowed with this rich base of norms and values, we sought to codify a foreign policy for a new South Africa that would guide our renewed engagement with the rest of our continent and the world at large. In 1996, we adopted the *Green Paper on South Africa's*

Foreign Policy. It must, however, not be forgotten that the positive burst of diplomatic engagements with South Africa happened while we were in the process of building a new department, developing a new foreign policy and that we had to do so immediately to meet the expectations of a world eager to welcome us back into the global family of nations.

Any country going through a transition will know the challenges that accompany such a mammoth task. This was all the more difficult because we consciously opted for a unique approach that sought to promote reconciliation and friendship at national level among old and new civil servants as well as with all nations, including those who did not always support our cause. We also asserted a foreign policy that was independent and would project our national values and interests in a unique way that recognised our indebtedness to our friends, our responsibility to others who still seek their own freedom and our desire to forge partnerships with those who wished to commit to supporting our transition and development.

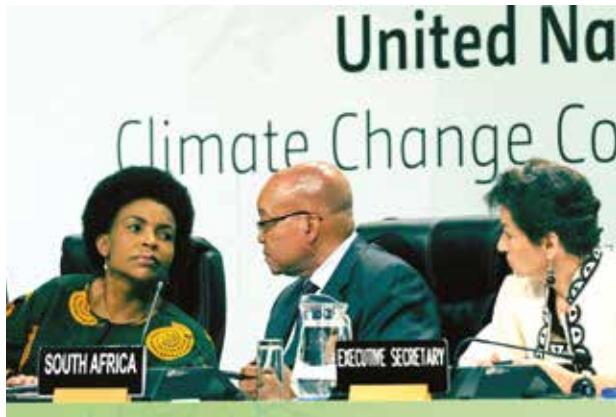
The vulnerability of a nation in transition is the ultimate test of gifted leadership and its unflinching resolve to consolidate the gains of their new-found freedom. It would therefore not have been unreasonable to expect a democratic South Africa to be inward focussed and to promote a narrow nationalist agenda, even in the short term. However, we were mindful of our responsibilities to others on our continent and beyond, even if the expectations

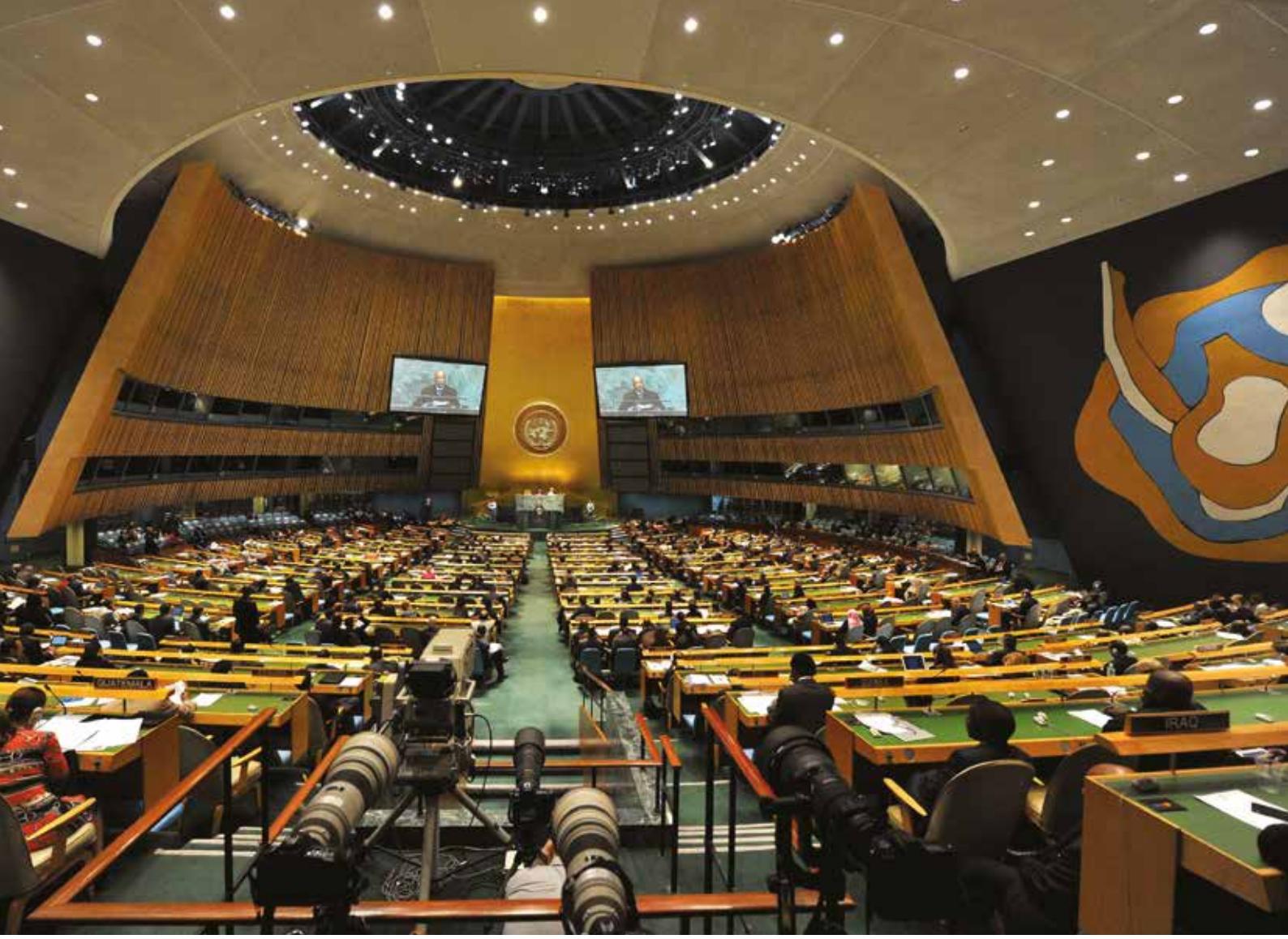
of us were at times quite high, as well the imperative to play an active role in shaping an equitable and development-friendly world order in which a country such as ours would be able to prosper.

Much has been written about post-apartheid South Africa's foreign policy, but I believe that scholars often omit to recognise the realities that limit and sometimes even inhibit the conduct of an active foreign policy on the scale that we did, given our limited resources and the immediate pressing needs and expectations of the majority of our people during this relatively short period. We therefore have good reason to celebrate our successes as we pause to look back, because we have come a long way, and have achieved an extraordinary amount, despite the constraints and understandable reasons we could have heeded to do much less.

Major achievements

South Africa's conduct in international relations is based on mutual respect, sovereign equality and peace. Our foreign policy is informed by the fundamental values and principles enshrined in our Constitution, including human dignity; the achievement of equity; the





advancement of human rights and freedoms; non-racialism; non-sexism; democracy; and a respect for the rule of law.

Nineteen years on, we can identify six areas where our new foreign policy has made positive strides:

- We have moved our country from its pariah status to being an active and respected player in world affairs. This has resulted in an increase of resident diplomatic missions, consulates-general, consulates and international organisations to 315, the second-largest number of diplomatic representation accredited to any capital after Washington DC. In turn, South Africa's representation abroad increased from 36 missions in 1994 to 125 missions currently.
 - We have established our foreign policy as a projection of our domestic priorities and continue to sharpen our focus in promoting our

"South Africa's conduct in international relations is based on mutual respect, sovereign equality and peace."

- national interest through our foreign engagements.
- We have reorientated our approach to foreign relations to prioritise Africa, placing the continent at the centre of our foreign policy. Our commitment to the continent is demonstrated by our continued promotion of the African Agenda. We are also the top investor on the continent and work towards greater regional integration.
- We have established dynamic relations with countries of the South on the basis of shared interests and common challenges. In support of South-South cooperation, we engage countries of the South, including the emerging economies and play an active role in formations of the South such as the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); the Group of 77 (G77); India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA); Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS); and others.
- We have maintained and continue to build strong working partnerships with countries of the North, which continue to play a key role in our socio-economic development and remain partners in our endeavours to support global peace and security, democracy and good governance.
- We are a recognised player in the multilateral system both in the United Nations (UN) and our regional body, the African Union (AU), as well as in other multilateral forums such as the Group of (G20). We have consistently championed the cause of reforming the global system of governance, in particular the Bretton Woods Institutions and the UN Security Council, and call for a more equitable, rules-based system.



Africa

From the outset, our approach to our neighbourhood has been that South Africa cannot exist as an island of prosperity in an ocean of poverty and instability. We have thus invested heavily in Pan-African efforts to energise Africa's renewal through the African Renaissance that our country has championed.

As we commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), our country has been in the vanguard of efforts towards strengthening this important institution. Having found the OAU ill-equipped to address the needs of Africa in the 21st century, South Africa worked with partners to spearhead a revised continent-wide organisation, and hosted the inaugural summit of the AU in 2002.

We can be proud that the first female at the helm of the AU brings with her the experience of being the former South African Foreign Minister, which also demonstrates our commitment to strengthening the AU.

South Africa continues to play a substantial role in policy formulation at the AU, with one of the most important instruments adopted being the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, which along with the Constitutive Act, frontload the strengthening of democracy and human rights, making provision for the suspension of member states that have undergone unconstitutional changes of government.

Over the past 19 years, and in collaboration with the OAU/AU, our country has participated in and contributed to peacekeeping and peace-making on the continent.

We have played a key role in the establishment of the AU's Peace and Security Architecture, so that the continent now boasts the most elaborate security regime of any region.

Given the demands placed on our continental body in this area of work, we have

"There is no doubt that South Africa's views and positions mattered a great deal, especially to the P5 – thus further strengthening our stature and credibility."

also recently championed the establishment of an African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises. This is a transitional arrangement, pending the full operationalisation of the African Standby Force, that will provide the AU with a flexible and robust force, to be voluntarily provided by member states, to be deployed rapidly to effectively respond to emergency situations.

We are proud of our contribution to peace missions in Africa, ranging from mediation in Zimbabwe, Burundi, Madagascar, Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya; to assistance with post-conflict reconstruction and development, for example, our work in Sudan; Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic; and of course deployments. In this regard, South Africa has contributed personnel to regional, AU and UN missions in Lesotho, Burundi, Comoros, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Sudan and the DRC.

Our support for the socio-economic development programme of the AU, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), has been a major focus area of our work since 2000. NEPAD has managed to mobilise our collective energy for the economic renewal of Africa. Today, we talk of a Rising Africa, and NEPAD has played a significant role in making this possible.

The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) has helped respond to the challenges placed before us by the African Renaissance. It has given sharp focus to what needs to be done to strengthen democracy and good governance on the continent.

South Africa was one of the five founding fathers of both NEPAD and the APRM and has continued to be in the forefront of the promotion and implementation of these initiatives and the resulting programmes of NEPAD. We continue to host both the NEPAD Agency and the APRM Secretariat pursuant to this commitment.

Through our Southern African Development Community (SADC) membership, we have succeeded in enhancing regional integration. Regional and continental integration is the foundation for Africa's socio-economic development and political unity. In this regard, it is imperative that we deepen the continental integration process and infrastructure development, which lays the foundation for intra-Africa trade and holds the key to rapid economic development. Today, the attention that our leaders are giving to infrastructure connectivity is unprecedented.

The NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee met in Kampala, Uganda, in July 2010 and adopted the Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI). We are honoured that President Jacob Zuma was bestowed with the responsibility to chair a Committee of eight NEPAD Heads of State, whose primary responsibility is to ensure forward movement of critical projects. In this regard, the President also champions the North-South Road and Rail Development Corridor.

In these and other developmental initiatives, such as the negotiations underway to form a Tripartite Free Trade Area combining the





Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the East African Community and SADC, our role has been and continues to be key in the advancement and unlocking of Africa's economic capabilities.

Critical to understanding the impact of the AU is acknowledging that the AU has championed the principle that Africa should take the lead in deciding our own future and in spearheading solutions to our challenges.

The AU insists that Africa be approached in terms of partnership, among its own states and also when engaging with other regions of the world, including the former colonial powers.

Global governance

Since 1994, South Africa has taken up many international positions of responsibility. Often the task was daunting, but through innovative hard work and dedication, we have consistently recorded resounding successes.

A central pillar of our foreign engagement is the prime importance South Africa places on the UN.

South Africa is fully committed to actively participating in the UN, specifically with the aim of ensuring that the UN's mandates are not usurped by less representative international bodies and by ensuring that the UN is responsive to the needs of its membership, not only the narrow interests of a few states.

The successful completion of our second term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC that ended in December 2012, strengthened our stature in the international community. We worked tirelessly to promote and achieve international peace and security, especially on our continent. We also picked up where we left off in 2008 and successfully formalised consultations between the UN and AU on matters of peace and security on our continent. Throughout our term, we executed our mandate independently – not bowing to outside pressure – and with integrity by upholding and defending the principles and purposes of the UN Charter.

A central challenge has been to ensure that the UNSC acts "without prejudice to the rights, claims and positions of the parties" involved in a particular situation. Too often, the permanent members of the UNSC tend to promote their own narrow interests, which are fleeting and not geared towards achieving peaceful, sustainable solutions that reflect the will of the affected populations.

We have learned from our own experience domestically, as well as in our efforts on the continent, that the peaceful resolution of disputes is preferable to the destruction and furies unleashed by military interventions; that dialogue is the only way to achieve such outcomes; and that as uncomfortable as it is, parties should engage with their enemies to find solutions as the zero-sum

approach to conflict has an expensive and bloody price tag paid by the people on the ground. Our most recent term in the UNSC, and the consistent failure of the council to address the situation in Syria, has reinforced our belief on the urgent need for the reform of the council. Continued failure to do so will affect the UNSC's legitimacy, undermining the entire system of global security. The council cannot continue in its unrepresentative form.

I reiterate the challenge posed by Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane in the General Assembly in April this year – let's not celebrate the 70th anniversary of the UN in 2015 with an unreformed Security Council!

South Africa has played a leadership role in the field of sustainable development, which encompasses economic and social development and environmental protection. At the Durban Climate Change Conference in 2011, we facilitated a comprehensive package of decisions that takes forward the urgent work underway to meet the challenge of climate change, which is possibly the greatest sustainable development challenge humanity faces today. We have also been elected to the UN Economic and Social Council, which is the principal coordinating body for economic and social matters within the UN system.

South-South cooperation

In view of the changing patterns of global economic power as well as shared principles



regarding inclusive global governance, President Jacob Zuma pursued South Africa's membership of the BRICS grouping. The President met in the course of 2010 with all BRICS heads of state and government and as a result, South Africa was invited to join the grouping at the end of 2010. South Africa hosted the Fifth BRICS Summit on 27 March 2013 under the theme: "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation". President Zuma also hosted a post-Summit BRICS Leaders-African Dialogue Forum Retreat, which was attended by the AU Chairperson, the Chairperson of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee and the Chairperson of the AU Commission, as well as various

African leaders representing the AU's regional economic communities and the PICI. Pertinent outcomes of the summit included the warm support articulated by BRICS leaders for the AU's infrastructure development programmes, the decision of BRICS leaders to launch the new Development Bank as well as the launch of two new structures, i.e. the BRICS Business Council and the BRICS Think-Tanks Council.

South Africa's membership has contributed to further expanding BRICS' geographic reach, representivity and inclusiveness. South Africa's membership of BRICS recognises the country's systemically important economic position, including its non-energy in situ mineral wealth estimated at US\$2,5 trillion by Citibank, its internationally recognised role as

a leading financial services centre, as well as its driving role as champion for integration and development initiatives in Africa and its well-developed infrastructure base.

South Africa's international relations into the future

While we celebrate our successes, we are also cognisant that more needs to be done. However, our successes, and the many I have not mentioned, must inspire us for the challenges ahead.

Rooted in our own rich history and heritage, our foreign policy remains unique, and continues to speak to our domestic priorities. We continue to do more with less. In the face of the global financial crisis, we have stepped up our economic diplomacy objectives of attracting investment and boosting job creation as well as ensuring that tourist arrivals continue to grow year after year.

South Africa's foreign policy of Ubuntu simply means that what we want for ourselves, we also wish for others. Our struggle for a better life in South Africa is therefore intertwined with our pursuit of a better Africa in a better world.

It is therefore in our best interest that Africa and the world emerge a better place for all to live in. In all we do as a country, we must tap into the wisdom of our forebears to achieve some of the ideals placed before us by our history. It is the very character of our history that should place us firmly as champions of democracy, good governance, human rights, development, peace and justice.





international relations & cooperation

Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UBUNTU RADIO

South Africa's Public Diplomacy in action

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is set to launch its own "all talk" radio station to educate the public on the country's foreign policy.

The station will cover various aspects of foreign policy, and journalists and analysts will be invited to discuss the news of the day as it relates to international issues. People will be able to call in and also have their say. Senior DIRCO officials will have regular slots during which they will be expected to explain and popularise South Africa's foreign policy.

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THE LAST COLONIAL CHALLENGE FACING THE AFRICAN CONTINENT – WESTERN SAHARA

“We ... will continue to support your struggle by all means necessary, in order for both our just causes to triumph.” – Speech by Oliver Reginald Tambo, then President of the exiled-African National Congress, on a visit to the Western Sahara liberated zone in Tifariti, 22 July 1988.

By Masotsha Mnguni

Chief Directorate: North Africa

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

On 26 and 27 May 2013, the African Union (AU) and the international community gathered in Addis Ababa to celebrate the 50th Jubilee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), now the AU. One of the foremost issues which dominated the discussions was the achievements of the OAU/AU as well its vision for the future, most notably its Vision 2063.

Vision 2063 frames the AU's key objectives for the next five decades around the themes of African identity and renaissance. These include the integration agenda, the agenda for social and economic development and prosperity, peace and security, democratic governance, self-reliance and Africa's place in the world. According to the Chairperson of the AU Commission, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, “In each of these areas, the proclamation must spell out the continental mission and strategic objectives for the next 50 years in a bid to help Africa to comprehensively deal with the challenges ahead”.

With the AU acknowledging that the first 50 years of its existence were primarily concerned with decolonisation and political independence, the continental organisation has declared that its priority for the next 50 years would be geared towards peace and prosperity.

This paradigm shift within the AU has been incorrectly interpreted by some analysts to mean that the African continent had entered into a “post-colonial” phase.

This contribution will argue that the case of Western Sahara remains a question of decolonisation on the African continent. As such, this intervention holds that Africa cannot be said to be in a “post-colonial” phase until the issue of Western Sahara is resolved.

The case for decolonisation: A brief background of the Western Sahara conflict

Western Sahara was colonised by Spain in 1884 in the aftermath of the signing of the infamous Berlin Treaty, when European powers parcelled Africa among themselves. It needs to be highlighted that as in the majority of the colonial projects on the African continent, including South Africa, the Spanish colonialists were met with resistance by the Saharawi people. As such, it took Spain a period of some 50 years to assume effective power in the territory then known as Rio de Oro. As events would unfold, Spain occupied Western Sahara for approximately nine decades (1884 to 1976). Furthermore, in 1912, France and Spain set the final “borders” for Western Sahara. Following Morocco's independence from French protectorate in 1956, Western Sahara, then known as Spanish Sahara, was reassigned a province of Spain in 1958.

By 1960, following the adoption of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution 1514(XV), Western Sahara was the subject of several UNGA resolutions calling for its decolonisation. In addition, Western Sahara was also claimed by Morocco and Mauritania. In 1963, Western Sahara was placed on the list of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the UN Charter. The list included the territories whose people had at that time not yet attained a full measure of self-government. On 16 December 1965, the UNGA adopted Resolution 2072 on Spanish Sahara (Western Sahara), in which it recalled Resolution 1514 (XV) and requested Spain to take all necessary measures to liberate “Spanish Sahara from colonial domination”. As a result of this resolution, Spain was also



MINURSO peacekeepers consult a map as they drive through vast desert areas in Smara, Western Sahara. UN Photo/Martine Perret

recognised as the “administering power” of the territory in line with Article 73(e) of the UN Charter.

In the interim, Spanish colonialism was facing continuous resistance by the Saharawi people. To this end, a Saharawi nationalist independence movement first emerged in the late 1960s, but was suppressed when it went public in 1970 (Zunes, S and Mundy, J, *Western Sahara: War, Nationalism and Conflict Irresolution*, Syracuse University Press, New York, 2010, p.xxxviii). Subsequently, another movement, the Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro (POLISARIO Front – based on its Spanish acronym), which embodied a coalition of Saharawi nationalist political tendencies (*Ibid.* 115), emerged in 1973 to continue the struggle for independence. The POLISARIO Front is now the UN-recognised representative of the Saharawi people.

In 1974, Spain announced plans to decolonise Western Sahara through a referendum to be held within a year. Pre-empting a probable choice for independence by the Saharawi people, the Moroccan Government demanded an opinion from the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on Morocco's historical claim to the territory. It should be highlighted that in Morocco's view the formal decolonisation of Western Sahara entailed its reintegration into the Moroccan State. This line of argument was dealt a heavy blow by the ICJ ruling that rejected Morocco's historical claim to the Western Sahara territory. As such, the ICJ's opinion was announced on 16 October 1975 and held that:

“The materials and information presented to the Court show the existence, at the time of Spanish colonisation, of legal ties of allegiance between the Sultan of Morocco and some of the tribes living in the territory of Western Sahara. They equally show the existence of rights, including some rights relating to the land, which constituted legal ties between the Mauritanian entity, as understood by the Court, and the territory of Western Sahara. On the other hand, the Court's conclusion is that the materials and information presented to it do not establish any tie of territorial sovereignty between the territory of Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco or the Mauritanian entity. Thus the Court has

not found legal ties of such a nature as might affect the application of Resolution 1514(XV) in the decolonisation of Western Sahara and, in particular, of the principle of self-determination through the free and genuine expression of the will of the peoples of the Territory.”

In the aftermath of this landmark ruling that affirmed the right of the Saharawi people to self-determination, Morocco's King Hassan II announced that 350 000 Moroccan civilians would walk into Western Sahara to claim the territory. This act by Morocco would be known as the “Green March”. In view of the foregoing, it needs to be highlighted that on 6 November 1975, the UN Security Council (UNSC) in its Resolution 380 “deplored” the holding of the Moroccan “Green March” into Western Sahara, and called upon Morocco “to withdraw from the territory of Western Sahara all the participants in the march”.

A domestic political crisis in Spain was compounded by the illness of long-time dictator General Francisco Franco. With the majority of its allies within the UNSC in particular and the “Cold War” in general favouring Morocco's forced occupation of Western Sahara, Spain was compelled to negotiate with Morocco. To this end, on 14 November 1975, representatives of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania (whose territorial claims of Western Sahara were also dismissed by the aforementioned ICJ ruling of 16 October 1975) gathered in Madrid and announced an agreement whereby Morocco and Mauritania would gain administrative control over Western Sahara as of February 1976.

This pact would go on to be known as the “Madrid Agreement”. Against this backdrop, it should be noted that the “Madrid Agreement” did not affect the status of Western Sahara as a non-self-governing territory in accordance with Chapter XI of the UN Charter as the following opinion issued by the former UN Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, Mr Hans Corell, made it clear in a letter dated 29 January 2002, addressed to the president of the Security Council (S/2002/161):

“The Madrid Agreement did not transfer sovereignty over the Territory, nor did it confer upon any of the signatories the status of an administering power.”

The “handing-over” of Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania, despite the UN continuing to treat Western Sahara as a colony, ushered in a period of armed struggle by the POLISARIO Front against the two occupation forces (Morocco in the north and Mauritania in the south) in the quest to liberate the territory. As a result, Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the POLISARIO Front on 5 August 1979 and renounced its territorial claims to Western Sahara. The southern part of Western Sahara liberated from Mauritania is now known as the

liberated territory with Bir Lahlu and Tifariti as the main administrative cities. The Western Sahara liberated from the Moroccan occupied territory by a sand wall is commonly known as the Berm. The Berm runs from the Moroccan border with Algeria in the north and stretches to the southern limits of Western Sahara near the Atlantic. Its total length is estimated to be 2 000 km. Constructed of sand and stone with manned and fortified posts at regular intervals across its entire length, it is equipped with listening devices and protected by landmines. It also needs to be highlighted that all the natural resources in the Western Sahara territory i.e. phosphates and possibly oil and gas are located on the side of the wall illegally occupied by Morocco.

On 6 September 1991, a ceasefire between the POLISARIO Front and Morocco was declared by the UN. Moreover, shortly before the ceasefire, the UN established its Mission for Western Sahara whose main task would be to organise a referendum in which the Saharawi people choose between independence from Morocco or integration into Morocco. This body was aptly named the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO). The acronym is derived from the French title of the UN Mission in Western Sahara, namely: *Mission des Nations Unies pour l'organisation d'un référendum au Sahara Occidental*.

At the time of writing, approximately 20 years since the establishment of MINURSO and the declaration of the ceasefire, the referendum has not been held.

Historical involvement of the OAU/AU in the Western Sahara conflict

It is widely acknowledged that the issue of Western Sahara was put on the UNSC agenda largely due to the groundwork of the OAU. It can be asserted one of the key factors that informed the OAU's initial efforts aimed at fostering the liberation of Western Sahara was the Moroccan-Mauritania annexation in Western Sahara. This act constituted a gross violation of the OAU Charter's prohibition of altering colonial boundaries by force.

Always facing the threat of a Moroccan-Mauritanian withdrawal from the organisation should it have recognised Western Sahara, in early 1976, the OAU Council of Ministers refrained from recognising the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). The SADR was declared in Bir Lahlu in the Western Sahara liberated zone on 27 February 1976. It needs to be pointed out that the SADR sees itself as an independent state under illegal occupation rather than a government in exile. More than 80 nations, including South Africa and the OAU/AU, have recognised the SADR as the legitimate government of Western Sahara.



However, the OAU did not discourage African states from establishing bilateral ties with the SADR.

At the July 1978 OAU Summit in Khartoum, Sudan, a decision was taken to establish the OAU Committee of Wisemen to specifically study the Western Sahara conflict and present possible solutions at the 1979 OAU Summit in Monrovia, Liberia. Subsequently, the Committee of Wisemen presented the report that outlined a settlement plan based on a ceasefire, a withdrawal of armed forces, and, lastly, a referendum (Zunes and Mundy; Ibid. P.175). The OAU Monrovia Summit adopted this report and asked for its implementation. Contrary to expectation, at the 1981 OAU Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, Morocco's King Hassan surprisingly consented to an OAU-UN organised referendum in Western Sahara (Ibid. 175). However, King Hassan later suggested that a referendum was not viable as the Moroccan people did not want one (*Africa Report*, May 1986, p.57).

Due to Morocco's non-cooperation with the OAU efforts to organise a referendum in line with organisation's framework, at the OAU Summit held in Ethiopia in November 1984, the OAU formally recognised the SADR. This landmark decision prompted Morocco to withdraw its membership from the OAU. To this day, Morocco is not part of the AU of which the SADR is a founder member. Morocco's withdrawal from the OAU led to the UN taking up the issue more vigorously and resulted in Morocco's recommitment to the negotiations.

The OAU's successor, the AU, continues to convey through numerous resolutions its strong support for the right of the Saharawi people to self-determination and independence. This sentiment was reflected in the AU's 50th anniversary solemn declaration which reaffirmed "the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, with a view to enabling it to effectively exercise sovereignty over its territory (African Union 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration, www.au.int).

Conflict irresolution

Various attempts have been made by the international community, mainly by the AU (and predecessor, the OAU) as well as the UN, expediting the holding of the referendum. The first of such attempts was the August 1988 Settlement Plan (accepted by Morocco) that was jointly elaborated by the UN and OAU and endorsed by UNSC resolutions 650 (1990) and 690 (1991). The fundamental objective of the plan was to organise a free and fair referendum on self-determination to allow the Saharawi people to "choose between independence and integration into Morocco". In September 1997, both parties further committed themselves to the referendum within the framework of the

Settlement Plan by signing the Houston Accords, negotiated by the two parties, under the auspices of the former United States Secretary of State, James Baker III. Following MINURSO's establishment of the voters' roll, the next step was to hold the referendum. As events would turn out, Morocco surprisingly declared its unwillingness to proceed with the Settlement Plan (In paragraph 48 of the UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan's, report on the situation in Western Sahara of 19 February 2002 [S/2002/178], the Secretary-General pointed out that "Morocco has expressed unwillingness to go forward with the settlement plan", citing that it was impractical).

Subsequently, James Baker put forward the Peace Plan for Self-Determination of the People of Western Sahara, more commonly known as the Baker Plan. The Baker Plan proposed the enlargement of the electoral body in the referendum to include Moroccans residing in Western Sahara until 31 December 1999. On 31 July 2003, the Security Council, in its Resolution 1495 (2003) supported the Baker Plan as an "optimum political solution to the conflict". The POLISARIO Front accepted the plan in July 2003. However, Morocco rejected the Baker Plan on the pretext that the referendum included independence. Furthermore, on 9 April 2004, the then Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement in a reply to the Baker Plan:

"Consequently, and as far as the Kingdom is concerned, the final nature of the autonomy solution is not negotiable. On another hand, the autonomy solution, as agreed to by the parties and approved by the population, rules out by definition, the possibility for the independence option to be submitted to the said population. It is therefore, out of the question for Morocco to engage in negotiations with anyone over its sovereignty."

As things stand, Morocco's proposal/solution to the Western Sahara conflict is an autonomous Western Sahara under Moroccan sovereignty. The POLISARIO Front has argued that any process that leads to a referendum with independence as an option is an acceptable outcome. As such, these two positions continue to be the basis for the so-called "stalemate", where neither party has accepted the other's proposal. In a letter to the Group of Friends of Western Sahara, dated 18 June 2010, the current Personal Envoy of the UN Secretary-General to Western Sahara, Ambassador Christopher Ross, characterised this situation as "unacceptable". In addition to this, Ross warned that, "... the absence of a settlement prevents regional integration and development and comprehensive security cooperation".

The South African position

One can forgive a casual observer of South Africa's foreign policy towards Western Sahara for holding the view that it is exclusively premised on the historic relations between the two liberation movements of the two countries, namely the African National Congress (ANC) and POLISARIO Front. Indeed, this claim is valid in that the two representatives of the aspirations of the oppressed people from their respective countries shared a common fate in that they were fighting for a people that were treated as foreigners in the land of their ancestors by an oppressive and repressive minority settler community. This intertwined destiny will see the two liberation movements training side-by-side as they prepared for the inevitable battle against their respective enemies or sharing offices at the UN in New York as they sought to appeal to the conscience of the international community to recognise the gross injustice that their people were subjected to on a daily basis. In an interview between the South African Embassy and Mr Bachir Sgair on 2 May 2011 in the Western Sahara refugee camps in Tindouf, south-west Algeria, the current Diplomatic Adviser to the SADR President, Mohamed Abdelaziz, Sgair informed that he shared the same office with the former ANC Head of International Relations in exile, the late Jonny Mfanafuthi Makhatini, while the two were representatives of their liberation movements at the UN and the United States of America.

So close were the bonds between the two liberation movements that during a visit to Western Sahara by the President of the ANC in exile, Oliver Tambo, on 22 July 1988, the POLISARIO Front donated to the armed wing of the ANC, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), or MK for short, a substantial quantity of arms and ammunition captured from the Moroccan armed forces. These arms were supplied to Morocco by the South African apartheid regime (International: Western Sahara, *African Communist*: Issue 141-Second Quarter, 1995, www.sacp.org.za). Some of these arms, including armoured vehicles, are still on display in the impressive Western Sahara Military Museum in the Western Sahara refugee camps in Tindouf.

In his response to the gift, Tambo noted that: "We from the ANC are extremely grateful ... remembering that these arms were supplied to Morocco by the apartheid regime to commit genocide and ethnic cleansing against the Saharawi people. We, the ANC, will continue to support your struggle by all means necessary, in order for both our just causes to triumph." (Ibid).

As a necessary caveat, it is important to underline that South Africa and the Kingdom of Morocco maintain cordial bilateral relations.

South Africa has always appreciated the important contribution that Morocco has made in South Africa's own struggle for self-determination. Most notably, Morocco, hosted former President Nelson Mandela in Oujda, a border town along the Morocco-Algeria frontier in March 1962 during a very difficult time in the South African anti-apartheid struggle. Mandela was tasked by the ANC to go to Algeria and Morocco, among other countries, to organise military training for MK recruits, as well as organise material assistance. It is important to highlight that Mandela himself was given rudimentary military training in Oujda by the exiled Algerian National Liberation Army that was also based in the area. This fact has been acknowledged by Mandela in his autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom* (Mandela, N, *Long Walk to Freedom*, Little, Brown Company, London, 1994).

Nevertheless, one issue that has been a contentious issue in this relationship has been South Africa's support for the struggle of the people of Western Sahara and its recognition of the SADR. South Africa has also held that Morocco withdrew from the OAU at its own accord. In this regard, South Africa has consistently encouraged Morocco to join the AU and play its rightful role in continental affairs. With the foregoing in mind, South Africa has been firm in its support for the just cause of the Saharawi people out of commitment to the principles underpinning its foreign policy.

A matter of principle

South Africa's position on Western Sahara is informed by the following principles that underpin South Africa's foreign policy:

- a commitment to the promotion of human rights
- a commitment to the promotion of democracy
- a commitment to justice and international law in the conduct of relations between nations
- a commitment to international peace and to internationally agreed-upon mechanisms for the resolutions of conflicts
- a commitment to promote the African Agenda in world affairs
- a commitment to economic development through regional and international cooperation in an interdependent world.

South Africa has also lent its voice to numerous UNSC resolutions that reiterate its commitment to help "achieve a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara in the contexts of arrangements consistent with the principles

and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations". This stance by South Africa is informed by its own experience of resolving conflict through political dialogue rather than force.

Pursuant to the above, South Africa has also consistently called for the following with regard to the current situation in Western Sahara:

- An end to the illegal exploitation of mineral resources in the Western Sahara occupied territories.
- An end to human rights abuses against Saharawi activists in the occupied territories and has as such, called for the mandate of MINURSO to include the monitoring of human rights. MINURSO remains the only UN Mission without a human rights monitoring component.
- The lifting of a media blackout imposed in the Western Sahara occupied territories that continues to prevent the international community from seeing the daily misery of the Saharawi people.
- Increased humanitarian support to the Saharawi refugees who continue to live in the harsh desert conditions due to the non-resolution of the conflict.

As a one-time recipient of international solidarity in its struggle against apartheid, South Africa knows only too well the impact of international solidarity in accelerating liberation. As such, South Africa's solidarity efforts towards the Saharawi people are informed by empathy rather than sympathy. This distinction has been well articulated by Mark Waller when he states that, "empathy puts us into the situation of others, a situation that is our own, while sympathy is more removed and stands at a distance" (Waller, M, "Reasserting Solidarity: Notes on Solidarity vs. Development Aid", *African Communist*, April 2010).

In line with this principle, South African civil-society representatives continue to participate in international solidarity-orientated activities organised in the Western Sahara refugee camps and liberated territories. Among these are: the March against the Sand Wall (Berm); the anniversary celebrations of the POLISARIO Front and the SADR State; the Saharawi Desert Marathon; the ArTifariti Art Festival; the Western Sahara Film Festival; and international conferences on/and in Western Sahara. On 10 May 2009, the South African Chapter of the Friends of Western Sahara was launched to coordinate South African civil-society support for the Western Sahara struggle.

South Africa officially recognised the SADR on 15 September 2004. As such, the SADR opened a residential Embassy in Pretoria while South Africa's Ambassador to Algeria is also accredited to the SADR. It needs to be highlighted that South Africa, under the Presidency of Nelson Mandela, intended to

recognise the SADR as early as 1994. However, King Hassan and the then UN Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros Ghali, appealed to President Mandela not to carry out this decision. According to former President Thabo Mbeki, the rationale that was advanced at the time was that "[South Africa] should give negotiations being carried out under the auspices of the UN Security Council and the UN Secretary-General a chance to succeed. It was said that [South Africa's] recognition of SADR would seriously undermine these ongoing negotiations" (Mbeki, T, Letter to His Majesty King Mohamed VI, Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, 1 August 2004). However, due to Morocco's continued non-compliance with the resolutions of the UN on the question of Western Sahara, South Africa could not further delay its recognition of the SADR.

As a means of strengthening the bilateral relations between South Africa and the SADR, on 27 June 2013, the two countries concluded the signing of three agreements, namely: the Memorandum of Understanding on Diplomatic Consultations; the Memorandum of Understanding on a Financial Contribution towards the Construction of a Youth Sport Development Complex; and the Memorandum of Understanding on a Financial Contribution towards the Humanitarian Landmine Assistance Programme.

Conclusion

In his State of the Nation Address, delivered on 14 February 2013, President Jacob Zuma reiterated that "the right to self-determination for the people of Western Sahara has to be realised". The right to self-determination was the basis upon which a democratic South Africa was founded. As such, South Africa has consistently held that its contradiction of this sacred principle vis-à-vis the issue of Western Sahara would constitute a grave betrayal of its own painful struggle and commitment to respect the Charter of the UN and the Constitutive Act of the AU.

Also, South Africa has also maintained that for her not to recognise the SADR will render the country an accessory to the denial of the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination.

Ambassador Christopher Ross could not have been more correct in his depiction of the status quo as "unacceptable". As such, the non-resolution of the Western Sahara conflict is tantamount to the extension of the misery of the Saharawi people. The SADR is a fully fledged member of the AU. The non-resolution of the issue of Western Sahara presents the African continent with a moral dilemma.

Africa cannot be said to have entered a post-colonial phase until the sister people of Western Sahara are liberated! 

REVISITING THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

50 years of the OAU/AU and the challenges facing the African continent

By Adelardus Kilangi

Chairperson of the African Union Commission on International Law

Prof. Kilangi participated in the 13th Annual Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law from 11 to 14 June 2013, co-hosted by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In May 2013, the African Union (AU) commenced the 50th anniversary celebrations of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)/AU. In these celebrations, the governing mantra is "Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance", and the prevailing spirit is to have an "Integrated, Prosperous and Peaceful Africa". These celebrations provide an opportunity to reflect back, albeit briefly, on the past to see where the continent came from and where it might possibly be heading to. There are many angles in which such a reflection can be done. This reflection is from the angle of the role of law, especially international law, in the process of growth and development of the African continent.

The formation of the OAU in 1963 was a result of the spirit of Pan-Africanism as most of the African states were emerging from colonialism. The objectives of establishing the OAU were to:

- rid the continent of the remaining vestiges of colonisation and apartheid
- promote unity and solidarity among African states
- coordinate and intensify cooperation for development
- safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states
- promote international cooperation within the framework of the United Nations (UN).

However, the elevated Pan-Africanism in the 1960s faded in the 1970s all the way to the 1990s. After that, African countries realised the disadvantages of being disunited. That is why ideas of stronger integration were rejuvenated in the late 1990s, resulting into the transformation of the OAU into the AU.

Challenges that the African continent has faced and the role of international law

From the history of Africa, and especially immediately after the establishment of the OAU, it is clear that the continent was already facing many problems, most of which required

the implementation of international law. These included, but were not limited to the:

- question of the status of the OAU and later the AU
- occurrence of slavery on the continent and especially its effects
- phenomenon of colonialism, its consequences and the task of decolonisation
- problems posed by the policy of apartheid in South Africa and its consequences
- problem of refugees and internal displacement in most African countries
- question of relations between the OAU and other international organisations, especially the UN
- territorial and boundary disputes and conflicts, most of which were caused by borders created in the process of colonisation of the African continent with some of these disputes resulting in armed conflicts between countries.

Others challenges were, among other things:

- coups d'état and other forms of unconstitutional change of government on one side and problems relating to democratic governance on the other, which in many places resulted in civil wars
- the problem of interference in the internal affairs of African states by big powers, especially former colonial powers
- the need for strengthening economic cooperation, development and integration among African countries to stand up to the wrath of powerful economic countries, especially former colonial powers
- concerns over the prevailing patterns in international trade and investment
- massive violations of human rights within African countries.

As it is evident, all these issues have attracted the invocation of international law. However, it is noted





that in trying to surmount these challenges, Africa has overwhelmingly favoured a political approach in seeking for solutions rather than taking a combination of political and legal solutions. But, as days go by, the continent is increasingly becoming aware of the role and importance of international law in most of its endeavours and engagements, including in its bid to improve relations among states within the continent; to promote peace and security and peaceful resolution of disputes relating to demarcation and delineation of borders and boundaries on the continent; as well as facilitating the political and socio-economic integration of the continent.

Externally, international law is deemed necessary in efforts to improve relations between the continent of Africa and the outside world, by covering all engagements between Africa and the rest of the world. So far, the experience in these two paradigms, namely the intra-Africa and the extra-Africa relations, has shown clearly the need to take a legal approach, alongside the political one in these relations, which means the need to put international law in the forefront.

It can be recalled that, when African states pursued a legal approach, especially invoking international law, in combination with other approaches, it did not only resolve the matters in question quickly, but it was also able to contribute significantly to the development of international law. Examples include, among other things:

- giving vitality to the development of the principle of self-determination
- inventing the concept of people's rights in human rights jurisprudence

- rejecting apartheid and racial discrimination not only as a violation of the right against discrimination but also as a crime against humanity
- putting in place a better protection framework for refugees and internal displacement
- addressing legally matters of unconstitutional change of government
- developing new principles of economic integration.

The establishment of the African Union Commission on International Law (AUCIL)

In 2009, the AU established the AUCIL to be a chief and independent advisory organ of the union on matters of international law. This is the main objective.

The establishment of the AUCIL was triggered by realisation of the necessity of having a body that works on reviewing treaties and consolidating the principles of international law in Africa, which goes hand in hand with the need to maintain standards in important areas of international law. It was therefore seen as important to have a body that constantly takes stock of the contribution of the AU, including the regional economic communities in advancing the development and codification of international law in Africa, and which promotes principles of international law on the continent, taking into consideration its historical and cultural conditions. Generally, the AUCIL is mandated to work towards facilitating the progressive development and codification of international law on the continent of Africa.

In implementing its mandate and functions, the AUCIL has a number of tools at its disposal. These tools, whose usage depends on the matter being considered, are as follows:

- carrying out research works and studies and producing reports and publications
- preparing draft framework agreements, draft instruments, model regulations, formulations and analyses
- preparing legal advisory opinions
- organising seminars, conferences, fora and training programmes
- forging cooperation and collaborative initiatives with teaching and research institutions, including universities.

Some of the issues that the AUCIL is considering or has considered include:

- the issue of harmonisation of procedures for ratification of treaties
- the revision of treaties
- immunity of state officials in international criminal law
- piracy
- reparations for slavery
- environmental law
- border issues
- the teaching, study and dissemination of international law in Africa.

Others are:

- legal opinions on the UN Security Council resolutions 1970 and 1973 on Libya
- drafting a model law for the domestication of the Kampala Convention on Internally Displaced Persons
- providing a definition for the crime of unconstitutional change of government
- considering the proposal to establish an international constitutional court.

There are many areas of international law in Africa which need attention. A lot needs to be done, and the work is still huge and ongoing. It is important that African countries and the continent at large endeavour to be governed by international law. The inclination to embrace international law is growing in Africa. However, there are still many temptations to approach matters politically first, and turn to international law only when difficulties emerge. The opposite should be true. In the same vein, there is a tendency to embrace international law if it works favourably in respect of a particular matter. However, if it does not work favourably, then there is a tendency to abandon it.

Adelardus Kilangi is a Commissioner (and currently the Chairperson) of the AUCIL. He teaches law at St Augustine University of Tanzania, (where he is currently the Dean of the School of Law). He is a member of the Tanganyika Law Society, East African Law Society, Pan-African Lawyers Union and the International Law Association.



13th Annual Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

The 13th Regional Seminar on the Implementation of IHL, organised by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), took place from 11 to 14 June 2013 at the OR Tambo Building in Pretoria.

Senior government officials, who are practitioners in IHL and responsible for its development, from 16 southern and East African states, including the Indian Ocean Island countries participated, i.e. South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Namibia, Malawi, Zambia, Rwanda, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar and Angola with the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Comoros represented by their embassies in South Africa. The African Union Commission's Directorate on International Law also attended. The theme of this year's seminar was "Ensuring Respect for IHL". Countries provided a status report on progress with signing up to IHL instruments,

and the implementation and strengthening of compliance with IHL. The seminar further highlighted the Health Care in Danger (HCID) Project, which was launched by the ICRC to raise awareness about the safety of humanitarian workers, especially healthcare workers in situations of conflict. According to the ICRC, 921 violent incidents against healthcare personnel took place in 2012 in 22 countries. The protection of journalists in armed conflict was also discussed and it was reported that 119 journalists were killed in 2012, 34 of whom were in Syria alone. Other presentations centred on cluster munitions and nuclear weapons and their repercussions on civilians. The seminar concluded with a presentation on "The International Criminal Court in Africa: Complementarity and Cooperation". One of the most important outcomes of this forum was agreement on the establishment and strengthening of national IHL committees and regular exchanges by these committees.



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THE PEACEFUL RESOLUTION OF CONFLICTS IN AFRICA

By Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Minister of International
Relations and Cooperation

***“Our
experience
of the past
50 years has
confirmed
that there
cannot be
peace without
development,
and vice
versa.”***

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

“Our objective is African union now. There is no time to waste. We must unite now or perish”, said the first President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, at the founding conference of the OAU in 1963.

That was true then as it is today. As Africans, we look back with pride at the journey we have traversed in the past 50 years since the formation of the OAU. In 1945, when the important world body, the United Nations (UN), was founded, almost the entirety of the African continent was under colonial rule.

Today 67 years later, the African continent is almost free from colonialism. It is for this reason that the leadership of the continent has collectively agreed on “Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance” as the overarching

theme for the celebration of the OAU/African Union (AU) Golden Jubilee.

A continent of hope, future and opportunities

Fifty years ago when the OAU was formed, Africa was a continent emerging from centuries of slavery and colonialism. Today, we see a different Africa, a continent of hope, future and opportunities. We see an Africa that is rising.

The UN was itself a centre of gravity for the decolonisation of the African continent, thanks to the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the General Assembly in 1960.

This world body stood by South Africa’s side during the difficult years of the struggle against apartheid until when we were re-admitted as a member under the leadership of former President Nelson Mandela.

The theme chosen for the recent General Assembly Debate, “Peaceful Resolution of

"Conflicts in Africa" is very important. It speaks to challenges facing Africa in the 21st century. We have committed ourselves as Africans to the peaceful resolution of all outstanding conflicts on the continent. It is not gainsaying to mention the fact that the number and intensity of conflicts on the continent have substantially decreased in the past decade since the formation of the AU with its Peace and Security Architecture.

Peace and stability

Today, the sister people of Burundi are enjoying peace, stability and democracy as a result of efforts of the AU and Africans in general with the support of all partners, key being the UN.

The peaceful resolution of the Sudan conflict, one of the longest and bloodiest on our continent, and the peaceful secession of the State of South Sudan two years ago bore testimony to the commitment of our people to peaceful resolution of all conflicts on the continent. In this regard, we continue to encourage both the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to scrupulously implement to the letter and spirit the agreements that they have so far concluded on the outstanding issues.

We are doing all we can to assist the sister people of the Democratic Republic of Congo to resolve all the challenges they have been facing for the past 50 years. We are pleased with the progress that is being made and we are optimistic that very soon the people of the Congo will enjoy stability, peace and prosperity.

In Somalia, significant progress has been made since the AU got seized with the situation with the support of the UN, the UN Security Council (UNSC) and other partners.

Today, even as Africa is rising, there are new challenges and conflicts on our continent; we therefore need to continue to address the root causes of these conflicts. The majority of African current conflicts in Africa can be classified as intra-state and transnational. This is linked to the need to reinforce democratic and governance institutions as well as economic development, which is a vital component of conflict prevention and resolution.

Our experience of the past 50 years has confirmed that there cannot be peace without development, and vice versa. The AU has adopted the New Partnership for Africa's Development as blueprint for the socio-economic development of the continent.

As Africans, we recognise that we need to refine our instruments to deal with unconstitutional changes of government and



dissuade the emerging pattern of illegitimate rebellions being transformed into legitimate partners in governments of national unity.

We have to redouble our efforts to detect potential conflict situations before they erupt. The development and strengthening of early warning systems is therefore a priority.

African issues make up 70% of the UNSC Agenda

More than 70% of the Agenda of the UNSC mirror that of the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), given that all those issues are African issues. It is for this precise reason that we continue to strongly believe that there should be close cooperation, coordination and consultation between the AUPSC and the UNSC in accordance with Chapter VIII of the UN Charter and the Resolution 2033 of the UNSC.

We have already seen positive steps taken since the adoption of UNSC Resolution 2033 in January 2012 on the situation in Sudan and South Sudan as well as in Mali, in which the UNSC endorsed the decisions of the AUPSC. A lot still has to be done in this area and the AU stands to work and cooperate with the UN on all matters of international peace and security in Africa. We are conscious of the primary responsibility of the UNSC in terms of the UN Charter on Maintenance of International Peace and Security; however, a similar emphasis should be placed on Chapter VIII, which inspired UNSC Resolution 2033.

Reform of the UNSC

It will be a travesty of justice to discuss the peaceful resolution of conflicts in Africa and the role of the UNSC without making reference to the need for the institution to be reformed. We reiterate the call made at the 2005 Summit for the speedy reform of the Security Council and reaffirm our long-held view that the reform should be comprehensive and include

expansion in both categories of membership, both permanent and non-permanent. The position of Africa is very clear; Africa should at least be allocated two seats in a reformed Security Council. The debate has been going on for far too long and the time for action is now. The General Assembly has to do the right thing and urgently seize this historic opportunity before the 70th anniversary of the UN in 2015. We call on intergovernmental negotiations to move quickly to text-based negotiations during the 67th session.

Millennium development goals (MDGs)

The post-2015 UN Development Agenda has become a major issue in the UN system. This should not distract from the attainment or financing of the MDGs in the remaining period prior to 2015. The MDGs provide a very clear way to measure progress for the poorest, and there has been significant progress on all the key MDGs in countries across the globe, including in Africa.

It is important that any debate on the post-2015 UN Development Agenda ensures that all previous international agreements are honoured, particularly in fulfilling obligations on the Means of Implementation. It must address inequality in all areas, and focus on social and economic development as well as environmental protection in a balanced manner.

As we begin our journey to the centenary of the AU in 2063, we call on all our friends and partners to join us towards a better and prosperous Africa, at peace with herself.

Former President Mandela aptly captured this when he said during his first address to the OAU in 1994, that: "When the history of our struggle is written, it will tell a glorious tale of African solidarity, of African's adherence to principles. It will tell a moving story of the sacrifices that the peoples of our continent made".



An ongoing journey of **positive change**

In 2004, Dimension Data put in place South Africa's first broad-based empowerment transaction and, with that, embarked on an amazing journey of transformation. It began inside our own organisation and expanded into our communities, our country and beyond our borders. In the last eight years, through a wide variety of initiatives, we touched the lives of **80,000 people**.

Many of these initiatives focus on giving our youth, at school level, improved access to ICT and opportunities to learn. Our Saturday School programme helps high-school learners from disadvantaged communities in public schools. Our e-learning programme has reached more than **30,000 learners**. We hope to expand it to 40,000 by 2015. We also trained over **4,000 educators** to use technology in classrooms.

To Dimension Data, sustainable transformation means much more than numbers on a scorecard. It's an ongoing investment in positive change. Since 2004, we increased our footprint in Africa from nine to **20 countries**, doubled our number of Africa-based employees and created over **3,500 jobs** for previously disadvantaged individuals. We are enormously proud of the energy and resources we've committed to this process,

and see these successes as milestones in a continuing transformation journey.

For more information, contact
Sibusiso Buthelezi (GM: BEE compliance and execution).
Tel: 011 575 1330 Fax: 011 576 1330 Mobile: 082 909 5656
Sibusiso.buthelezi@dimensiondata.com.



South Africa's multilateral approach

By Kingsley Mamabolo

South Africa's Permanent Representative to the United Nations
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

South Africa's entry into the global arena, following close on five decades of international isolation during the apartheid era, was warmly embraced. Additionally, South African citizens had the opportunity to choose their political leadership of choice over the last 19 years through four successive multiparty national elections, a testimony to the State's ability to sustain its democratic dispensation. South Africa has become a valued, trusted, dependable and responsible member of the international community.

It is by no coincidence or chance that South Africa proceeded in this relatively short space of time to occupy key positions within the international and multilateral arena. Since 1994, we have taken up many international positions of strategic importance and responsibility. Often the task was daunting, but through innovative hard work and dedication, we consistently recorded resounding successes. Key among these was the two terms that South Africa served on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), which was accomplished in short succession of each other. More recently, South Africa was elected

"Given the nexus between 'peace and development', South Africa will continue to contribute towards ensuring greater degree of coherence among international stakeholders, including the World Bank and African Development Bank as well the ECOSOC, UNSC and UN agencies."

as a member of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and simultaneously as a member of the Peace-Building Commission (PBC) for the second term, also within a relatively short span of time. Why then these specific UN organs and bodies?

South Africa is of the firm belief that without peace there can be no development, and without development there can be no peace, in particular on the African continent. Therefore, striking the correct balance at international level, particularly through the UN, is essential and South Africa considers these as areas where the country could contribute positively towards achieving. When President Jacob Zuma spoke of the vision that drives our foreign policy as being premised on the philosophy of Ubuntu, he was referring to the foundations of this foreign policy for the South African State that was envisioned in the seventies as articulated by former African National Congress (ANC) President, Oliver Tambo, who stated in his address to the First Congress of the Angolan ruling party, the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), in Luanda in 1977:

"We seek to live in peace with our neighbours and the peoples of the world in conditions of equality, mutual respect and equal advantage."

South Africa's foreign policy of Ubuntu simply means that what we want for ourselves, we also wish for others. The multilateral arena provides a useful platform to pursue this noble objective. Our struggle for a better life in South Africa is therefore intertwined with our pursuit of a better Africa in a better world. Our conduct in international relations is based on mutual respect, sovereign equality and peace. Rooted in our own rich history and heritage, our foreign policy remains unique, and continues to speak to our domestic priorities. It is also the very character of our history that places us firmly as champions of democracy, good governance, human rights, development, peace and justice.

A central pillar of our foreign engagement is the prime importance South Africa places on the UN. South Africa is fully committed to actively participating in the UN, specifically with the aim of ensuring that the UN's mandates are not usurped by less representative international bodies and by ensuring that the UN is responsive to the needs of its membership, not only the narrow interests of a few states. We are a recognised player in the multilateral system both at the UN and within our regional body, the African Union. Developing synergies and harmonising cooperation between these two major organisations, especially in the area of peace and security, remain a key objective for South Africa. Peace consolidation, especially in Africa, is a priority issue for South Africa, which attaches great importance to the role played by the PBC in furthering this agenda. Experience has taught us that if not properly managed, countries emerging from conflict

can all too easily regress back into a conflict state. This is an all too critical reality for African countries, which comprise approximately 70% of the UNSC's Agenda. The strengthening of relations between the UNSC and the PBC should be accorded priority, especially as the Security Council referred five of the six countries currently on its agenda to the PBC. The PBC's contribution is therefore crucial to enhancing the sustainability of the peace and stability that is achieved through peace agreements and accords in post-conflict settings.

The PBC provides the international community with a strategic political platform that is able to bring together the world's most influential actors in taking forward the peace-building agenda. It plays this unique role by:

- bringing together all the relevant actors, including international donors, international financial institutions and national governments
- marshalling resources
- highlighting gaps that threaten to undermine peace
- advising on and proposing integrated strategies for post-conflict peace-building and recovery.

Experience in the Security Council has shown that transitions or draw-downs of peacekeeping missions and exit strategies must ensure that peace-building efforts are sustainable beyond the presence of UN peacekeeping missions. The PBC could potentially demonstrate value addition by supporting a process of draw-down and withdrawal of UN missions that is not only grounded in sound analysis and in country-specific and national realities and needs, but also could facilitate the international community's commitment to enhancing the essential links between peace and socio-economic development beyond the lifespan of UN missions.

The annual reports of the PBC and the Peacebuilding Fund respectively pointed to notable progress made by the commission through the Organisational Committee and the country-specific configurations in generating greater coherence and coordination among the relevant stakeholders at both the field and New York levels respectively. The reports also note the successes in the follow-up activities to the recommendations produced in the 2010 Review of the UN Peace-Building Architecture.

South Africa was appointed by the President of the General Assembly in 2010 to facilitate the five-year review of this architecture, which also allowed the peace-building experience and activities of the country carried out on the African continent to be infused into the UN system.

The peace-building process in each of the six countries on the country-specific configuration (Burundi, Central African Republic [CAR], Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia and Sierra Leone) is at different stages, presenting different opportunities and posing different types of challenges.

Productive gains have been achieved in Liberia and Sierra Leone respectively where successful multiparty elections have been held in the past two years through critical support by and assistance in these processes by the PBC to presidential, parliamentary and local government elections. Similar progress has been noted in Burundi where nation-building has transitioned through the political level and beyond to strengthening social cohesion and the adoption of poverty-reduction strategies in the economic arena.

The disruption of the presidential electoral process through an unconstitutional change of government in Guinea Bissau on 12 April undermined the progress in peace-building that had begun to take place. The recent events in the CAR remind us of the magnitude of the problem that the PBC and the international community have to deal with in the context of peace-building. The unconstitutional change of government in the CAR is of great concern as these events have created a major setback to the significant gains that the country-specific configuration had made in the areas of security-sector reform and the momentum that had been developing on, among other things, the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration process.

The AU's Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) body is one of the continent's mechanisms designed to curb the severity and repeated nature of conflicts in Africa as well as to bring about sustained development. South Africa will use its experience attained in the process of crafting the AU PCRD to assist in building effective and efficient UN peace-building architecture. Crucial partnerships with regional groups such as the AU require deeper and continuing commitment and support from the commission's membership and the UN.

South Africa as a member of the Organisational Committee of the PBC was recently endorsed as coordinator of the General Assembly thematic debates on peace-building. Given the nexus between "peace and development", South Africa will continue to contribute towards ensuring greater degree of coherence among international stakeholders, including the World Bank and African Development Bank as well the ECOSOC, UNSC and UN agencies. 

The discussion on South Africa's multilateral approach continues in the next edition of *Ubuntu*.

“Nuclear energy provides not only for the expanded opportunity to generate power needed for our development. We also derive infinite value from its application to health, nutrition and agriculture.”

Member states of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) share a common vision of a world free of weapons of mass destruction, and in particular nuclear weapons. We are aware of the fact that we cannot strengthen global nuclear security as long as nuclear weapons exist. Progress is therefore required on nuclear disarmament in line with international commitments that we have all undertaken, especially in the context of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

We believe that our common objectives and commitment to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation should be our shared vision.

While nuclear security remains the responsibility of each IAEA Member State, South Africa welcomes the progress made to strengthen nuclear security at international level through the important work of the IAEA.

South Africa has worked with the IAEA to strengthen nuclear security within its borders. This includes training, as well as support for the establishment of a Nuclear Security Support Centre. The IAEA also provided specific assistance to South Africa in this regard during the hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

Room for improvement

In April 2010, President Jacob Zuma addressed the Washington Nuclear Security Summit. He expressed concern about the

Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation: Our shared vision

Ambassador AS Minty

Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations in Geneva and
Chairperson: African Commission on Nuclear Energy

existence of networks dealing in the illicit transfer of nuclear-related technology that could be used in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction. The experience with this network, where South Africa was the first, among many affected countries, to successfully prosecute suspects, suggests that there is room for improvement regarding international cooperation and national legislation and enforcement machineries in all countries. The agency's illicit trafficking database provides us with useful information, and we should commit ourselves to support this valuable instrument by providing the information that the agency requires.

South Africa, like the majority of member states, attaches great importance to the benefits derived from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Nuclear energy provides not only for the expanded opportunity to generate power needed for our development. We also derive infinite value from its application to health, nutrition and agriculture.

South Africa contributes to these nuclear applications through the supply of medical isotopes. We are now producing medical isotopes on a large scale, using low-enriched uranium fuel (LEU). We converted voluntarily to the use of LEU. This was a welcome technical achievement in addition to our capability to produce such isotopes using highly enriched uranium (HEU).

While recognising the importance for nuclear security of minimising the use of HEU on a voluntary basis, and to use LEU where technically and economically feasible,

South Africa is concerned by the imbalance in the discussions on minimisation of the use of HEU. These discussions focus on HEU used for peaceful purposes, which is only a tiny fraction of the existing stocks of HEU. In our view, HEU conversion should cover both civilian and military stocks if it is to be of any benefit.

We remain convinced that the minimisation of HEU should be addressed within the context of the long-outstanding negotiations on a fissile material treaty. South Africa has advocated that these negotiations should commence within the Conference on Disarmament without further delay.

Beneficiation of mineral resources, including uranium

South Africa's international legally binding obligations on nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation allow for the enrichment of uranium for peaceful purposes only, irrespective of the enrichment level. In this connection, South Africa has adopted a policy on the beneficiation of its mineral resources, including uranium. We agree that HEU and separated plutonium require special precautions, and indeed South Africa has taken such precautions.

In seeking to improve nuclear security internationally, South Africa fully endorses the principle as contained in the Ministerial Declaration that measures to strengthen nuclear security should not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities.

A significant expansion of nuclear power by 2030

The drivers of South Africa's nuclear energy policy are the need to ensure the security of energy supply, diversification of sources of supply, sustained economic growth and development, as well as our international commitments to reduce the carbon footprint.

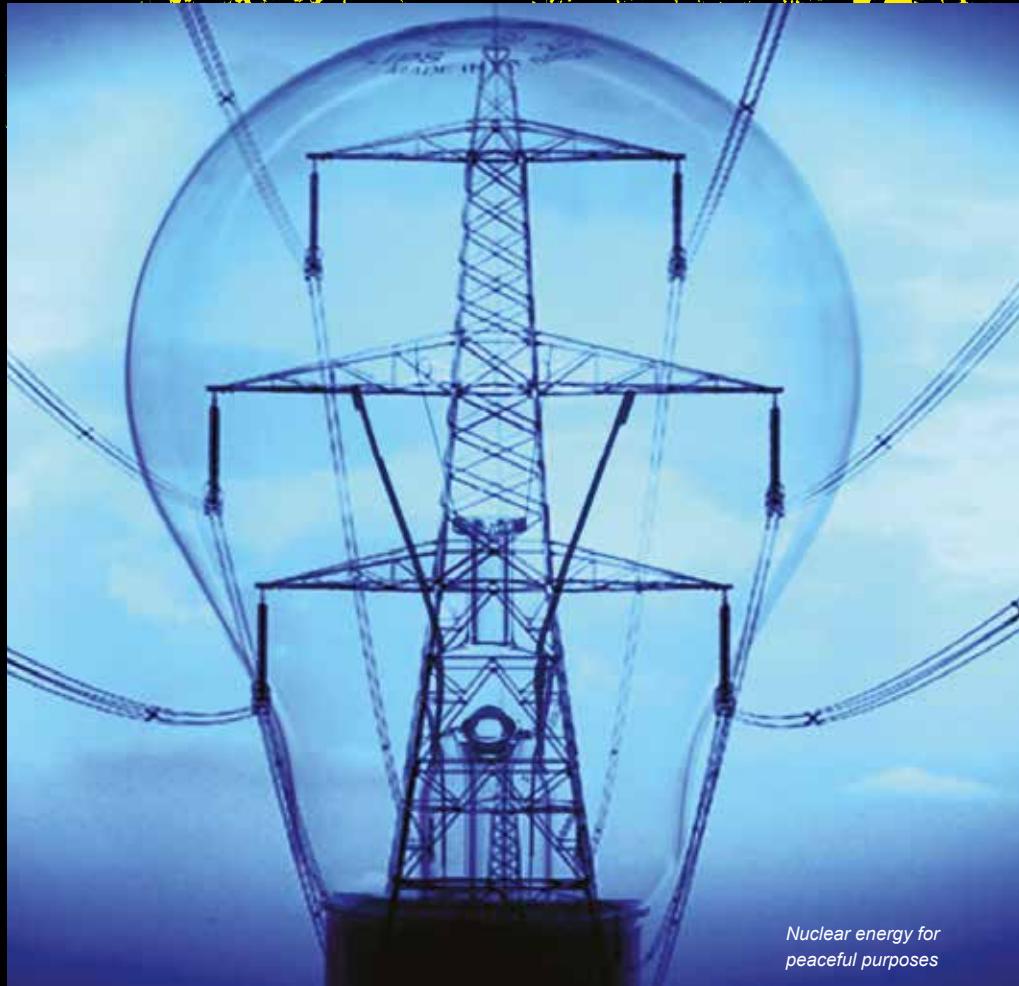
It was in this context that the South African Government approved the Integrated Resource Plan 2010 – 2030 in 2011, which incorporates a significant expansion of nuclear power by 2030. In preparation for this nuclear build programme, South Africa has adopted the IAEA "Milestones" approach, which addresses 19 critical elements necessary for successful implementation. In this context, South Africa became the first country with an existing nuclear power programme to invite the IAEA to undertake a review of our self-assessment of our readiness to expand our nuclear power capacity, which took place in February 2013, using the IAEA's Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review process. One of the infrastructure issues is nuclear security.

South Africa encourages other countries which are considering expanding their existing nuclear power capacity to apply the IAEA methodology and invite a review of their self-assessments. South Africa also supports the agency's continued efforts to build and develop nuclear security capacity that is capable of a sustainable response. South Africa has committed itself to carry out its international obligations, including accountability and security of nuclear material. In this regard, South Africa's accession to the Amendment of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material is in progress.

Nuclear safety and security

Given the unique statutory mandate, capabilities and expertise of the IAEA in the nuclear field, the agency has a leading role to play in the area of nuclear safety. Going forward, the best approach would be to address the issues of nuclear safety and nuclear security in a coherent manner by recognising the distinction between the two areas while coordinating efforts in these areas.

Our shared vision on strengthening nuclear security requires that member states contribute to achieving the objectives of the IAEA, which is to "seek to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world". It is South Africa's conviction that this vision also requires that we remain cognisant of the fact that peace, prosperity and security cannot be achieved as long there is no progress made in the area of nuclear disarmament. 





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Strong SA-US relations vital for both parties

"The USA is a major economic partner for South Africa and continues to feature high on the list of trade and investment partners."

By Ambassador Yolisa Maya

Deputy Director-General: Americas and the Caribbean
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

The President of the United States of America (USA), Barack Obama, paid a historic and important Official Visit to South Africa from 28 to 30 June. President Obama was accompanied by his family, senior officials and advisers and a business delegation. This was his second visit to South Africa, but his first as US Head of State.

President Obama's visit was in line with the stated wish of the current Administration in Washington to partner with South Africa both domestically and regionally. In line with the Strategic Partnership signed in 2010, relations between South Africa and the USA are solid, strong and positive.

During the visit, Presidents Jacob Zuma and Obama discussed the status of bilateral relations between the two countries, ranging from trade, health and education cooperation; development assistance; to peace, security and development cooperation in Africa.

The visit provided an opportunity for both countries to:

- reflect on the positive work that has been done by the USA on the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Framework Implementation Plan
- acknowledge the positive impact of the PEPFAR programme on the healthcare sector; as well as South Africa's effective stewardship of US investment.

Speaking at the conclusion of the talks, President Zuma said: "We are pleased to be working with you today with a common goal of expanding trade relations between our two countries. We are in essence shifting from disinvestment

to re-investments in the era of freedom and democracy.

"You are visiting Africa at the right time. Africa is rising. It is the second-fastest growing region after Asia and has become an attractive market for investment."

The USA continues to support South Africa's domestic priorities and has made an effort to align its assistance programmes and projects with these priority areas. South Africa and the USA face a number of common challenges such as the quest to improve public education and health, create jobs, and develop skills and finally safety and security issues.

USAID and National Treasury signed a comprehensive Mega Assistance Agreement (MAA) in 2010. The initial period of the MAA is due to expire in October 2013.

USAID and the Government of South Africa have also been undertaking projects in developing countries as part of a trilateral programme that aims to improve the lives of people across the continent. Between the initial launch in 2009 and 2012, R21 million was disbursed to five departments (Science and Technology; Justice and Constitutional Development; Higher Education; Environmental Affairs; and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) for trilateral programmes in Southern Sudan, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and Botswana. USAID and National Treasury will continue to meet to discuss the extension of the MAA.

Trilateral cooperation projects in the Southern African Development Community region and the rest of the continent in the area of food security have also been increased, recording wide success and presenting clear opportunities for even more cooperation in this regard.

The US Strategy Towards sub-Saharan Africa, which was announced in June 2012 by President Obama, acknowledges that Africa is more important than ever to the security and prosperity of the international community – and to the USA in particular. The thrust of South Africa's foreign policy is the pursuit of the African Agenda. Our foreign policy is informed by our domestic priorities, which seek to address the five key priority areas identified by government.

The US Strategy has synergies with South Africa's support for the African Agenda in the following ways:

- strengthening democratic institutions
- support for economic growth, trade and investment, which will encompass the following:
 - encouraging diversification of exports beyond natural resources
 - ensuring that the benefits from growth are broad-based
 - promoting an enabling environment for trade and investment
 - improving economic governance
 - promoting regional integration
 - expanding African capacity to effectively access and benefit from global markets
 - encouraging US companies to trade with and invest in Africa



- advancing peace and security
- promoting food security
- transformation of Africa's public health
- increasing opportunities for women and youth
- responding to humanitarian crises, while promoting resilience.

A major economic partner

In recent years, economic cooperation has received increased attention on the back of a stable political relationship and ever-increasing solidarity between our respective peoples. In line with South Africa's emphasis on economic diplomacy, we have seen significant expansion of trade ties and investment links between the respective countries. In this regard, trade and investment have featured prominently on South Africa's agenda because we believe that this will assist in dealing with the effects of slow economic growth and growing unemployment in both countries.

The USA is a major economic partner for South Africa and continues to feature high on the list of trade and investment partners. It is a major export market for South African products and an important source of foreign direct investment.

There are currently around 600 US companies trading in South Africa, which provide over 120 000 local jobs and contribute about 30% to corporate social investment for corporate social projects.

Total trade with the USA is in excess of R130 billion (2011), with South Africa enjoying a trade surplus of approximately R18 billion (a 14,4% increase over 2010).

It is also important to note that while the USA is a significant partner for South Africa, we are also the US' biggest market in Africa; accounting for \$7,3 billion of American exports.

South Africa's exports to the USA under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) are the most diversified when compared to other Sub-Saharan African countries' exports. AGOA was enacted in May 2000 to expand US trade with sub-Saharan Africa and stimulate the economies of the participating countries. Each year, the US President determines the countries eligible for AGOA benefits, which include trade preferences that essentially allow goods produced in the eligible countries to enter the USA duty-free.

There are currently 40 countries eligible for AGOA benefits. The three most recently eligible countries are Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Niger, all of which held democratic elections.

AGOA has boosted bilateral trade between the USA and South Africa, and in particular it is

estimated that about 98% of South African and other sub-Saharan African countries' exports to the USA receive preferential treatment under AGOA. During the bilateral talks, President Zuma reaffirmed the need for the extension of the AGOA, which expires in 2015. President Obama indicated that his Administration supported the renewal of AGOA beyond 2015. "I want to renew AGOA so that we can generate more trade and more jobs," President Obama said, although trade negotiators will still work out the details.

AGOA offers tangible incentives for African countries to open their economies and build free markets which integrate Africa into the global economy.

In turn, South Africa is an important investor with the announcement of the investment by Sasol in Louisiana regarded as the single biggest investment in the history of the USA.

This investment will not only pump in much-needed revenue into the economy of the USA, ►►





but will, through Sasol's world-class technology, revolutionise the economy of Louisiana and surrounding states such as Texas, as well as create sustainable employment opportunities.

The US Strategy Towards sub-Saharan Africa notes that: "An increasing number of African governments and regional organizations are taking a lead role in addressing the security and political challenges within their borders and beyond and are increasingly influential players in international forums".

Recognising a point that South Africa has consistently canvassed at the level of the United Nations (UN), particularly during its most recent term as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, the strategy further notes: "The (AU) serves as an important leader on political, diplomatic and peacekeeping issues across the continent."

South Africa and the USA are committed to, among other things, the international advancement of human rights, the promotion of international trade, the prevention of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the elimination of illicit trafficking in narcotics.

South Africa and the USA also share a number of values in important areas such as democracy, the rule of law and good governance.

Support for HIV and AIDS

Ongoing interactions with the USA have served to highlight the important role that the USA can play in supporting key initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). During former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton's visit to South Africa in 2012, we noted the US' \$3,2-billion contribution to

South Africa's HIV and AIDS programme, which has helped South Africa reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV, lower the costs of antiretroviral therapies and scale up prevention, including through a US\$40-million grant to the voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Programme.

During President Obama's visit, he praised South Africa for leading the way in tackling HIV and AIDS and paving the way for a brighter future for its people and their families.

"South Africa obviously has faced a heavy burden from HIV as well as other diseases – tuberculosis, most recently. But the great news is that South Africa is now leading the way in caring for its citizens, in paving the way for a brighter future for the South African people and their families." He said because of the wonderful work that's being done on the ground, because of the partnership between the USA and South Africa – a model which has been duplicated across the continent – there was the possibility of achieving an AIDS-free generation.

While South Africa had done terrific work, he was proud the USA had been a major partner on this issue. He said the USA had done wonderful work through the PEPFAR programme. "We've seen more than US\$3,7 billion in supporting South Africa's efforts to combat HIV and AIDS."

The importance of Africa

A strong African Union (AU) is crucial for sustaining healthy relations between Africa and America, US President Barack Obama said.

"We stand ready and eager to work with the African Union ... If there is a strong African Union, any help that is provided by the USA becomes more effective than us doing things on our

own," President Obama said after meeting with African Union Commission (AUC) chairperson, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, during his visit to South Africa. President Obama also highlighted the great opportunity existing for cooperation with Africa in various areas under the leadership of the AUC chairperson," said the AUC in a statement issued after the talks.

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On 30 June 2013, during an Official Visit to South Africa, United States President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle, along with daughters Malia and Sasha, visited Robben Island off the coast of Cape Town.

Although President Obama had previously visited the island as a senator, the US President told journalists following the visit that it was unique to experience it with his daughters.

"Seeing them stand within the walls that once surrounded Nelson Mandela, I knew this was an experience they would never forget. I knew that they now appreciated, a little bit more, the sacrifices that Madiba and others had made for freedom," President Obama said.

The family's Robben Island guide was Ahmed Kathrada, who was imprisoned on Robben Island alongside Nelson Mandela. He took the Obamas to the rock quarry where prisoners were forced to crush and lift heavy rocks, as well as his and Mandela's cells.

"It was amazing to see Mandela's cell, a tiny room – about six feet wide – where he spent 18 of the 27 years he was in prison," Michelle Obama wrote in her travel journal, published on the White House website.

She said one of the most touching parts of the story for her was how Mandela found it in him to forgive, and to overcome bitterness and hatred.

Africa – The cornerstone of South Africa’s foreign policy

Our struggle for a better life in South Africa is intertwined with our pursuit of a **better Africa in a better world**. Regional and continental integration is the foundation for Africa’s **socio-economic development and political unity**. The strengthening of the African Union (AU) and its structures is a strategic priority in deepening the **continental integration** process and infrastructure development, paving the way for improved intra-Africa trade. In the past few years, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation has been at the helm of a number of South Africa’s international **milestones**, including the successful **COP17/CMP7**, our election to the **UNSC for a second term** and our recent inclusion into **BRICS**. 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 creation of a better **South Africa, a better Africa and a better world**.



international relations
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International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



President Jacob Zuma, joined by President Van Rompuy and President Barroso, at a media briefing after the Sixth South Africa-European Union Presidential Summit, held at the Sefako Makgatho Presidential Guest House in Pretoria in July 2013

Cementing a Strategic Partnership

“The Sixth South Africa-European Union Summit was held on 18 July in tribute to Madiba, who forged this union.”

By Mxolisi Nkosi

Ambassador of South Africa to Belgium and Luxembourg and Head of Mission to the European Union
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

On Nelson Mandela International Day, 18 July, a day on which humanity honours the legacy of Nelson Mandela and his values through volunteering and community service, South Africa had the privilege to host the Sixth Session of the South Africa-European Union (EU) Summit in Pretoria.

This was the third time that South Africa hosted this annual summit, having done so previously in 2009 and 2011.

It was fitting that the occasion paid tribute to Madiba for his pioneering role as democratic South Africa's founding President who established relations of friendship and cooperation with the world, and with the European community in particular.

In dedicating this session of the SA-EU Summit to former President Mandela, we renewed our resolve to promote a fair, just and equitable world. As a starting point, South Africa's international relations are premised on its domestic priorities. This is, and will always be, the compass of its relations with various partners in its quest to improve the lives of South Africans. In this regard, the realisation of the goals and objectives articulated in the overarching development framework, the National Development Plan (NDP), serves as the loadstar in its engagements with the EU.

South Africa's relationship with the EU has traditionally been strong, even before the signing of the bilateral Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) in 1999. Many of the European partners were ardent

supporters of the anti-apartheid struggle, offering support financially and also in kind. It was therefore only logical that this partnership would continue in the post-apartheid era. The TDCA, which represents the formal manifestation of this partnership, is the most comprehensive developmental framework that the post-1994 democratic State entered into with a trading partner. The agreement helped to accelerate the integration of South Africa into the global economy.

The establishment of the Strategic Partnership with the EU in 2007 has significantly expanded the scope of the interaction beyond trade issues, to incorporate a much wider scope of cooperation. To date, this includes cooperation in the areas of customs, science and technology, information and communications technology, space, maritime transport, migration, education and training, health, employment and social affairs, energy, and environment and sustainable development.

In the context of South Africa's development challenges and agenda, we used the summit to develop a partnership that supports sustainable and inclusive economic growth that delivers quality jobs and skills development.

A discussion point was how to leverage the strategic partnership to better support

investment promotion, skills transfer, capacity-building and innovation in the various areas of cooperation, to better support job creation – in particular for the youth. In view of the challenges also facing the EU in relations to economic growth and unemployment, the summit provided an opportunity to discuss possible interventions at a strategic level, in the context of the Strategic Partnership.

Since 2004, South Africa has been a generous beneficiary of development assistance from the EU through the Development Cooperation Instrument. For the period 2007 to 2013, €980 million (R12,7 billion) was allocated to South Africa to support priority sectors, which includes support for primary education (€123 million), primary healthcare (€126 million) and the employment creation fund (€120 million). Despite considerable socio-economic developments since 1994, South Africa is still grappling with the inherited

apartheid economic mould of wealth distribution and a high level of inequality, blighted by high unemployment and the stubborn reality of poverty. Given these realities, we are of the firm view that the EU should continue its development programmes in South Africa, which complement the work of government in providing public good.

More substantively, we want to build a new architecture of development focussed on skills and technology transfers, which will help build capacity, innovate and develop best-practice models, thereby supporting our development goals as outlined in the NDP.

The importance of the EU does not only relate to development cooperation, but also to trade and investment. The union, as a single customs area, remains South Africa's largest trade and investment partner. The EU foreign direct investment (FDI) stock in South Africa comprises 77% of South Africa's total FDI

stock. The summit afforded us the opportunity to discuss some of the bilateral trade issues such as South African citrus products in the EU market. We also used the summit to exchange views on the current state of play vis-à-vis the Southern African Development Community (SADC)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations. At the last negotiation round, held during June 2013 in Brussels, substantial progress was made on matters such as Rules of Origin, but challenges still remain on critical issues such as market access. South Africa remains committed to the finalisation of an equitable and mutually beneficial agreement that complements the regional integration process currently underway in SADC. Given the historical context of relations, the place that the EU occupies in the global political and economic landscape, and the shared and common values, the EU will remain a strategic partner in pursuit of bilateral, regional and multilateral goals. 

Deepening economic relations with the EU is vital

By Rob Davies
Minister of Trade and Industry

The European Union (EU) is South Africa's largest trade and investment partner and this relationship is anchored in the Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), which was signed in 1999. Last year, marked the full implementation of the TDCA, which means we have now liberalised substantially all trade between ourselves. Total trade between South Africa and the EU grew steadily over the period 2008 to 2012, except for a sharp decline in 2009 in the wake of the financial crisis. Total trade with the EU increased from R293 billion in 2009 to R383 billion in 2012.

South Africa's exports to the EU were valued at R144 billion in 2012, while imports from the EU were higher at R239 billion in 2012. Overall, however, the EU's share of South Africa's total trade declined from 35,7% in 2005 to 25% in 2012. Although bilateral trade is growing, the products traded have remained the same almost 10 years after the conclusion of the TDCA.

South Africa continues to export mostly primary products to the EU while the latter exports mainly high value-added manufactured products to South Africa. For improved and sustainable economic growth in South Africa, we need to support and promote greater manufacturing exports from South Africa.

We are thus concerned about some EU policies that limit the prospects for our economic diversifications and domestic value addition. Another concern is that the trade balance has been widening and in favour of the EU during this period, which does not bode well for the South African economy. There

are several hurdles to growing our exports to Europe. In particular, we are concerned about the rise of new non-tariff barriers in the EU market.

These have included new rules for labelling products as well as a range of new environmental measures that restrict our exports. We are also concerned about the EU's introduction of a new generalised system of preference (GSP) scheme next year, which will exclude South Africa, among others, from the programme. Several South African exports obtain easier access into the EU under the GSP scheme than under the free trade arrangements, in our case the TDCA. Exclusion from the GSP will have an adverse impact on our exports of some fish products, fresh flowers and fruit.

A major priority is to finalise the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations with Europe. However, to bring the process to a close, we will need an agreement that provides a meaningful degree of asymmetry in favour of the smaller economies and does not undermine regional integration in southern Africa. Given the amount of technical and policy work that remains outstanding, we are perturbed by the EU's unilateral and arbitrary decision to withdraw market access from those countries that have not implemented the EPA by 1 October 2014.

This implicit deadline places undue pressure on the negotiations, particularly on those Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries that would lose dearly if they forfeit their preferential access to the EU market. 

Key outcomes of the SA-EU Summit:

- New cooperation in the areas of maritime security and human rights.
- SA-EU Business Council to be established.
- Working together to define a programme of specific actions in a number of areas to reduce youth unemployment, such as possible twinning arrangements between colleges in South Africa and EU institutions.
- Agreement reached that SADC-EPA Group-EU EPA negotiations be concluded shortly.
- The new R1,3-billion/€100-million planned programme to blend grants with loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa and European development finance institutions to support South Africa's infrastructure programme.
- Agreement reached to develop a joint cooperation programme with a focus on rural electrification through renewable energy solutions. Welcomed plans to establish a SADC centre of excellence for renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- The signing of the agreement between South Africa and the European Atomic Energy Community for cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Agreed to work together in the G20 to find solutions to structural unemployment, especially among young people, and to promote job creation, entrepreneurship and investment.

The Africa-EU Summit will be held in Brussels from 2 to 3 April 2014. The Seventh EU-SA Summit will be hosted by the EU in 2014.



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BRICS AND AFRICA

Partnership for development, integration and industrialisation

A post-summit discourse

By Ambassador Anil Sooklal

Deputy Director-General: Asia and Middle East
Department of International Relations and Cooperation



President Jacob Zuma hosted the Fifth Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit from 26 to 27 March 2013 in Durban, eThekweni, KwaZulu-Natal, under the theme "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Industrialisation and Integration". The post-Summit BRICS Leaders-African Dialogue Forum Retreat, hosted under the theme "Unlocking Africa's Potential: BRICS and Africa Cooperation on Infrastructure", was attended by 17 heads of state/government from BRICS and African countries.

The significance of these encounters will only become evident in future when the current and future growth poles of the world economy increasingly assume not only positions of economic strength, but more importantly, jointly promote a paradigm that secures security, stability and development and ultimately shared prosperity for humankind. In the context of the African Union (AU), leaders will address the nexus between natural resources, development and security in all contexts, in particular conflict and post-conflict situations.

The AU deliberated Pan-Africanism and the African Renaissance at its summit in May 2013 as part of its 50th anniversary celebrations. The underlying philosophy of the African Renaissance, as later captured in specific programmes such as the New Partnership for African Development, is based on the principles of ownership and partnership.

The BRICS Leaders-African Dialogue Forum Retreat was a concrete manifestation of this philosophy, where African leaders

were invited to a dialogue session together with BRICS leaders to present a concerted continental priority programme regarding infrastructure development, for which support and endorsement were obtained from their BRICS partners, as notably expressed in the eThekweni Declaration.

Ernst & Young's *Attractiveness Survey Africa 2013* indicates that only three African countries are ranked among the top 50 countries on the *Logistics Performance Index (LPI) 2012*, with South Africa leading at 23rd position. The study asserts that a clear impediment is the lack of infrastructure and the efficiency of customs and border management clearance, and the competence and quality of logistics services. The LPI analysis highlighted that there was no "silver bullet" for solving the transport and logistics challenge in Africa, recognising that investment in physical infrastructure is critical for improving transport and logistics in most African countries, as well as related improvements in customs, border management and regional facilitation and integration. The theme of the Fifth BRICS Summit as well as the Retreat with African leaders, pertinently focussed on these issues in the context of the AU's socio-economic programmes.

In terms of the BRICS-Africa partnership, Standard Bank estimates that BRICS' total trade with Africa reached US\$340 billion in 2012 (i.e. Africa's total trade with the rest of the world in 2000), representing a more than 10-fold increase over the course of a decade. Since the 2007 global financial crisis, the trade between BRICS and Africa doubled. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development estimates that among BRICS

countries, South Africa shows the largest share of intra-BRICS investment. BRICS countries are becoming significant investors in Africa, including in manufacturing and services. Although Africa accounts for only 4% of BRICS' foreign direct investment (FDI) outflows, BRICS' countries have joined the ranks of top investing countries in Africa.

In 2010, the share of BRICS in FDI inward stock to Africa reached 14% and their share in inflows reached 25%. The share of BRICS in Africa's total value of greenfield projects rose from 19% in 2003 to almost one-quarter in 2012. Most BRICS FDI projects in Africa are in manufacturing and services.

Twenty-six per cent of the value of projects and 10% of the number of projects are in the primary sector.

Investors should note that while South Africa was historically the only African country leveraging international bond markets, in the past two years there has been an acceleration of rated sub-Saharan countries tapping the market, with seven sovereigns launching debut global debt issues totalling about US\$5 billion since 2007.

I wish to focus attention in a broad context on the decisions that BRICS leaders take at annual summits as reflected in the summit outcomes documents, i.e. the eThekweni Declaration and the eThekweni Action Plan. These summit declarations serve to express common positions regarding issues of mutual interest.

While these declarations have become customary when intergovernmental groupings meet, they serve to project contemporary views as pertaining whether perceived as a "minimum or maximum consensus". It is of

concern that speculative analyses arguably emanating from a particular reductionist world view do not even venture to cite the BRICS leaders' decisions, commitments and statements as a starting point for discourse, but rather reflect subjective biases in isolation.

I wish therefore to reiterate a few basic tenants of the BRICS "consensus". BRICS leaders undertook at the Third BRICS Summit, held in Sanya in 2010, to "continue strengthening the BRICS partnership for common development and to advance BRICS cooperation in a gradual and pragmatic manner, reflecting the principles of openness, solidarity and mutual assistance".

Leaders further reiterated that such "cooperation is inclusive and non-confrontational and that they were open to increasing engagement and cooperation with non-BRICS countries, in particular emerging and developing countries, and relevant international and regional organisations".

The role of "clubs" or "networks" in the context of diplomacy, whether BRICS; India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) celebrating its 10th anniversary this year; the G20; or Colombia, Indonesia, Vietnam, Egypt, Turkey and South Africa (CIVETS), is currently enjoying unprecedented international commentary and media attention.

In the case of BRICS, the leaders clearly stated at the Fourth BRICS Summit, held in New Delhi in 2012, that "BRICS is a platform for dialogue and cooperation amongst countries that represent 43% of the world's population, for the promotion of peace, security and development in a multi-polar, inter-dependent and increasingly complex, globalizing world" and reflected upon the "transcontinental dimension of our interaction which adds to BRICS' value and significance". Clearly, the world today is more interconnected and interdependent than ever before, hence the reiteration of the commitment by BRICS at the fifth summit to "the promotion of international law, multilateralism and the central role of the UN".

Leaders reflected at Sanya that they "envision a future marked by global peace, economic and social progress and enlightened scientific temper and [stood] ready to work with others, developed and developing countries together, on the basis of universally recognized 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".

The associated shifts in global economic power also raise questions regarding the role(s) that BRICS should play as well as perceived related obligations. These are complex issues in the context of international development, and food and energy security debates. In terms of its organisational structure, it has to be appreciated that BRICS will only complete the first cycle of summits towards early 2014. When the five years of existence are compared to other similar clubs, analysts have to remain realistic regarding the time that it will naturally take to enhance political cohesion and move from consensus as a basis for decision-making to stronger norm-setting practices and cooperation initiatives. The newly created BRICS structures at the fifth summit, i.e. the BRICS Think-Tanks Council and BRICS Business Council already signal that BRICS countries are indeed key protagonists of finding lasting global solutions through contributing best practices in a win-win manner. Leaders affirmed at the fifth summit that they desired to develop BRICS into a full-fledged mechanism of current and long-term coordination on a wide range of key issues of the world economy and politics.

The most talked-about outcome of the summit was the firm decision by leaders to establish a new Development Bank. The rationale behind this decision, as well as legal and technical detail entailed in setting up an institution of this magnitude, need to be contextualised. The leaders clearly stated at the Delhi Summit that it would supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development. Detractors easily forget that BRICS leaders previously and subsequently made very significant financial contributions in support of the International Monetary Fund's mandate to ensure global financial stability and increased economic growth. In terms of the technical requirements to set up this institution, BRICS finance ministers have indicated at their most recent meeting held in Washington that they would fast-track its formation, which formal negotiations are of course further subject to national constitutional and related procedures. BRICS leaders await a report in this regard at their next meeting in September 2013. We are realistically speaking, dealing with five distinct political systems which have to be appreciated. Likewise, the establishment of the Contingent Reserve Arrangement of at least US\$100 billion will also be fast-tracked.

Our trade ministers emphasised the importance of resisting protectionist tendencies during the ongoing global economic slowdown and of promoting international trade as an engine for economic growth while

also respecting developing countries' right to use World Trade Organisation-consistent domestic policy space to pursue economic growth and development. The BRICS countries' own development trajectories in a political economic context, share priority consideration for social inclusion.

There are different schools of thought on BRICS such as Professor Immanuel Wallerstein who concluded that "BRICS has also become a very controversial subject", which he elaborated to describe as "those who think of the BRICS as the avant-garde of anti-imperialist struggle; those who, quite to the contrary, think of the BRICS as subimperialist agents of the true North (North America, western Europe, and Japan) and those who argue that they are both". Recognising the dialectic dimension of these views, a "hermeneutical appreciation" of the progressive role BRICS has played to provide a new more inclusive paradigm for global governance could also be considered.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, repeatedly argued that the traditional zero-sum world view has to be transcended to address the common challenges of human kind which can only be achieved through transformational global leadership.

Likewise, Professor Robert Wade concluded that in respect of global governance reforms, the success of Western powers owes much to the institutional rules they put in place decades ago, long before talk of the rise of the South and still that the South is partly to be blamed for not being able to unite and present more powerful ideas about why reform is necessary.

Professor Wade has called for more powerful ideas about why reform is necessary and BRICS will continue to urge for quota reform of the World Bank. The new Development Bank will become a first concrete cooperation initiative to focus distinctly on a mandate resonating with interests of its member states and like-minded partners, but supplementary in respect of existing institutions as already indicated.

The completion of the first summit cycle will also include the consolidation of gains made over the past five years to build further on these foundations in future.

It is a remarkable testimony to our times that five distinct countries representing an increasingly major share of the global population and economy, can join forces in a progressive manner to challenge existing paradigms in a constructive and forward-looking manner with a view to enrich the global community's search for common solutions to common challenges. 

The Contingent Reserve Arrangement: Building BRICS solidarity

“... they concluded that the CRA was both a feasible and desirable mechanism ...”

By Daniel D Bradlow

Head: International Economic Relations and Policy Department
South African Reserve Bank

Since South Africa formally joined the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) in 2011, the five countries have intensified their efforts to strengthen the links between them and to ensure that they are able to help each other in time of need. One important initiative in this regard is the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA). It is premised on the assumption that, at some point in the future, any one of the five countries could experience balance of payments problems and could need the help of the other BRICS countries to resolve these problems. The CRA, once established, will be a mechanism through which the states can provide such assistance to each other.

The leaders of the BRICS countries first formally discussed the idea of the CRA at their meeting in June 2012 in Los Cabos, Mexico, which took place on the sidelines of the G20 Summit. At that time, they agreed that their finance ministers and central bank governors (FMCBG) should explore the feasibility of creating a financial safety net, to be called the CRA, which could provide financial support in case one of them was experiencing short-term liquidity pressures. The leaders recognised that the CRA would not have the capacity to provide all the support that the particular distressed state might need. However, they thought that it would be an important contribution to the country's efforts to more easily and less painfully resolve its short-term liquidity problems.

Pursuant to the leaders' instruction, the FMCBG appointed a working group of officials from the ministries of finance and central banks of the five countries. The mandate of the working group, which was chaired by Brazil, was to assess the feasibility of the CRA and to report back to the FMCBG, who would then make a recommendation to the leaders.

The working group met over the course of several months, both in person and in teleconferences. After careful consideration of all relevant issues, they concluded that the CRA was both a feasible and desirable mechanism that would substantially enhance the support mechanisms available to BRICS countries facing short-term liquidity problems. They prepared a report setting out their conclusion, recommending that initially the CRA should have resources of US\$100 billion, and presented it to the FMCBG at their meeting in Durban in March 2013. The FMCBG recommended to the BRICS leaders that they accepted its conclusions about the feasibility and desirability of the CRA.

The leaders adopted this recommendation, including on the initial size of the CRA. They stated in Paragraph 10 of the eThekwi Declaration that:

“We are of the view that the establishment of the CRA with an initial size of US\$100 billion is feasible and desirable ... We direct our finance ministers and central bank governors to continue working towards its establishment.”

The leaders also instructed their FMCBG to report back on the progress of their





efforts to establish the CRA at their meeting in September 2013 at the time of the G20 Summit in St Petersburg.

Officials in the ministries of finance and the central banks of the BRICS countries have begun to discuss the many issues that will need to be resolved in order for the CRA to be established.

These include:

- whether the CRA should be established by an international treaty or as an agreement between central banks?
- how the states will access the CRA and under what terms and conditions?
- how decisions regarding the operations of the CRA will be made and how the CRA will be governed?
- how the CRA will relate to other international sources of support for countries facing short-term liquidity problems?

Each of these issues is complicated and raises a number of sub-issues. For example, the question of how states will access the CRA itself raises issues such as:

- what information a state requesting CRA support may need to provide to the other BRICS countries in support of its request?
- how the other states will provide the financing?
- whether or not the other states will be able to come and inspect the books of the requesting state to verify the information provided
- whether each state has made a firm commitment to provide the financial support to the requesting state, regardless of its own financial condition or is its commitment merely a promise to consider the request and to provide support if it finds merit in the requests and if its own situation allows it to do so.

As is normal in such complicated matters, each state must decide for itself what position it wishes to take on each of these issues before it can enter into negotiations with the other BRICS countries.

In the case of South Africa, for example, this requires discussion among all the relevant stakeholders in government.

Once they have agreed on a common national position, South Africa will have to negotiate with the other BRICS countries and seek a mutually satisfactory resolution on each issue. This is inevitably a time-consuming and difficult process. Nevertheless, the officials from South Africa and the other BRICS countries are committed to working as hard as possible to establish the CRA that our leaders endorsed in the eThekuni Declaration. 

TICAD – Promoting African development

By Dave Malcomson

Chief Director: NEPAD and Partnerships
Department of International Relations and Cooperation

President Jacob Zuma, along with 34 African heads of state and government, attended the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD-V) from 1 to 3 June 2013 in the Japanese city of Yokohama.

The conference was hosted by the Government of Japan, together with the African Union (AU) Commission, United Nations (UN) Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the UN Development Programme and the World Bank under the theme, "Hand in Hand with a More Dynamic Africa".

The TICAD process, celebrating its 20th anniversary this year, was launched in 1993 to promote high-level policy dialogue between African leaders and development partners. TICAD has since evolved into a major global framework to facilitate the implementation of initiatives for promoting African development under the dual principle of African "ownership" and international "partnership".

South Africa's participation in the summit was premised on the AU's strategic objective of ensuring that all global partnerships with Africa should support the African development priorities, while also strengthening Africa's participation in global affairs as an equal partner.

The summit was held a few days after the Economic Commission for Africa had launched the *2013 Economic Report on Africa*, which indicated that Africa's medium-term growth prospects remained strong at 4,8% in 2013 and 5,1% in 2014. The report further emphasised the point that, for Africa's effective participation in the global economy, the continent will also, among other things, have to maximise the development impact of its partnerships. In this regard, the TICAD partnership has an opportunity to play its part in the continent's development trajectory.

The TICAD-V Summit adopted the Yokohama Declaration 2013, as well as

its five-year Action Plan (including the Implementation Matrix), which will guide the strategic cooperation between Africa and Japan from 2013 to 2017. The Action Plan looks at:

- boosting economic growth
- accelerating infrastructure and capacity development
- empowering farmers as mainstream actors
- promoting sustainable and resilient growth
- creating an inclusive society for growth
- consolidating peace, stability, democracy and good governance.

Based on these key areas, Japan (both public and private sectors) has committed to support Africa's development priorities in the following manner:

- US\$20 billion for trade and investment insurance
- US\$14 billion for official development assistance to Africa
- US\$500 million for private-sector development
- US\$2 billion for capacity-building of 1 000 people in the natural resources industry
- US\$6,5 billion for infrastructure development (particularly the development corridors)
- launching an African Business Education Initiative for Youth that will train (and provide internships to) 1 000 African youth in Japan for the next five years
- boosting cooperation in science and technology as well as tourism
- supporting food security in Africa by doubling rice production in sub-Saharan Africa to 28 million tons by 2018
- US\$2 billion for the development of low carbon energy
- launching the Japan-Africa Business Women Exchange Programme
- US\$0,5 billion for capacity-building of 120 000 people in the area of health
- supporting initiatives for access to safe water and sanitary conditions
- US\$1 billion towards peace-building efforts in the Sahel region (the Government of Japan disbursed US\$500 million in March 2013 in support of peace efforts in the Sahel region, Somalia and the Great Lakes Region)
- providing support to the African Peer Review Mechanism programmes.



Around 50 side events were organised on the margins of TICAD-V. On 2 June, President Zuma, along with the presidents of Tanzania and Gabon, participated as a panellist during the High-Level Discussion hosted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, discussing issues relating to African youth unemployment



under the title, "Empowering Young Africans to Live Their Dreams". In his statement, the President shared with the audience some of the interventions that the Government of South Africa undertook in dealing with the challenge of youth unemployment in South Africa.

The South African Government has commended the Government of Japan for the commitment made towards the development priorities and strategic objectives of the African continent. Both countries hold common views on a broad range of international issues, including the central role of the UN in international affairs and the importance of reforming the UN system, respect for international law and promoting the resolution of conflict through diplomacy and negotiation. Both nations make an important contribution to peacekeeping as well as post-conflict reconstruction and development, especially in Africa. 

Japan is among South Africa's top three export destinations in the world. Bilateral ties between the two countries are multifaceted. Japanese companies provide skills development training and advancement to their South African employees and transfer technology to South Africa.

In 2011, total trade was R89,9 billion; South African exports to Japan were R55,6 billion, and imports from Japan into South Africa totalled R33,3 billion. South Africa enjoyed a trade surplus of R21,3 billion. Japan is South Africa's largest trade partner after China and the United States of America. Total Japanese investment in South Africa in December 2010 was R36,7 billion: foreign direct investment R19,3 billion; portfolio investment R12 billion; and other investments R5,5 billion (SA Reserve Bank).

South Africa's investments in Japan are also expanding. South African companies that have invested in Japan include Naspers and De Beers. In an effort to further expand economic relations with Japan, the South African Government, through the Department of Trade and Industry; and the Government of Japan, through the Ministry of the Economy, Trade and Industry; have undertaken a joint study on economic cooperation, focussing on three sectors: automotive, mineral beneficiation and agroprocessing. The main objective of the study is to look at how Japanese technology and expertise could be drawn in to advance South Africa's industrial development. The study also reviews the current and projected economic cooperation between the two countries to identify key collaborative programmes to be undertaken.

By Marius Fransman

Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

Many people believe that diplomacy is a preserve of a few in society. In fact, many call it elitist and out of touch with the lives and aspirations of ordinary citizens. It is the role of governments to educate their populace about the role of ministries of international affairs in what is referred to as citizens' diplomacy or public diplomacy. Over the last four years, our Ministry and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation have embarked on nationwide initiatives to educate our citizens about our foreign policy and how it affects and benefits them as stakeholders as well to gauge and include their views and policy inputs into our foreign policy, giving impetus to our constitutionally enshrined principles as it relates to public participation and the State.

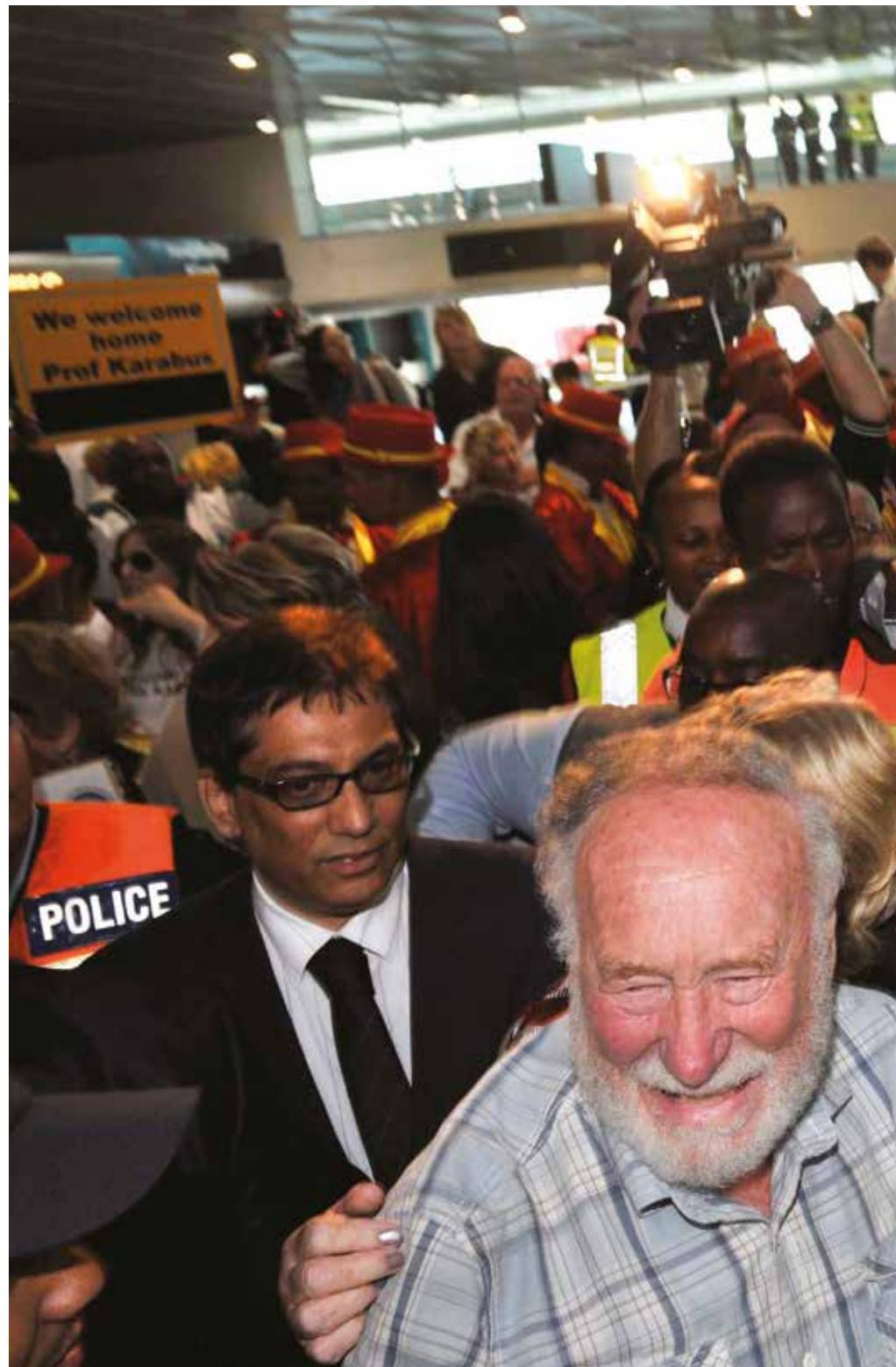
These initiatives, known as public participation programmes, serve as outreach platforms to engage with communities, think-tanks, non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations and many other stakeholders.

Contrary to those who seek to imply that our foreign work is only of benefit to the elite, Professor Cyril Karabus' case is a classical example of the role diplomacy continues to play in changing the lives of ordinary citizens.

There is no doubt that the arrest of Prof. Karabus by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) caused much media fanfare and indeed occupied the agenda of civil-society space.

We were inspired by the attention given to this matter by media, civil society, academia, the religious community as a whole, (Muslim, Christian and Jewish, among others), business (big and small) and ordinary members of the community across the country. Our view was that, as a department responsible for international relations and cooperation, we had an obligation to give this matter the attention it deserved and that this issue was one that fell directly in line with our value-based foreign principles as it dealt with the violation vis-a-vis the protection of one of our own citizens' human rights. We subsequently made use of the necessary diplomatic channels to stimulate dialogue towards securing the release of Prof. Karabus from the UAE.

The genesis of the entire ordeal started when Prof. Karabus, a 78-year-old retired South African paediatric oncologist, engaged in substitute work in Abu Dhabi in 2002. During his five-week visit in Abu Dhabi, he treated a three-year-old Yemeni girl, Sara Al Ajaily, who suffered from leukaemia. The young girl, however, later died from the illness at

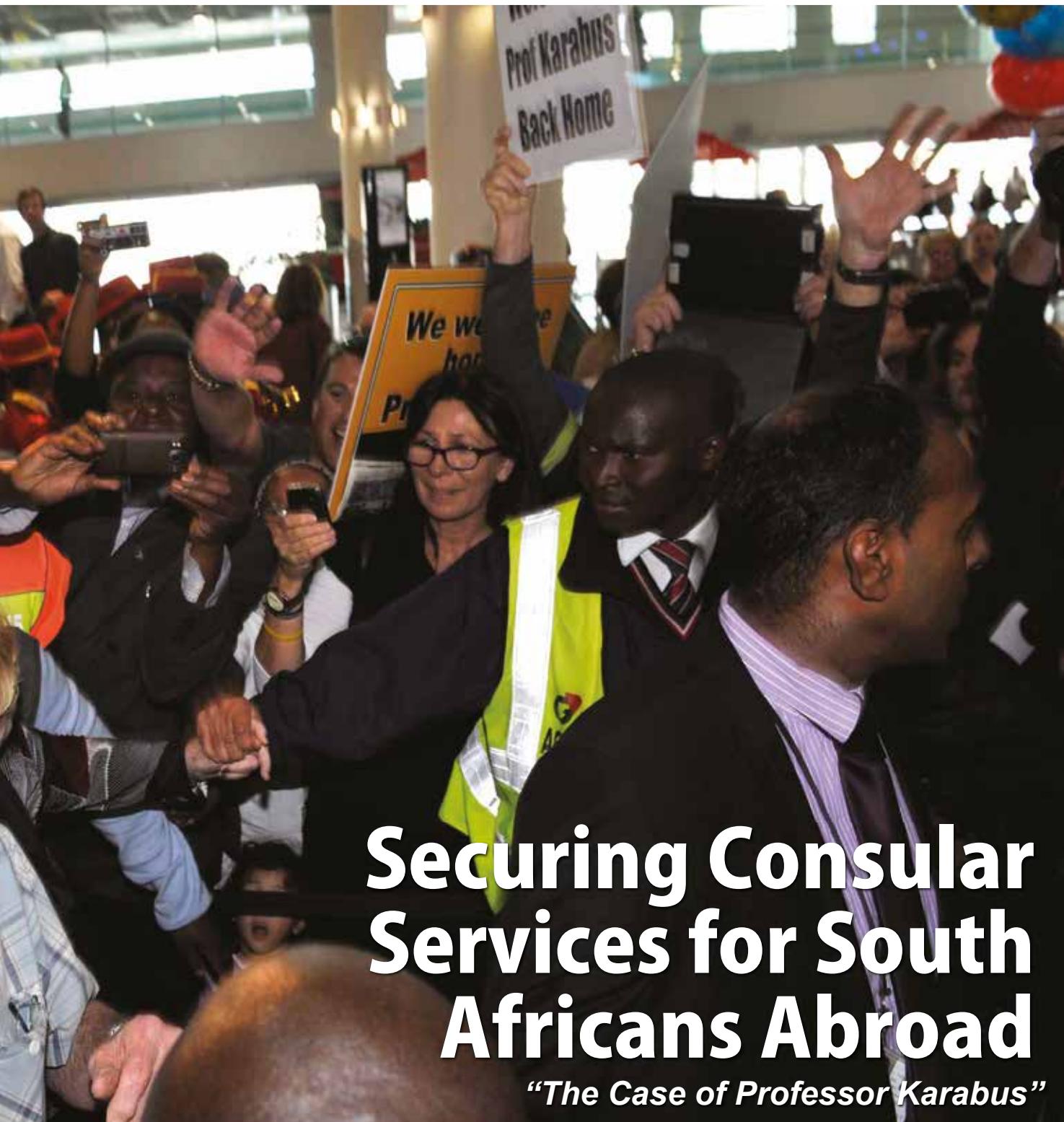


Prof. Karabus arriving at the Cape Town International Airport

the Sheikh Khalifa Medical City. Subsequent to this development, Prof. Karabus was, in 2003, convicted in abstentia on charges of manslaughter. Medical malpractice in the

UAE is a criminal offence. On 18 August 2012, Prof. Karabus was detained during a stopover in Dubai and later transported to Abu Dhabi. He was unaware of the charges that had been

"This case must be seen as a good example of the ongoing efforts by the country's diplomatic machinery to provide consular support to South Africans in distress abroad."



Securing Consular Services for South Africans Abroad

"The Case of Professor Karabus"

laid against him as he was never contacted by the hospital or the UAE authorities. During his detention, he spent almost three months at the Al Wathba Prison's medical ward where he received medical assistance for his heart condition. He later stayed at the home of a South African couple living in the UAE, while out on US\$24 000 bail.

The 2003 charges were later dropped and he again went on trial for charges of manslaughter and fraud. These charges

were established on the grounds that Prof. Karabus was accused of not giving the patient platelets, as well as adding fake documents to the medical records.

Since the beginning of this case, both our Embassy in the UAE, as well as officials at DIRCO's Head Office, were at the centre of efforts to bring the drawn-out case of Prof. Karabus to a speedy and just conclusion.

The subsequent months consisted of several processes and interactions to ensure a

swift resolution of the case. On 3 March 2013, I visited Abu Dhabi, where we held bilateral consultations with the UAE Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Abdulla Al Hamed, concerning this case. During the consultation, I had an opportunity to raise our government's concerns over delays in finalising the case.

We called on the UAE authorities to release the Professor on humanitarian grounds due to his ailing health and age.

During the duration of the trial, Prof. Karabus' legal team faced the difficult challenge of providing the best suitable legal assistance. The lengthy nature of the trial was mainly owing to the fact that there were various forms of postponements. This was caused by the prosecution's inability to provide the necessary documentary evidence.

These documents were essential to upholding the case against the Professor.

After being cleared of all charges against him, on 21 March 2013, there were further setbacks with regard to his exit from the UAE.

The Abu Dhabi prison authorities were in possession of his passport. It also took long for the authorities to clear his name from their database.

It was another two months before Prof. Karabus was able to leave the UAE to return home after successfully obtaining the necessary exit visa. During this two-month wait, we continued to render the necessary consular services to him, until he was reunited with his family on 17 May 2013.

This case must be seen as a good example of the ongoing efforts by the country's diplomatic machinery to provide consular support to South Africans in distress abroad. DIRCO is mandated to assist distressed and destitute South African citizens abroad.

This assistance is referred to as consular assistance. Remember to always take the necessary precautions when travelling and be aware of prevalent conditions in the countries visited. Understand their laws and customs because this will apply if you are arrested.

With so many people leaving the relative safety and knowledge of their own familiar environs to explore, work and live in a new relatively unfamiliar country, the question of how to do this responsibly arises.

As a point of departure, we encourage all South African citizens to register on ROSA (Registration of South Africans Abroad).

The service is available online and free of charge. It will assist the department in locating you in case of an emergency, verifying your status and informing your loved ones.

Taking many recent international developments into account, this should be a priority for every South African travelling abroad.

Finally, it must be said that the success of this case could not have happened without the support of all sectors of South African society.

It was a brilliant example of a social compact between government through our Ministry and department, Parliament, the South African nation as a whole i.e. all faiths (Jewish, Muslim, Christian and Hindu),



Prof. Karabus with the Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Marius Fransman, during the press conference after his arrival



Deputy Minister Marius Fransman (right) with Prof. Karabus outside the South African Embassy in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

the media, civil-society organisations, the religious leadership, academia and business, among others.

Through our collective and integrated efforts of working together, we were able to mobilise national and international solidarity for the cause of Prof. Karabus and provide the necessary pressure and support for his release.

We should recall and celebrate the role of all media houses and individual journalists who continued to keep the story alive, the religious leaders across all faiths who continued to pray for the Professor's well-being, and the businesspeople, not only from South Africa

but from across Africa, who quietly applied pressure and used their own persuasive value to further the cause. We also pay tribute to the legal, medical and academic fraternity and members of the community who provided resources and emotional support.

It showed the power of what can be done when all sectors jointly mobilise, rally together and channel their energies as a nation in a single direction for a worthy and just cause and that a nation working together with unity and clarity of purpose can never be defeated. 

For more information on ROSA, visit www.dirco.gov.za or contact +27 12 351 1000.



FIND OUT HOW WE CAN HELP YOU IF THINGS GO WRONG

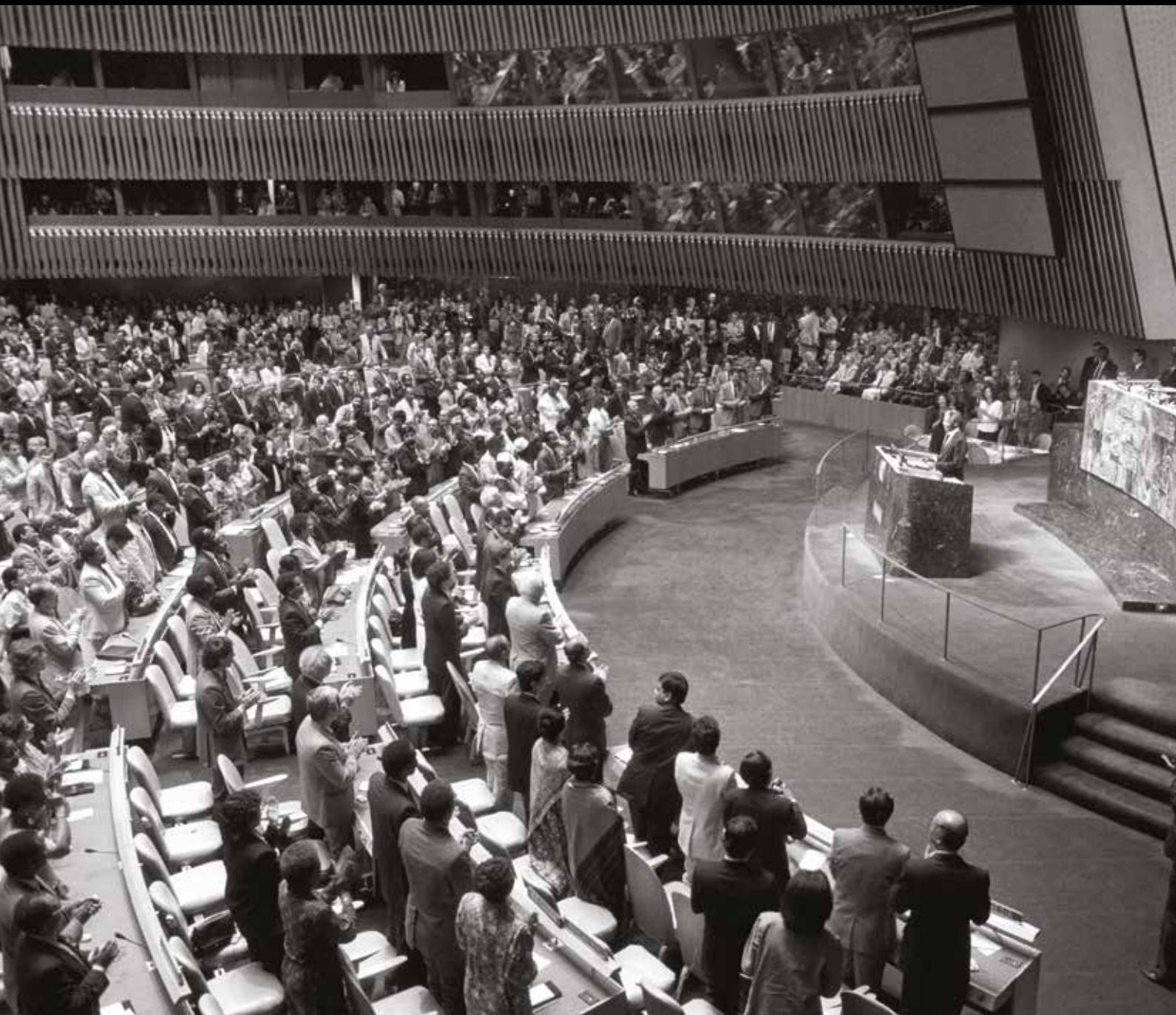
Vast numbers of South Africans who travel abroad do not encounter any difficulties. However, crime, accidents, illness, natural or man-made disasters, civil unrests and even death can happen. ROSA is the Registration of South Africans Abroad and is available exclusively to South African citizens. Register your trip online. This is free of charge and will assist the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) in locating you during an emergency, verifying your status and informing your next-of-kin. ROSA allows you to register as an individual traveller or as a group. Register multiple destinations, update your profile and de-register your profile from the system upon your return home. The information remains confidential and secure.

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Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





CELEBRATING

the legacy of Nelson Mandela: “South Africa’s soft power?”

By Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation





Various scholars of political science hold diverse views about the concept of soft power, and the use thereof. But for an American scholar, Joseph Nye, the definition of soft power focusses on, among other things, the power of "influence". His definition seems to find more resonance with South Africa's diplomatic practice. He defines soft power as a country's ability to influence events through persuasion and attraction, rather than military or financial coercion. He believes that a country has more soft power if its culture, values and institutions incite admiration and respect in other parts of the world. This article, therefore, seeks to frame the legacy of Nelson Mandela within the context of Nye's narrative of soft power. It will reflect on how this legacy has enhanced South Africa's international stature and image as a key player in global politics.

Our focus will therefore be on the historic day that symbolises one among our strategies towards permeation of our soft power.

18 July 2013 marked the 95th birthday of a man whose name has become indistinguishable with our struggle for liberation, freedom, justice, human rights and human dignity. This is a man among our living legends and stalwarts whose work has shaped the history of our struggle for freedom – Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

In November 2009, the United Nations (UN) honoured him by declaring 18 July Nelson Mandela International Day. This gesture was in recognition of his selfless contributions to humanity. This was the first-ever tribute of this nature conferred on a living legend in the history of the UN. As a result, since 2009, this day has become synonymous with acts

of humility, and doing good for those who are less privileged. It is a day on which humanity – in South Africans, Africa and the world – emulates the values and principles upheld by Nelson Mandela. But for those who know better, the values and principles upheld by Nelson Mandela, International Day will be more impactful if integrated in our day-to-day activities. We must, therefore, internalise it as an integral part of our lives. In doing so, we will be paying our respect and, indeed, homage to this global icon. We will be emulating – in letter and spirit – his life and times.

Even before his release from prison in February 1990, South Africa, Africa and the world were eagerly awaiting his return to once again touch humanity in a big way.

His work, discipline and principles in prison continued to inspire us all. He remained steadfast and focussed in his beliefs, and maintained his position that someday, his people would witness freedom in their lifetime.

Whereas Madiba spent 27 years in prison for the cause whose freedom we enjoy today, and indeed 67 years of his life dedicated to doing service to humanity, on Nelson Mandela International Day, we are only expected to spend 67 minutes of our time doing community work to emulate the selfless spirit that Madiba represents. The world should honour him for his wisdom, courage, determination and values from which we must continue to draw lessons.

This is a man we have always known as the father of our nation, the son of Africa, and a truly distinguished citizen of the world whose life and work have been celebrated the world over. He has inspired many – young

and old, black and white, at home and abroad – through his most steadfast, dignified and disciplined character. But what was most striking about his vision was to ensure that South Africa becomes a winning nation at a time when many were in despair. Today, we are a young democracy among the nations of the world.

We have moved from being a pariah state to a nation that continues to emerge as a global player in global politics.

Our history continues to remind us that Madiba represents many things for many people from Qunu to Lusikisiki, from Cape to Cairo, from Uruguay to Paraguay, from North to South America, from Asia to the Middle East, and indeed the world over.

He began his political contribution in the youth movement of the African National Congress (ANC), alongside other youth league firebrands such as, among others, our country's pioneer diplomat Oliver Tambo and Walter Sisulu. Throughout their leadership of the ANC Youth League, they continued to champion the cause of the black majority of this country. They all subscribed to the notion that we have to take charge of the future we want to build for this country, and that for us to achieve in doing so, we have to be united in our diversity.

Our struggle for liberation and freedom has been a centrepiece of Nelson Mandela's life.

His life was and continues to be our struggle.

His life story and that of our country have become synonymous. The outpouring of love from the world over signifies the love he so selflessly shared with the citizens of the world.





Our generation is truly blessed to live in the times of Madiba for we have witnessed his work and contributions, and we stand ready to attest to the positive impact he has made on all of us.

At the time of his release from prison, Nelson Mandela was the first to attest to the notion that the struggle for freedom was still upon us. But the unbanning of political parties in the 1990s gave hope that our country was turning a new leaf in the history of our struggle for liberation.

This was a chapter to be pursued by all peace-loving citizens of this country under the stewardship of this iconic giant. From his time as a prisoner, Nelson Mandela was aware of challenges that still faced his people, but hope kept him afloat. In one of his works written while in prison in 1993, he observed that as the 1980s drew to a close, he could not see much of the world from his prison cell, but he knew it was changing. He had little doubt in his mind that these changes would have a profound impact on his country, and on the southern African region, including the continent of which he was proud to be a citizen.

However, what was most profound in his reflection was that South Africa had always embraced the cry for democracy. Across the world, South Africa will be at the forefront of global efforts to promote and foster democratic systems of government. This is especially important in Africa, and our concerns will be fixed upon securing a spirit of tolerance and the ethos of governance throughout the continent. He believed that there could not be one system for Africa and another for the rest of the world. If there is a single lesson to be drawn

from Africa's post-colonial history, it is that accountable government is good government.

As we celebrate Nelson Mandela's birthday, we must also pay tribute to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU) as it celebrates its 50th anniversary since inception in May 1963. This is a regional body that continues to champion principles of democracy and good governance in Africa.

Founded some 45 years after he was born, the OAU/AU continues to promote some of the values central to Nelson Mandela's beliefs. The regional body continues to promote an integrated, prosperous, peaceful and unified Africa driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena. Since inception, a democratic South Africa has always advocated for the active promotion of the objectives of democracy, peace, stability, development, and mutually-beneficial relations among the people of Africa and the world. Most importantly, a democratic South Africa has succeeded in establishing relations with other democracies of the world, and reaffirmed its commitment to the course of promoting democratic principles and good governance. We have over the years managed to reposition our country as a key partner and player on issues of global governance. Indeed, the present-day South Africa has changed from what it was some years ago. Today, South Africa is a better place than it was 19 years ago. Very few countries in the world can achieve what our nation has achieved in just 19 years.

To this end, the work we continue to do for humanity is inspired by the values of Nelson Mandela. What we want for ourselves as a country represents our wishes for other

countries. Our desire to grow and prosper reflects our vision for a prosperous Africa, and the world. It is therefore in our best interest that Africa and the world emerge a better place for all to live in. In all we do as a country, we must tap into the wisdom of our forebears such as Nelson Mandela to achieve the ideals they have placed before us. History beckons us to stand firm on our shores in Africa, and continue championing the cause of development. It is the very character of our history that should place us firmly as champions of democracy, good governance, human rights, peace and justice. By so doing, we will be paying tribute to the life and times of Nelson Mandela.

The principle of soft power also beckons us to utilise the Nelson Mandela International Day to share the love and compassion with those who are less fortunate, thus influencing them positively to care for others. Even in his physical absence in our lives, we must continue to promote Nelson Mandela's values by seeing the world through his eyes, and hearing voices through his ears. This day must inspire us to propel Nelson Mandela's vision to spread justice and freedom for all. We must all form part of a continuous global movement that continues to do good for humanity. If we all become Nelson Mandela International Day change-makers, we will be committing to upholding the values of Nelson Mandela. Please join me in giving a little of your time to make a change in the lives of those who are less privileged. Make every day a Nelson Mandela Day. 🇿🇦

*Happy Birthday
Madiba!*



Rolihlahla Mandela

the man who became one of the world's greatest icons

Rolihlahla Mandela, the man who became one of the world's greatest icons, was born into the Madiba clan in Mvezo, Transkei, on 18 July 1918, to Nongaphi Nosekeni and Henry Gadla Mandela. His father was the key counsellor/adviser to the Thembu royal house. After his father's death in 1927, the young Rolihlahla became the ward of Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo, the acting regent of the Thembu nation. It was at the Thembu royal homestead that his personality, values and political views were shaped, leading to Mandela bringing about some of the most significant and remarkable changes in South African history and politics.

He attended primary school in Qunu where his teacher, Ms Mdingane, gave him the name "Nelson", in accordance with the custom to give all schoolchildren "Christian" names.

Through Mandela, the world took notice of the severe and organised repression of black South Africans. Yet, it was also through him that the world would learn the spirit of endurance, the triumph of forgiveness and the beauty of reconciliation.

When he was only 25 years old, Mandela joined the African National Congress. He also qualified and practised as a lawyer. Together with Oliver Tambo, they opened the first black legal practice in Johannesburg.

Mandela married Evelyn Nomathamsanga Mase in 1945. They were married for 14 years and had four children. The couple divorced in 1958.

He was instrumental in the formation of the ANC Youth League in the 1940s, which was determined to change the face of politics. Mandela was elected the league's National Secretary in 1948 and President in 1952.

He was deeply involved in activism, rallying for political change against the increasingly aggressive apartheid government. He was a key player in the ANC's Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws in 1952 and the Treason Trial in 1961. During this time, he was incarcerated several times under the apartheid laws and banned from political activity. Realising that the ANC needed to prepare for more intensive struggle, he was influential in the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK), the ANC's military wing, with a

view to preparing for armed struggle. Mandela was Commander in Chief of MK.

On 14 June 1958, Nelson and Winnie Madikizela were married at a local Bizana church. They had two children. In April 1992, they were separated and finally divorced in 1996.

He left the country in 1962 and travelled abroad to arrange guerilla training for members of MK. On his return to South Africa, he was arrested for illegally exiting from the country and incitement to strike. Mandela decided to represent himself in court. While on trial, Mandela was charged with sabotage in the Rivonia Trial. The statement he made from the dock in 1964 became legendary: "I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

In the same year, Mandela and the other accused were sentenced to life imprisonment in the Rivonia Trial and sent to Robben Island, off the coast of Cape Town. While in prison, Mandela rejected offers made by his jailers to be released on condition that he renounced violence. "Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. Only free men can negotiate," he said. He served a total of 27 years in prison for his conviction to fight apartheid and its injustices.

Mandela was released on 11 February 1990, and he plunged wholeheartedly into his life's work, striving to attain the goals he and others had set out almost four decades earlier. In 1991, at the first national conference of the ANC held inside South Africa after being banned for decades, Nelson Mandela was

elected President of the ANC while his lifelong friend and colleague, Oliver Tambo, became the organisation's National Chairperson.

Nelson Mandela accepted the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize (along with FW de Klerk) on behalf of all South Africans who suffered and sacrificed so much to bring peace to South Africa.

The era of apartheid formally came to an end on 27 April 1994, when Nelson Mandela and millions other cast their ballots for the first time in their lives.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was inaugurated as President of a democratic South Africa on 10 May 1994, during which he said: "We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people. We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity – a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world."

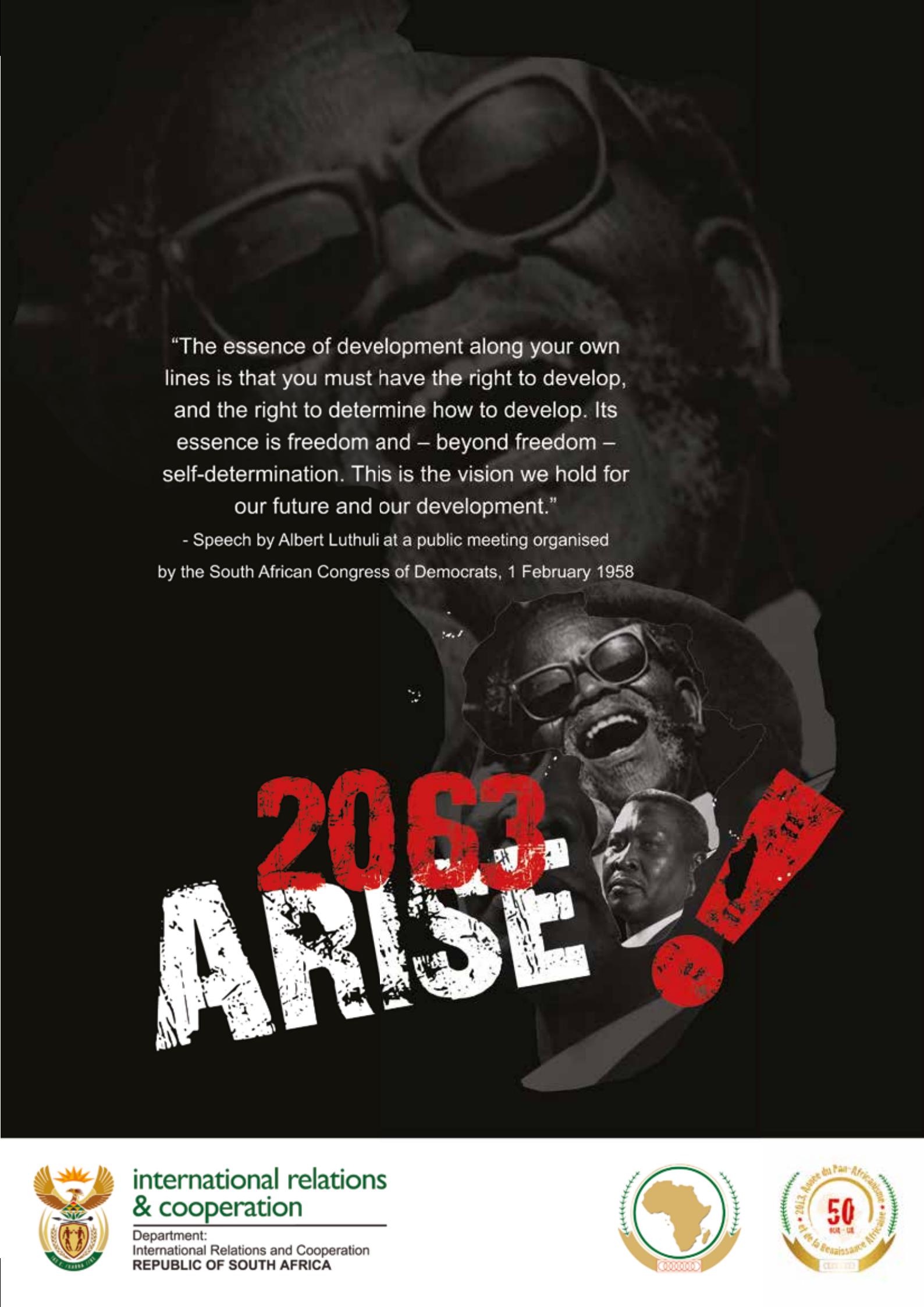
On his 80th birthday in 1998, he married Graça Machel, his third wife.

This world icon worked tirelessly even after the achievement of democracy in South Africa to continue improving lives. After his retirement from politics, his attention shifted to social issues such as HIV and AIDS and the well-being of the nation's children. As part of his commitment to make the world a better place, Mandela formed the prestigious group called The Elders – an independent group of eminent global leaders, who offer their collective influence and experience to support peace-building, help address major causes of human suffering and promote the shared interests of humanity.

Madiba's inspirational life and work have left a legacy that is recognised all over the world. ■

"Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. Despite terrible provocation, he never answered racism with racism. His life has been an inspiration to all who are oppressed and deprived, to all who are opposed to oppression and deprivation."

– Nelson Mandela Centre of Memory



"The essence of development along your own lines is that you must have the right to develop, and the right to determine how to develop. Its essence is freedom and – beyond freedom – self-determination. This is the vision we hold for our future and our development."

- Speech by Albert Luthuli at a public meeting organised by the South African Congress of Democrats, 1 February 1958

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Half a century of diplomatic service

By HE Ambassador Kongit Sinegiorgis

Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the African Union and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Chairperson of the Permanent Representatives Committee



"I still vividly remember the profound statements delivered by leaders of the newly independent African states, outlining their grand vision for a peaceful, prosperous and united Africa."

I wish to thank the editors of this magazine for giving me the opportunity to share my personal reflections on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)/African Union (AU).

This is indeed a time to take stock of our journey over the last 50 years and draw the right lessons from history so that we could be able to chart our future course.

Fifty years ago, several African countries gained their independence, joining the world community of nations. However, they immediately recognised that their freedom and independence would be meaningless without the total liberation of Africa. They also understood that alone they would not count much in the international arena but united they would be strong and their collective voice would be heard louder. This was what motivated the first generation of African leaders to promote African unity inspired by the ideals of Pan-Africanism.

This led to the holding of a series of Pan-African conferences aimed at realising this noble objective. But the leaders were divided on the speed with which the integration process should proceed and/or what form it should take to realise the ultimate objective of African unity.

It was during those heady days that I joined the Foreign Service after returning from the United Kingdom upon the completion of my undergraduate studies. From what I studied and read, I was truly fascinated by the United Nations (UN) at that time and I had a burning desire to experience how this noble organisation functioned. One of the Ethiopian diplomats in our Embassy in London, who later became my immediate superior, advised me to join the Foreign Service and realise my dream at the same time. It was indeed an uphill struggle for me to do so since there were perhaps only two women serving as diplomats at that time. Women were disadvantaged in many African countries and Ethiopia was not the exception. In spite of the odds, I finally joined the Foreign Service.

My diplomatic career has been fraught with so many challenges but I had to persevere and make personal sacrifices to succeed.

I feel, therefore, very proud and happy to celebrate half a century of my diplomatic service together with the Golden Jubilee of the OAU/AU.

It was only one year after I started my diplomatic career that the Founding Conference was held in Addis Ababa in May 1963. At that time, I was privileged to serve at a documentation section in the historic Africa Hall, where the conference took place, together with other colleagues from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. I still vividly remember the profound statements delivered by leaders of the newly independent African states, outlining their grand vision for a peaceful, prosperous and united Africa. The Conference Hall was filled with a lot of euphoria and enthusiasm for Africa's total liberation from all forms of subjugation and its socio-economic rejuvenation. This was the atmosphere that prevailed during those historic days in May 1963.

Through a spirit of compromise and consensus, African leaders were finally able to overcome their differences and signed the Charter establishing the OAU, which embodied their desire to work together in ensuring their common interest, guaranteed their continued freedom and independence as well as collectively fought the remnants of colonialism and apartheid. As luck would have it, it was after having witnessed history in the making that I was assigned to our Permanent Mission in New York and I served there for five years.

The OAU played a pivotal role in promoting African unity and leading the charge in the fight against all forms of subjugation. Gradually, parts of Africa under colonial subjugation and apartheid were liberated one after another. Although I spent most of my years following issues in the UN, when Ethiopia assumed the Rotating Chairmanship of the OAU in 1995, my government appointed me as the first Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the then OAU. Since then, I have been appointed three times as the Permanent Representative of my country to the OAU/AU. This afforded me the opportunity to closely follow developments about our continental organisation. With the liberation of the remaining African countries and the dismantling of the apartheid regime,

African leaders recognised the need to strengthen the organisation to be able to address Africa's challenges in the context of the changing global environment. This once again triggered the debate on the quest for African unity reminiscent of the 1960s. This is what eventually led to the establishment of the AU and I am happy to have been intimately involved in this process through the drafting of the Constitutive Act and the Rules of Procedure of the various organs.

It has been more than a decade since the AU came into being. This coupled with the introduction of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Peer Review Mechanism raised Africa's profile on the international stage. The establishment of the African Peace and Security Architecture with its various components strengthened Africa's capacity to give African solutions to African problems and enhanced peace and security on the continent. This in turn also created a favourable condition for the positive socio-economic progress that Africa has registered in the course of the last decade.

However, I would be remiss if I fail to mention the enormous challenges that the AU passed through from the very outset. The numerous proposals made to amend the Constitutive Act and a number of other new ideas introduced by some leaders, not to push forward the cause of Africa per se but to satisfy their personal ego, distracted the organisation from its main focus and wasted a lot of time and energy. Now that this chapter is closed, I believe the AU will be in a better position to effectively deliver its responsibilities of driving the continent's peace, development and integration agenda.

The first generations of African leaders have discharged their historic responsibility of liberating our continent from the shackles of colonialism and apartheid. It is up to the current and future generation of Africans to realise Africa's renaissance. This is the spirit that is clearly encapsulated in the Solemn Declaration adopted by African heads of state and government during the Golden Jubilee celebrations in May 2013. I hope all sections of our society will rise up to the challenge and contribute their share to the realisation of this noble objective. ■

THE HEALTH CARE IN DANGER PROJECT

By the International Committee of the Red Cross Delegation in Pretoria

“From awareness and mobilisation to tangible impact.”

Violence against healthcare is not an obscure topic. Mainstream television stations provide shocking visual proof on a weekly basis, ranging from a blood-soaked patient in a bombed Syrian hospital to a pale-faced humanitarian worker kidnapped in East Africa, a looted healthcare centre in Congo or a beaten-up doctor in a crime-ridden district. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) gathered information in 22 countries about more than 900 incidents of this kind in 2012 alone – from first-hand accounts or other trustworthy sources. Despite such overwhelming evidence, the link between all these cases is seldom made, neither in the public arena nor even in humanitarian fora where this would be a matter of immediate concern.

The Health Care in Danger Project is an ICRC-led initiative of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement that aims to make access to healthcare safer. It began by recognising violence against healthcare as a major humanitarian issue.

From single incidents to a humanitarian issue

Regardless of where they take place or when, acts of violence against patients or medical staff have the same consequence: a large number of wounded and sick people are deprived of healthcare.

The global media features more frequently the direct attacks against healthcare workers, particularly those affecting the international staff of aid organisations. The information gathered by the ICRC hints at a different trend: in 91% of the incidents, local healthcare agencies and providers are the first to be

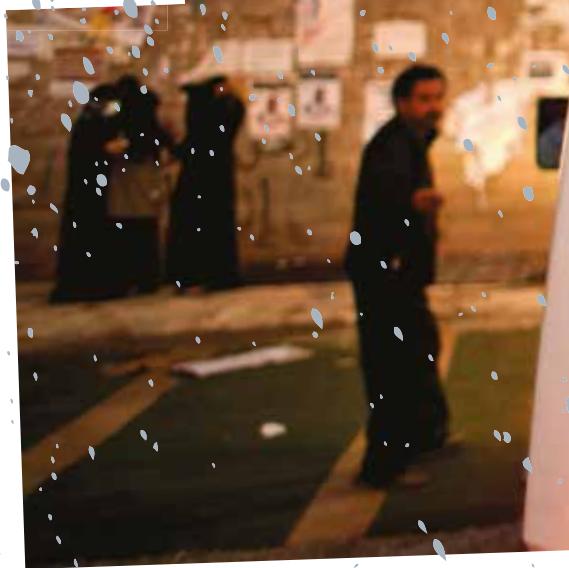
affected. Attacks are, however, only one aspect of the matter. The violence in question takes other forms as well: discriminating against patients for political, racial or ethnic reasons; or simply obstructing healthcare delivery.

Another striking trend emerging from the ICRC study is that a significant number of medical personnel are subjected to threats. This happens much more often than the kidnappings or killings, but the consequences can be just as serious. When healthcare workers are threatened, they might decide to either abandon or no longer visit particular regions or countries, such as has been the case in Iraq or in parts of South America, where entire communities live without health service because health personnel have left the area. The result is that the ultimate victims are ordinary people requiring healthcare provision.

As a consequence of violence, actual or threatened, the entire healthcare system can be rapidly weakened – international support notwithstanding. This is exactly what happened in 2010 in Libya, which had well-trained medical personnel and modern healthcare facilities prior to the conflict.

Mobilising a community of concern

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement are ideal advocates for this issue. Our staff and volunteers not only witness acts of violence against healthcare providers; they are themselves sometimes prevented from reaching wounded and sick people, and are even injured or killed while on duty. Today, the protective power of the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems cannot be taken for granted. In 2011, during the last International Conference of the Red Cross and Red



Crescent, the ICRC was mandated by all states party to the Geneva Conventions and by all national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to lead the Health Care in Danger Project. Many of these, including the South African Red Cross Society, formally pledged to ensure safer access to healthcare.

The ICRC aims to contribute to addressing violence against healthcare through its emergency response in situations of violence. Legal and practical initiatives taken by the ICRC include:

- spreading knowledge of the applicable law to concerned parties
- encouraging the incorporation of national laws protecting the delivery of healthcare
- discussing violations of the law with those allegedly responsible for them
- negotiating safe passage for the wounded and sick
- reducing the vulnerabilities of healthcare personnel to security risks through focussing on their rights and responsibilities
- negotiating safe zones around hospitals
- reinforcing the physical integrity of



healthcare facilities with, for example, sandbags and bomb-blast film.

However, the ICRC is only one of many organisations for whom violence against healthcare is a matter of concern. Private and public healthcare providers, and local and international non-governmental organisations are also affected by it. The scope of the Health Care in Danger Project extends far beyond the safety of our colleagues but focusses first and foremost on improving security of healthcare providers beyond the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The ICRC is therefore mobilising various other actors to work on the issue in a complementary way.

Authorities, national societies, *Médecins Sans Frontières* (Doctors without Borders), the World Medical Association, World Health Organisation, International Committee of Military Medicine, a number of universities and many others have already contributed to the same objective.

Towards practical solutions

Since April 2012, experts from a range of fields from many different countries and contexts have met at several Health Care in Danger workshops to discuss measures for making access to healthcare safer. In London

and Cairo, regional and international experts examined the role and the responsibilities of the healthcare community. In Teheran and Oslo, national societies recommended stronger advocacy by the movement as well as a range of measures for enhancing humanitarian access and increasing respect for the emblem.

The workshops planned for 2013 to 2014 will have a more practical orientation. They will examine measures for ensuring the safety of the healthcare infrastructure and ambulance services, and domestic legislation for protecting healthcare workers and patients. At one workshop, military experts will discuss how weapon bearers can more effectively ensure, for instance, rapid passage for medical vehicles or improve their procedures for conducting searches in clinics.

In addition to raising awareness of the issue, it is hoped that these workshops will offer guidance and recommendations towards improving safety in the provision and access to healthcare, including through developing useful technical guidelines for reinforcing hospitals in armed conflict; training modules and manuals on the rights and responsibilities of healthcare personnel working in situations of violence; guidance for healthcare personnel on how to gain safe access to deliver healthcare;

and advice for legislators and military personnel on legal and operational issues.

Ways of dealing with this complex humanitarian issue will vary from one context to another. For instance, in Colombia, a government decree promoting the protective use of a national emblem by all medical workers has been successful; but the same measure might be completely unsuited in another context. Sharing field practices internationally will help to formulate the most effective solutions.

Support from states

Developing practical recommendations is only the beginning. The current state of affairs cannot be changed without the support of states. As an

example, in Yemen, a declaration signed by the Government last December was the first step in a process aiming to secure access to healthcare in the country.

The South African Government has clearly demonstrated its support for the project. At the 2011 International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, South Africa agreed to the adoption of the Resolution on Healthcare in Danger, which identified the need to pursue practical recommendations for making the delivery of healthcare safer.

The South African Government pledged at the same conference to contribute towards raising awareness of behaviour that hindered the delivery of healthcare, and to support efforts towards better protecting access to and delivery of healthcare. Through its participation at regional workshops, and through its expression of interest in co-hosting a workshop on healthcare infrastructure in early 2014, the South African Government has provided practical and diplomatic support to the Health Care in Danger Project.

State support is also required at international level. Putting the issue on the diplomatic agenda and providing the necessary support will be vitally important for implementing the recommendations made by experts at the workshops. 

By Marthinus van Schalkwyk

Minister of Tourism

In April 2013, I participated in the World Travel and Tourism Council's global summit in Abu Dhabi as well as the World Tourism Forum in Lucerne.

At both events, we took a close look at critical challenges and opportunities that we will be facing in our customer and market environments over the next couple of years.

There are four megatrends – tectonic shifts – that I believe are and will increasingly be affecting the way we do business in the tourism sector globally, and especially here on the southern tip of Africa, over the next 10 to 20 years.

Having recently hosted the BRICS Summit of emerging economies in Durban, the tectonic shift in economic and political power from the North to the South and from the West to the East needs little elaboration. The emerging powers will very soon be the biggest source markets in the world – initially in volume, but eventually catching up in terms of outbound spend.

Emerging-market arrivals will surpass those from the traditional markets

As destinations, emerging-market arrivals will surpass those from the traditional markets by as early as 2015. Already, this has major implications for the way we position and market our destination and products. This shift was reflected in the fourth portfolio review of South African Tourism's (SAT) market growth and expansion. In the fifth portfolio review for 2014 and beyond, we can expect some of those emerging markets that were previously categorised as investment markets, where we invested ahead of return, to become core markets that deliver a much greater share of our bread and butter.

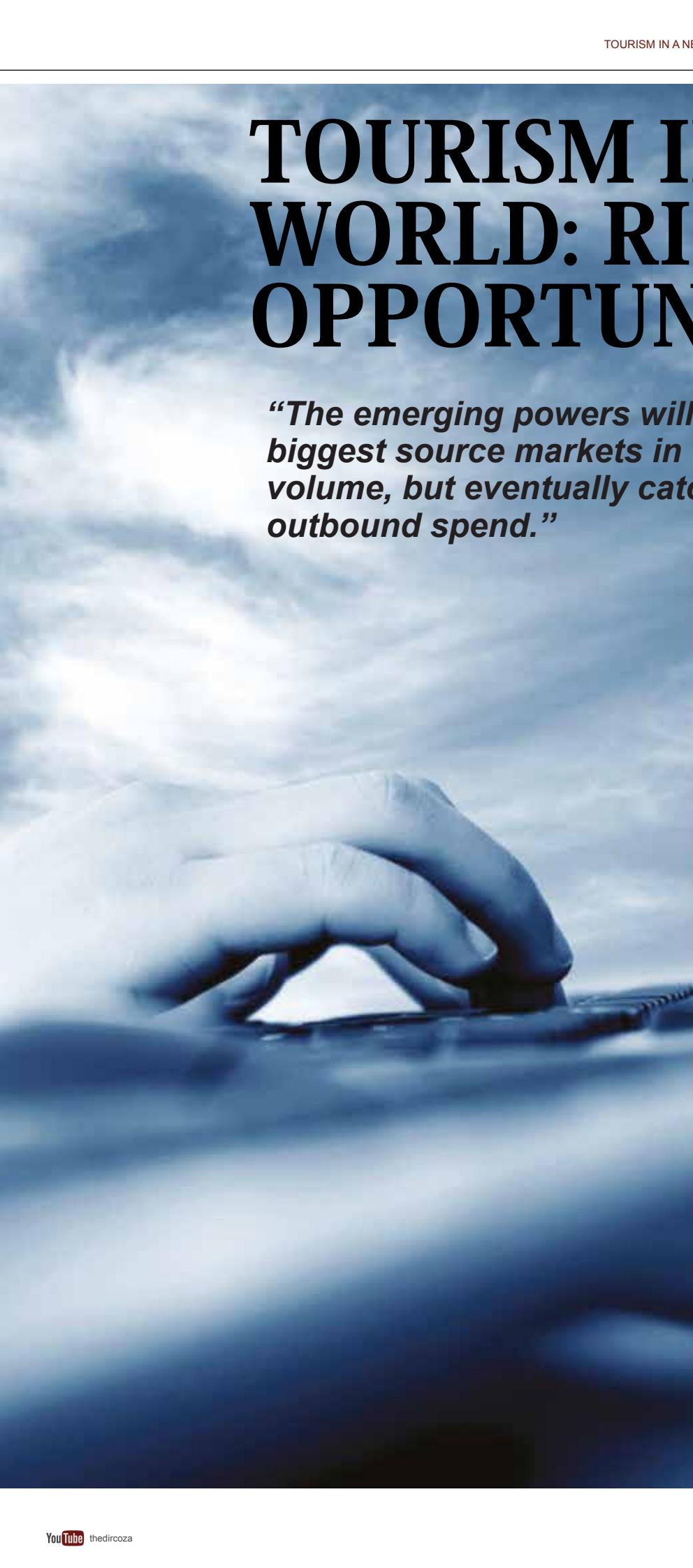
Of course, in terms of value, the traditional markets – despite their currently stalled engines – will remain the mainstay of our inbound tourism industry for many years to come. But, in the long run, we can ignore neither the changing contours of wealth and power in the world, nor the speed of change. It took Britain some 150 years to double their gross domestic product (GDP) per capita – with a population that, back then in 1870, was less than 10 million strong. India and China today have 100 times that number of people, and are on course to double their GDP per capita in one-tenth of the time it took the British.

Urbanisation: an important future opportunity, but also challenges. This brings me to the second tectonic shift. The growth in tourism and aviation is tied at the hip to urbanisation. People movement to cities is the first step, and



TOURISM IN A NEW WORLD: RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

“The emerging powers will very soon be the biggest source markets in the world – initially in volume, but eventually catching up in terms of outbound spend.”

A large, white iceberg is shown floating in dark blue water. The iceberg is mostly submerged, with only a portion above the water's surface. The background is a cloudy, overcast sky.

also a strong lead indicator of tourism and air-passenger transport growth. Increasingly, the world population is becoming an urbanised population. It is expected that by 2030, 60% of the world's population will be urbanised, up from 50% today – which translates into at least one billion new city dwellers. Every year, the 65 million people urbanising around the world is equivalent to adding five cities the size of London.

These new cities are springing up in the new markets: on our doorstep in Africa, and in Asia. By the middle of this decade, there will be just over 50 African cities with populations exceeding three million. By 2030, about half of all the people on the African continent will be living in urban areas, with access to airports and other transport infrastructure. Similarly, there is a strong urban bias in travel from China, with source markets currently concentrated in major metropolitan complexes such as Guangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai. But this too is an evolving space, and by 2020, there will be dozens of urban locations in China where the disposable income per capita will be greater than Shanghai's today.

Reaching this rapidly rising middle-class and underserved market in mega-cities and second-tier cities in the developing world presents an important future opportunity, but also challenges. It will require that, for example, connectivity and bureaucratic barriers associated with visa applications are addressed.

Changing demographics of the customer base

The third tectonic shift is the changing demographics of our customer base. The world population is ageing rapidly – and this will



accelerate over the next two decades. On the one hand, this could trigger greater instability due to depressed economic growth and other social pressures in ageing markets. But, for us in the tourism industry, it also means we will increasingly have to cater for older, more mature and, maybe, more value-conscious travellers. We will have to hedge, and we will need to do so through a hybrid approach. We must gear for a hyper-connected generation of younger travellers, who are connected 24/7 to everything everywhere. But, we should not forget to hone business models, innovate distribution channels, and offer itineraries and products that cater for the needs of the ageing traveller of tomorrow. The wants and needs of the non-Twittering generation – who represents a very significant market segment – cannot fall by the wayside.

The age of hyper-connectivity

The fourth tectonic shift is the role of disruptive technologies in the age of hyper-connectivity. Hyper-connectivity finds expression in the rapid growth of aviation hubs as the arteries of contemporary life; intra-sector connectivity between cross-border air, rail and road, as we also witness here in our own region; business connectivity and commercial links; people-to-people connections, and – the glue that increasingly welds it all together – computer/Internet and mobile connectivity. These are all inevitabilities, and are changing the way people work and relax. Already, the entire travel and tourism value chain relies on this seamless connectivity as part of our product and experience offering, promotion, payment and operations.

Opportunities are abound – markets are closer than ever before; cyberspace word-of-mouth over fibre optic cables is a reality; e-visas and e-passports that contain all your biometric data are just around the corner; semantic translation and avatars could soon connect us to customers in new ways; and geo-location and near-field communications are creating new growth and business opportunities.

But, we should not romanticise hyper-connectivity opportunities. Also remember to ask about the hyper-vulnerabilities on the horizon. Hyper-connectivity will disrupt many current business models, and only those in our industry that move fast to innovate will remain competitive in the era of digital natives.

In this hyper-connected world, we have to work harder than ever to control content. Real-time reputational risks associated with the social media and Internet's amplification of our every move are greater than ever before. Tourists seek ease and satisfaction – and they know there are options just a click away. Two-

thirds of people on the African continent even now have access to smartphones. We must accept that they are empowered more than before to be at the centre of decision-making on travel and tourism options, customisation and the creation of authentic experiences. And when they have bad experiences, they will share these instantly and constantly.

However, there are also massive other potential disruptions in the age of interdependence, supply chain globalisation and "big data". These include potential disruptions of the cloud-based economy, and trust issues in data security. Just imagine, for example, what would happen when air-traffic navigation systems are scrambled by cyber terrorists with thousands of planes in mid-air, which is something that now occupies our minds in a number of international forums. Similarly, our industry could suffer heavy losses should the Internet, air-traffic booking systems or financial systems fail even just for a week or two in the face of determined cyber sabotage.

Anticipate and adapt quickly

Needless to say, there will be winners and losers in this new world characterised by hyper-connectivity. And among destinations there will be winners and losers. Disruptive technologies

also trigger disruptive economics. Technology is diluting entry barriers in our industry, attacking profitability zones and changing job descriptions. Some business models will have to be radically innovated and processes adapted for digital linkage.

I personally believe we are very close to much greater disintermediation through the equivalent of an Apple travel application that covers our full value chain – from flights, hotels and activities, to car rental, baggage handling, payment and all the rest. And all of this will be on the back of digital personal identities, which render the integrated travel experience much more convenient and personalised. The winners among us will demonstrate the ability to anticipate and adapt quickly.

There are dynamic changes taking place in our business environment. These changes are complex, fast-moving and interconnected.

We have much to gain from these tectonic shifts and the globalisation of markets if we play our cards right. Those who innovate will be best-positioned to seize the new opportunities.

Let us heed the early warning signals, hedge against the risks, adjust course and reposition early upon reading the signposts as an elusive, yet exciting, tomorrow becomes today's reality. 

South Africa's tourism industry plans to increase its share of online travel bookings, as well as drive this growth through the use of mobile, and will explore how best to do this at the E-Tourism Africa Summit in Cape Town in September.

The sixth annual summit, with South African Tourism as a title sponsor, will bring together online tourism experts from Facebook, Twitter and TripAdvisor to offer local and international solutions to improve the sector on 9 and 10 September.

"Online travel bookings continue to grow globally, with bookings expected to reach over US\$400 billion this year, while 40% of total travel spending will now be online," E-Tourism Frontiers chief executive officer, Damian Cook, said in a statement.

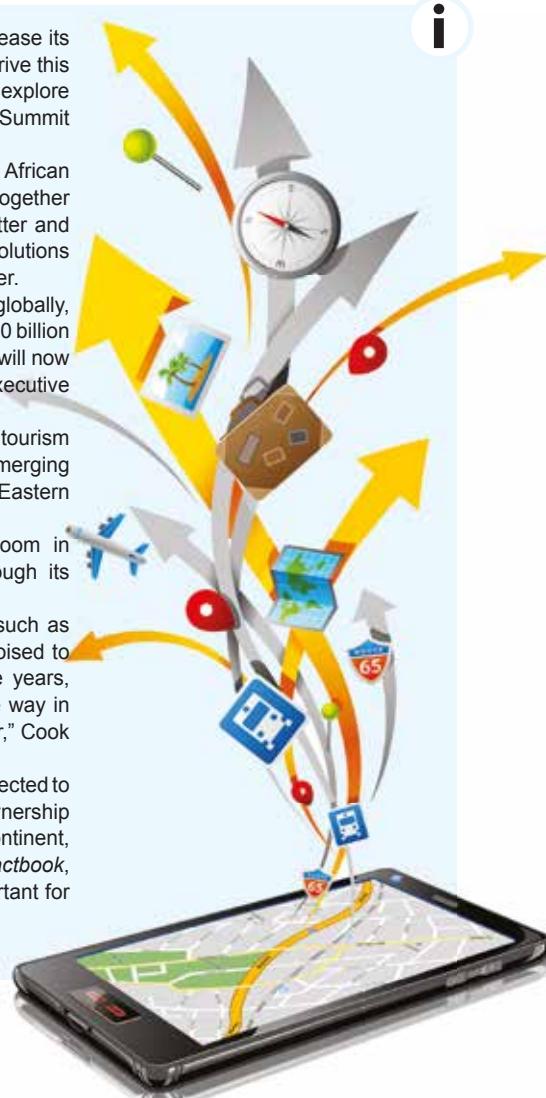
E-Tourism Frontiers is an online tourism conferencing and training initiative for emerging markets in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

Online travel growth is predicted to boom in emerging markets, particularly Africa, through its growth in mobile.

"The great news for emerging markets such as Africa is that online travel and tourism is poised to experience solid growth over the next five years, with the Middle East and Africa leading the way in percentage terms, according to Euromonitor," Cook said.

"With mobile penetration across Africa expected to reach 80% later this year and smartphone ownership currently around 17% to 19% on the continent, according to the 2012 *African Mobile Factbook*, online mobile travel sales will be very important for domestic and regional travel bookings."

www.southafrica.info





SA Voted the World's Best Offshoring Destination for 2013 in Europe

by the European Outsourcing
Association (EOA)

Approximately **18 500** jobs have been created by the Offshore segment in the BPO market in South Africa. **the dti** offers the Business Processing Services incentive to qualifying enterprises in the sector.



the dti

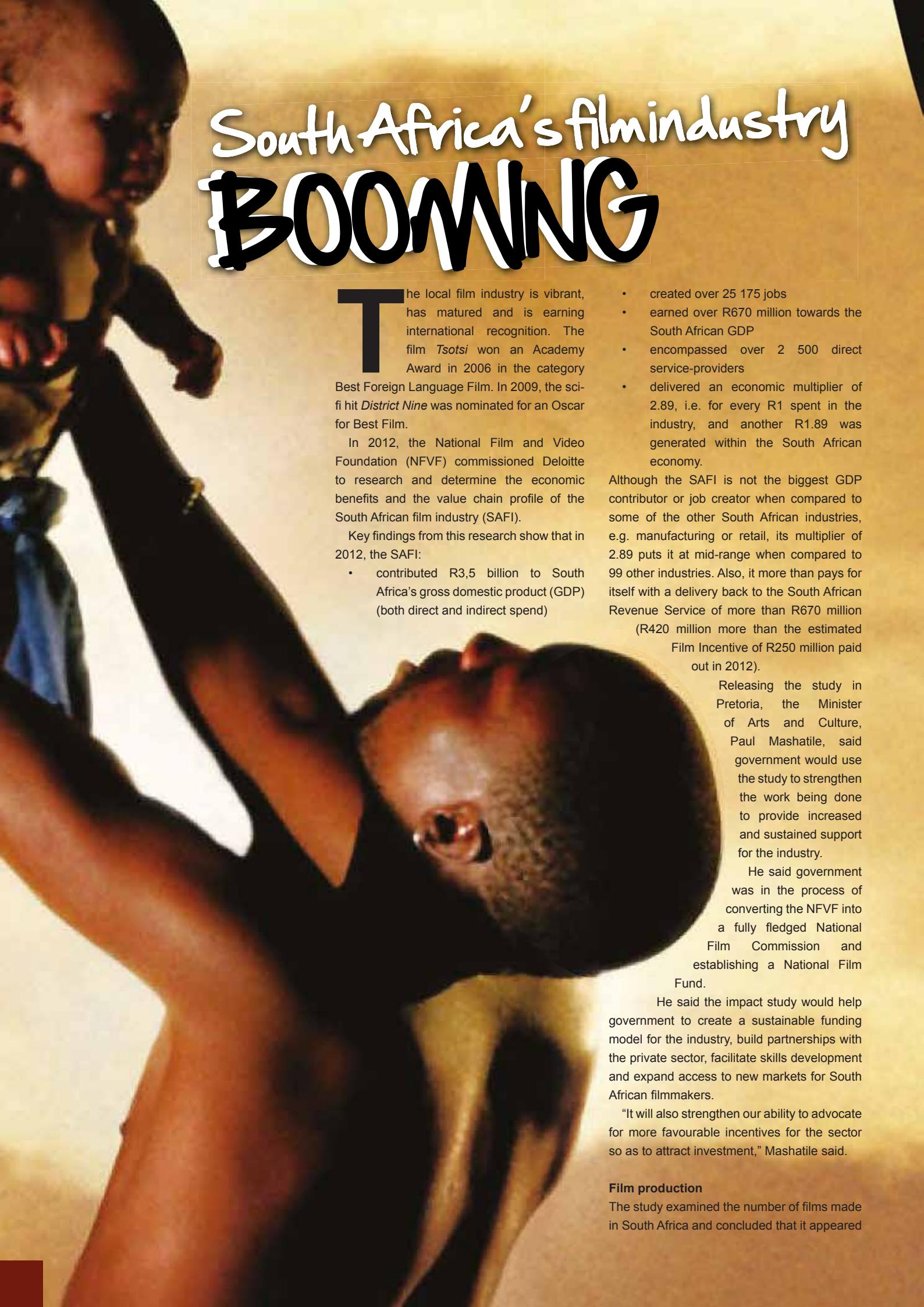
Department:
Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

empowering industries and broadening economic participation

the dti Customer Contact Centre: 0861 843 384

the dti website: www.thedti.gov.za





South Africa's film industry BOOMING

The local film industry is vibrant, has matured and is earning international recognition. The film *Tsotsi* won an Academy Award in 2006 in the category Best Foreign Language Film. In 2009, the sci-fi hit *District Nine* was nominated for an Oscar for Best Film.

In 2012, the National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF) commissioned Deloitte to research and determine the economic benefits and the value chain profile of the South African film industry (SAFI).

Key findings from this research show that in 2012, the SAFI:

- contributed R3,5 billion to South Africa's gross domestic product (GDP) (both direct and indirect spend)

- created over 25 175 jobs
- earned over R670 million towards the South African GDP
- encompassed over 2 500 direct service-providers
- delivered an economic multiplier of 2.89, i.e. for every R1 spent in the industry, and another R1.89 was generated within the South African economy.

Although the SAFI is not the biggest GDP contributor or job creator when compared to some of the other South African industries, e.g. manufacturing or retail, its multiplier of 2.89 puts it at mid-range when compared to 99 other industries. Also, it more than pays for itself with a delivery back to the South African Revenue Service of more than R670 million

(R420 million more than the estimated Film Incentive of R250 million paid out in 2012).

Releasing the study in Pretoria, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Paul Mashatile, said government would use the study to strengthen the work being done to provide increased and sustained support for the industry.

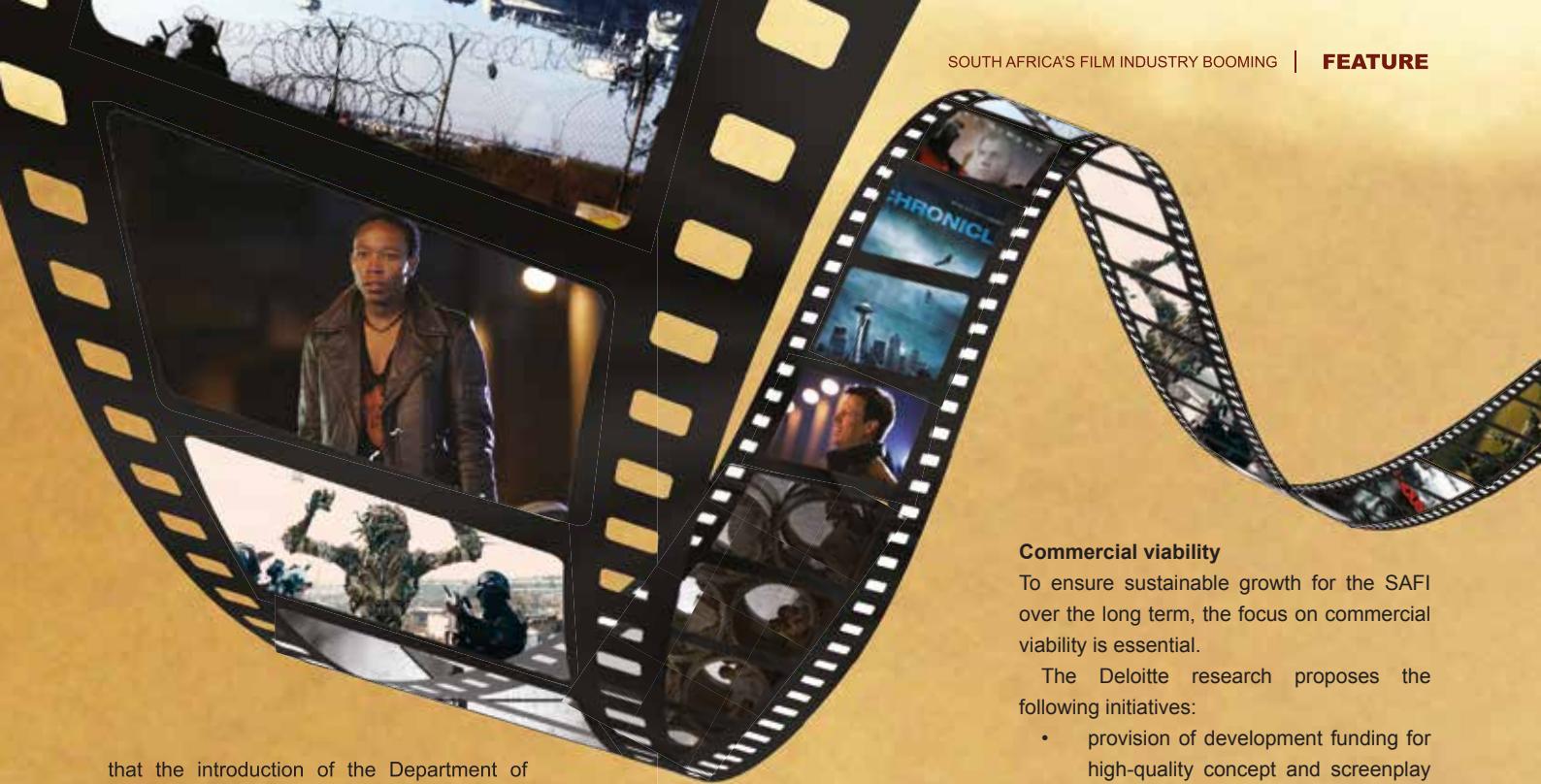
He said government was in the process of converting the NFVF into a fully fledged National Film Commission and establishing a National Film Fund.

He said the impact study would help government to create a sustainable funding model for the industry, build partnerships with the private sector, facilitate skills development and expand access to new markets for South African filmmakers.

"It will also strengthen our ability to advocate for more favourable incentives for the sector so as to attract investment," Mashatile said.

Film production

The study examined the number of films made in South Africa and concluded that it appeared



that the introduction of the Department of Trade and Industry's Film Incentive in 2004 has been a catalyst for film production in South Africa. The number of South African films produced per annum increased from less than five in 2000 to more than 35 in 2012. South Africa is increasingly becoming an international movie-making destination. International film producers are lured by the country's low production costs and growing reputation as an attractive destination for international filmmaking. The Cape Town Film Studios (CTFS), which the *Hollywood Reporter* ranked as the top seven state-of-the-art facilities of its kind in the world, have gained international reputation, hosting high-profile films such as *Mad Max: Fury Road* (Warner Brothers), *Chronicle* (20th Century Fox) and *Safe House* (Universal Studios).

However, a study done by Borden Ladner Gervais in 2010 on international film incentives showed that South Africa was one of the least competitive film incentives for foreign films. A loss of foreign film work from South Africa to other more competitive countries could result.

To attract foreign production to South Africa and promote the industry, the NFVF attends various film festivals around the world.

Cannes Film Festival

A record 150 South African filmmakers attended the 66th Cannes International Film Festival, 12 of them sponsored by the NFVF, which also hosted the market screening of three South African films at the prestigious event.

The NFVF ran a South Africa pavilion and hosted an array of networking and presentation events over the 11 days of the festival as it pushed to open up new markets for local filmmakers and attract new investments in South Africa's industry.

"Cannes is without a doubt one of the most strategic international film platforms," NFVF CEO Zama Mkosi said in a statement.

"Our emphasis going there is to ensure that our film projects that we take there as well as the filmmakers attending do get as much business exposure as possible and the impact of that is tangible," Mkosi said.

"Another area we will be focussing on is that of marketing our locations as suitable shooting destinations to the international filmmakers. I'm happy that provincial bodies like the KwaZulu-Natal Film Commission, Durban Film Office and Johannesburg Tourism are part of our delegation, and they will be able to sell their regions to potential investors."

South Africa signed a memorandum of understanding with Kenya during the festival, aimed at opening opportunities for local filmmakers to explore working partnerships with their counterparts in Kenya.

The Department of Trade and Industry (dti) offers a package of incentives to promote the film production and post-production industry. The incentives consist of the Foreign Film and Television Production and Post-Production Incentive to attract foreign-based film productions to shoot on location in South Africa and conduct post-production activities, and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-Production Incentive, which aims to assist local film producers in the production of local content.

Qualifying films may access the dti film incentive, which is then either paid retrospectively (i.e. after a film is completed and ready for distribution) or during the course of the production of the film (i.e. at pre-defined milestones).

Commercial viability

To ensure sustainable growth for the SAFI over the long term, the focus on commercial viability is essential.

The Deloitte research proposes the following initiatives:

- provision of development funding for high-quality concept and screenplay development
- support for training and transformation initiatives – ideally in the form of a well-controlled training incentive
- increasing the film incentive for foreign films
- developing a separate film incentive for low-budget films targeting the broader demographic
- developing a separate film incentive for low-budget films such as documentaries (that do not qualify for the minimum threshold under the current film incentive)
- introducing more funding and support for the distribution of local films into foreign territories
- investigating the extent of DVD and online piracy and the introduction of measures to combat it
- introducing funding for alternative distribution mechanisms into the broader demographic. ☉

Qualifying productions include feature films, television movies, television drama series or mini-series, documentaries and long-form animation projects.

The dti film incentive pays out between 25% and 35% on Qualifying South African Expenditure (QSAPe) for films that meet the definition of a local production/co-production, and 20% of QSAPe content for films that meet the "foreign" film definition.

A post-production incentive was introduced in June 2012 and this provides an additional 2,5% and upwards on QSAPe.

QSAPe is, in basic terms, production budget spent by the applicant on services, intellectual property and goods provided by South African companies/individuals on films.



Flying the SA

A first for South Africa and Africa



The 100th edition of the world's most famous cycle race, the Tour de France, which was held from 29 June to 21 July, had a distinctly African flavour to it, with Daryl Impey becoming the first South African to put on the yellow jersey, and overall winner Chris Froome having strong Kenyan and South African connections. Froome, born in Kenya, educated in South Africa and now a British citizen riding for a British team, became the first rider from Africa to win the race since its founding in 1903. Impey made history early

in the race when he became the first South African to pull on the *maillot jaune* after the sixth stage. He held onto it the following day, but conceded it when the race headed into the mountains for the first time, which was where Froome put his stamp on the race by winning the stage by 51 seconds over his Team Sky team-mate Richie Porte. Riding on the Australian-based Orica-GreenEdge team, Impey had shown up strongly throughout the first week of the Tour. "I'm really proud to be the first South African and the first African to

wear the yellow jersey," said Impey.

"Sometimes all the stars line up for you and this is definitely one of those moments.

"To wear the yellow jersey at the 100th edition of the Tour de France is just a dream come true.

"History has been made and I'm really excited. I'm sure a lot of people back in South Africa are really happy.

"To be able to say I wore the yellow jersey for just one day is something I will treasure forever." (www.sport24.co.za; www.southafrica.info)

Team SA wins World Surfing Game



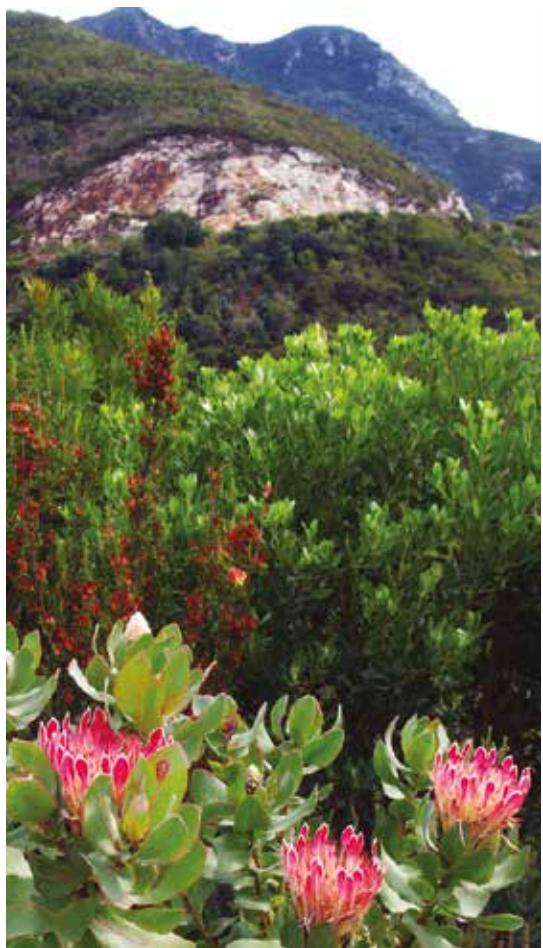
The South African surfing team celebrated a superb double at the 2013 Reef ISA World Surfing Games in Panama in May 2013 when they were crowned the International Surfing Association (ISA) World Team Champions and captain Shaun Joubert clinched the ISA men's world champion title.

In addition to the gold medals, Team SA collected the Fernando Aguerre World Team Champion Trophy, the International Olympic Committee President's Trophy, and the once-off Fifth Century Cup of the Discovery of the Pacific Ocean for winning the title for the first time outside South Africa and third time overall, after their triumphs in Durban in 2001 and in East London in 1978.

(www.southafrica.info)

flag abroad

Centennial gold for Kirstenbosch at the Chelsea Flower Show



In May 2013, the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, which celebrates 100 years of existence this year, again won gold at the Chelsea Flower Show, bringing the gold medal tally to 33.

Inspiration runs high for arguably the best flower show in the world and, after 38 years of exhibiting, each year provides a challenge to top the previous year. For the current two designers, David Davidson and Ray Hudson – who have been creating the designs for the Kirstenbosch exhibit for 20 years – the challenge of showing 100 years came off with yet another well-deserved gold!

The display is an enclosed reconstruction of the Central Garden and Dell – the oldest and most beautiful parts of the Garden.

The circular, walk-through exhibit features the Dell and Cycad Amphitheatre on one side, and the Protea Garden and mountain skyline on the other. The display features some of the oldest and most distinguished plants that have been growing at Kirstenbosch for 100 years or more, or were introduced during the first five years, 1913 to 1917, and are still there today. Not all of the specimens are 100 years old. "Centenarians" in the

exhibit include, among others, *gardenia thunbergia*, *oldenburgia grandis* and *aloe plicatilis*.

Dr Tanya Abrahamse, CEO of the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), was delighted to hear that South Africa was bringing back gold yet again. "We are so proud of the team winning this well-deserved Centenary gold medal", she said. "Being able to show the world the journey that the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden has taken over the last 100 years is such a privilege. Our biodiversity is a national asset and Kirstenbosch's role in its conservation has been vital. We embrace the opportunity Chelsea affords us to highlight the importance of our natural heritage, which inspires so many people to visit our network of nine national botanical gardens, led by Kirstenbosch," she said.

The exhibit will be recreated at the V&A Waterfront in Cape Town from 31 August until 24 September and will also be displayed at Garden World in Johannesburg as part of their annual Spring Festival, which opened on 25 July.

(www.sanbi.org)

SA chorus shines at world opera awards

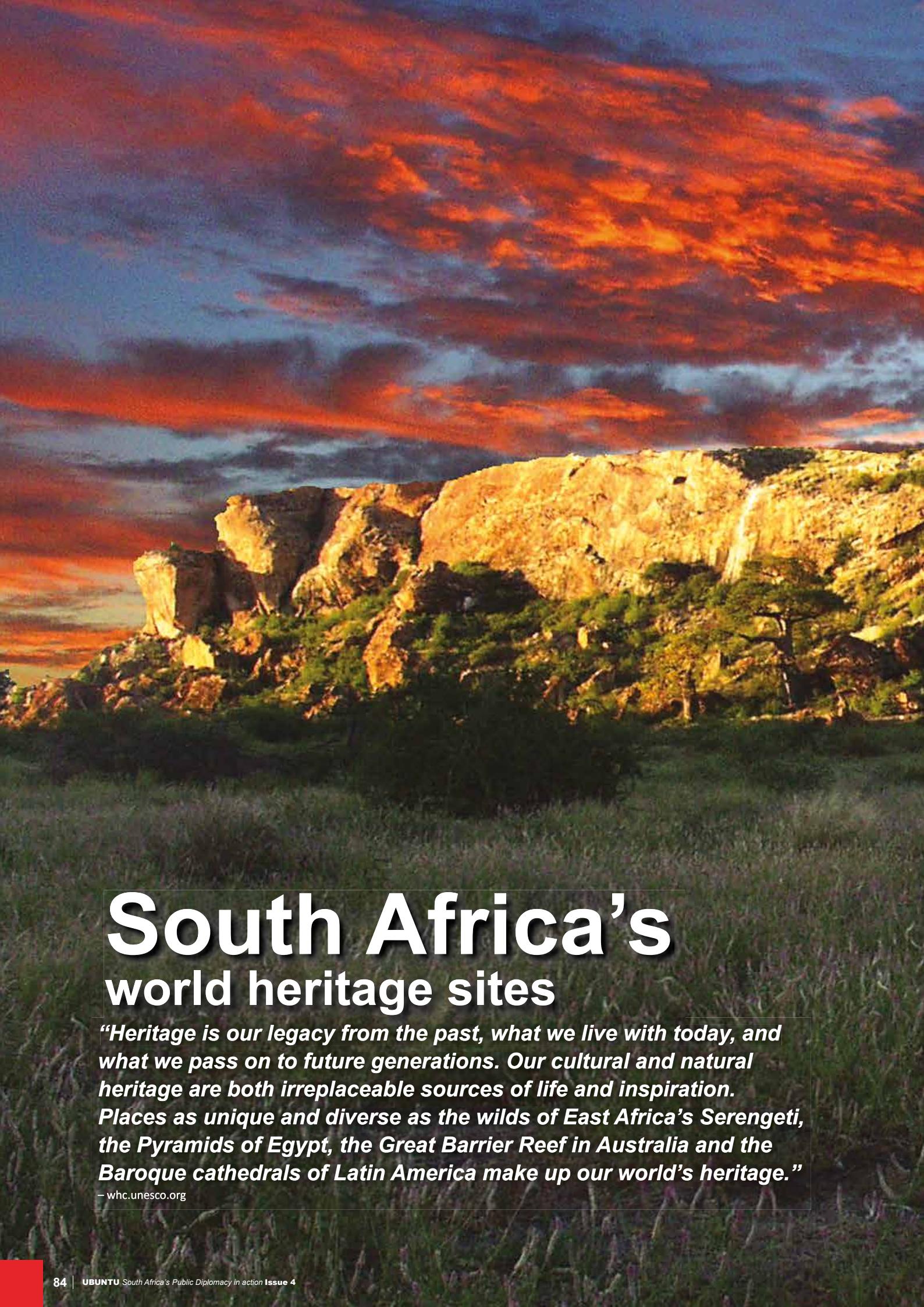
South Africa's Cape Town Opera beat 1 500 nominees from 41 countries to win the Best Opera Chorus Award at the inaugural International Opera Awards in London in April.

Cape Town Opera Managing Director, Michael Williams, said in a statement afterwards that the award was "a climax to all the hard work of the company, particularly the chorus, last year".

Other prizewinners at the inaugural awards included the Frankfurt Opera (Opera Company of the Year), New York's Metropolitan Opera Company (Orchestra of the year), Jonas Kauffmann (Best Male Singer) and Nina Stemme (Best Female Singer).

(www.southafrica.info)





South Africa's world heritage sites

"Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration."

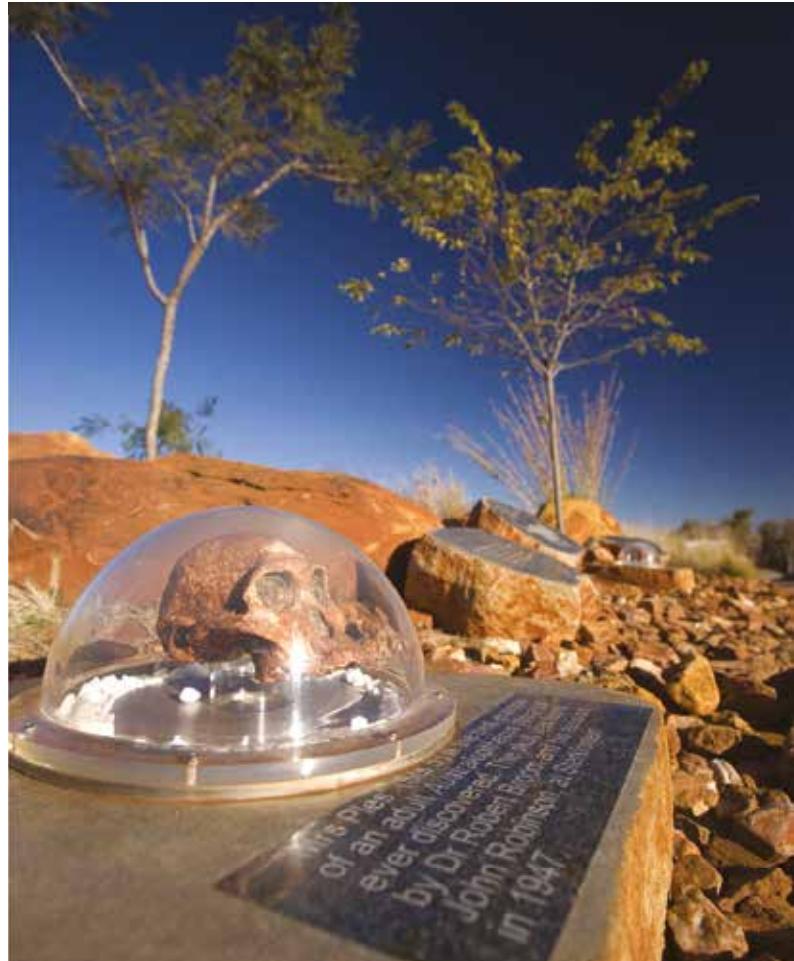
Places as unique and diverse as the wilds of East Africa's Serengeti, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia and the Baroque cathedrals of Latin America make up our world's heritage."

— whc.unesco.org



Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape





South Africa is home to eight of the world's official heritage sites, as determined by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation's (Unesco) World Heritage Committee. The committee seeks to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of "outstanding value to humanity".

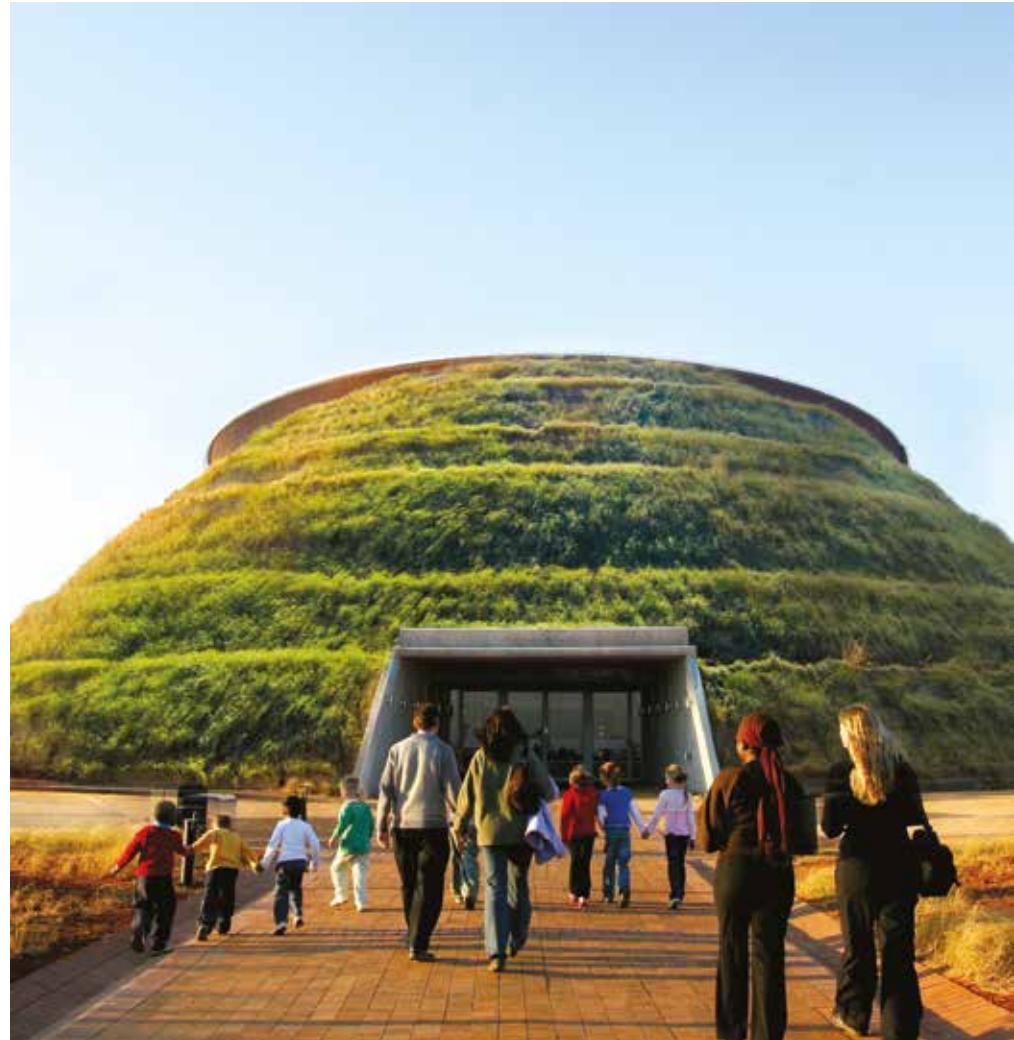
Unesco's World Heritage List includes 981 properties forming part of the cultural and natural heritage which the World Heritage Committee considers as having outstanding universal value.

These include 759 cultural, 193 natural and 29 mixed properties in 160 states parties. As of September 2012, 190 states parties have ratified the World Heritage Convention.

South Africa's world heritage sites are the:

Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape:

Mapungubwe – "place of the stone of wisdom" – was South Africa's first kingdom, and developed into the subcontinent's largest realm, lasting for 400 years before it was abandoned in the 14th century. Its highly sophisticated people traded gold and ivory with China, India and Egypt. The site lies on the open savannah of the Mapungubwe National Park, at the confluence of the Limpopo and Shashe rivers in the province of Limpopo.



Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Park: The uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park boasts Africa's highest mountain range south of Kilimanjaro, and the largest and most concentrated series of rock art paintings in Africa – making it a world heritage site of both natural and cultural significance. The park lies in the west of KwaZulu-Natal on the Lesotho border.

Cape Floral Region Protected Areas: The Cape Floral Region comprises only 0,04% of the world's land area, but contains 3% of its plant species. This makes it one of the richest areas for plants in the world and one of the globe's 18 biodiversity hot spots. The 553 000-ha Cape Floral Region comprises eight protected areas stretching from the Cape Peninsula to the Eastern Cape: Table Mountain, De Hoop Nature Reserve, the Boland mountain complex, the Groot Winterhoek wilderness area, the Swartberg mountains, the Boomsbos wilderness area, the Cederberg wilderness area, and Baviaanskloof.

Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa: Known in South Africa as the Cradle of Humankind, the region of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and environs has

one of the world's richest concentrations of hominid fossils, evidence of human evolution over the last 3,5 million years. Found in the provinces of Gauteng and North West, the fossil sites cover an area of 47 000 hectares (ha).

Robben Island: Lying 11 kilometres offshore from Cape Town, Robben Island is most famous as the place where Nelson Mandela, the first democratically elected President of South Africa, was imprisoned for 18 of his 27 years in jail. It has become a symbol of victory in the struggle for freedom.

iSimangaliso Wetland Park: Situated on the central Zululand coast of KwaZulu-Natal, the park is made up of 13 adjoining protected areas with a total size of 234 566 ha. The park has both one of the largest estuary systems in Africa and the continent's southernmost coral reefs.

Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape: The Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape covers 160 000 ha of dramatic mountainous desert in the northwest part of South Africa. Characterised by extreme temperatures, the communally run

uKhahlamba/Drakensberg Park

Robben Island**iSimangaliso Wetland Park**



landscape affords a semi-nomadic pastoral livelihood for the Nama people, descendants of the Khoisan people who once occupied lands across southern Namibia and most of the present-day Western and Northern Cape provinces of South Africa.

Vredefort Dome: Some two billion years ago, a meteorite 10 kilometres in diameter

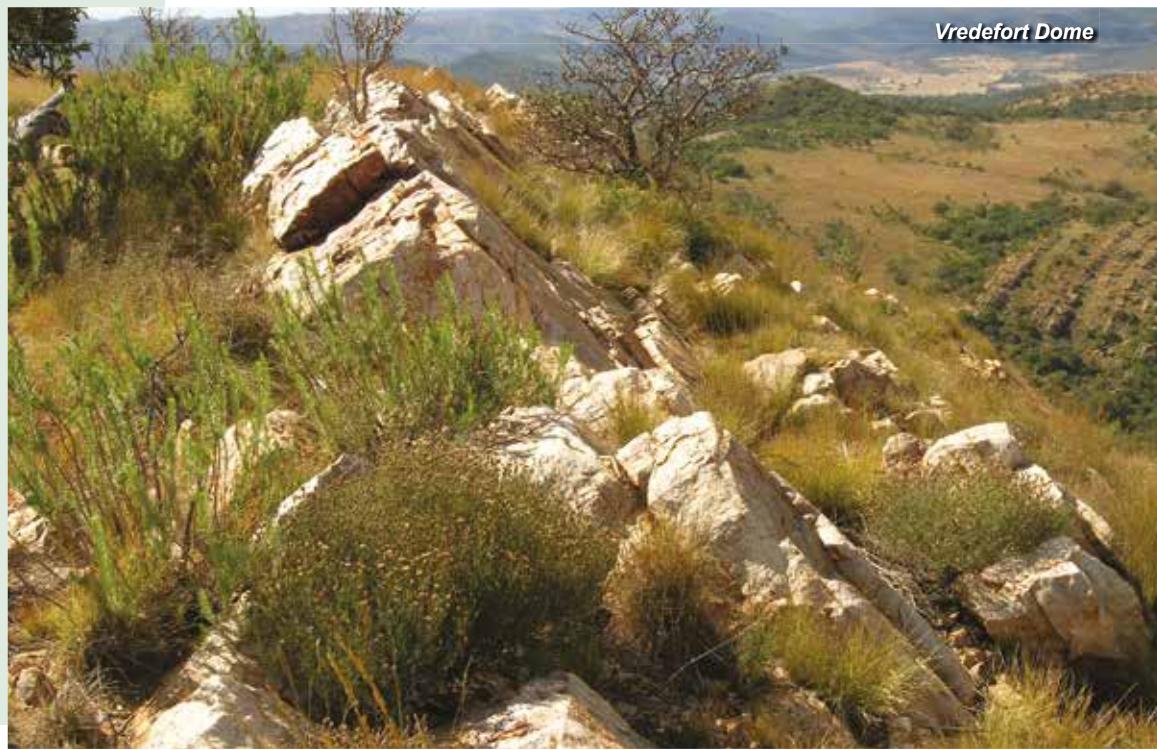
hit the Earth about 100 km south-west of Johannesburg, creating an enormous impact crater. This area, near the town of Vredefort in the Free State, is known as the Vredefort Dome. The world has about 130 crater structures of possible impact origin. The Vredefort Dome is among the top three, and is the oldest and largest clearly visible meteorite impact site in the world. 



Speaking during the delivering of his department's Budget Vote in May 2013, the Minister of Tourism, Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said that in implementing the Domestic Tourism Growth and Cultural and Heritage Tourism strategies, government would be conducting an assessment of all South Africa's world heritage sites, which, as part of the rich heritage of the country, had been identified as products with intrinsic tourism value. From these assessments, the Department of Tourism will identify the various levels of intervention for each of the products and that, together with the Department of Arts and Culture, government will prioritise projects to be initiated from 2014 onwards.

Government has also developed marketing tools for these sites, which will be distributed at strategic areas, including ports of entry as well as missions and embassies throughout the world, using various languages and media.

i



Vredefort Dome

!KAURU 2013

Presents: *Cultural brokerage - Africa imagined*

24 May - 30 June 2013



!KAURU CHANGING AFRICAN PERCEPTIONS THROUGH THE ARTS

The second !Kauru African Contemporary Art project, entitled, *Cultural Brokerage: Africa Imagined (Act 1)*, was held from 24 May to 30 June 2013 at the Pretoria Arts Museum. The project aims to stimulate conversations within Africa and internationally to facilitate a change of perceptions about the continent using as the vehicle contemporary art.

In support of the objectives of the African Union (AU) and to foster cooperation between all African states, !Kauru is supported and endorsed by the Department of Arts and Culture's International Relations. The exhibition coincided with the celebration of Africa Day on 25 May 2013 and the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity/AU.

The first initiative of this contemporary visual art project was an exhibition that took place on 25 May 2012 at the Sandton Art Gallery in Johannesburg.

Speaking at the opening, the Deputy Minister of Arts and Culture, Joe Phaahla, said "As we celebrate Africa Day, we pay a special tribute to that generation of Pan-Africanists and founding fathers of the OAU, who in their wisdom laid a solid foundation for the unity and solidarity of Africans. These include Kwame Nkrumah, Julius Nyerere, Kenneth

Kaunda and Abdel Nasser, to mention a few. We honour these pioneers and midwives of African liberation. We will always remember their sacrifices. We will walk in their footsteps".

The exhibition provided a platform for contemporary visual artists drawn from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region to come together and dialogue with each other through their artworks. Countries participating in this year's exhibition included Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

"Through this exhibition, we seek primarily to use contemporary visual arts to change perceptions about our continent; to make the point, once again, that Africa is the continent of the future. Through this exhibition, we are strengthening the bonds of friendship and solidarity among ourselves in SADC", said Deputy Minister Phaahla.

The artists selected to participate in the !Kauru exhibition were Dineo Bopape, Kudzanai Chiurai, Nastio Mosquito, Safina Kimbokota, Danny Sopha, Joao Orechia, Maimuna Adam, Ruth Sacks, Francisco Van Dunen, Gerald Machona, Celestino Bento Mudaulane, Henrique Calisto, Pamela Phatsimo Sunstrum, Precious Mhone and Krishna Luchoomun. 



FASSLER, Marianne in collaboration with Kudzanai Chiurai
Dress from Stained bandages, astro-turf
Dimensions Variable 2013

PRESERVING OUR FREEDOM HERITAGE

Nationalisms and Struggle deals with the emergence of both exclusive and inclusive nationalism in South Africa. It charts the struggle to establish inclusive nationalism as the preferred model for a united nation



By Fana Jiyane

Chief Executive Officer, Freedom Park

“ Generations to come will use this centre to learn about their origins and therefore understand the uniqueness of being a South African citizen and (of a) people who come from diverse quarters of the world but are despite this united in diversity. Certainly this centre will allow us to deal with all that is good and bad about our past, conscious not to dwell on it or repeat its mistakes while at the same time being steadfast in drawing important lessons to unite us as we foster a new and common national heritage”.

– Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe

The impressive interactive //hapo museum at Freedom Park, outside Pretoria, was officially opened by Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe on 22 April 2013, a few days before South Africa celebrated Freedom Day,

19 years since the country's first democratic elections on 27 April 1994. “//hapo”, Khoi for “a dream”, derives from the Khoi proverb, “//hapo ge //hapo tama /haohasib dis tamas ka i bo”, which means “a dream is not a dream until it is shared by the entire community”.

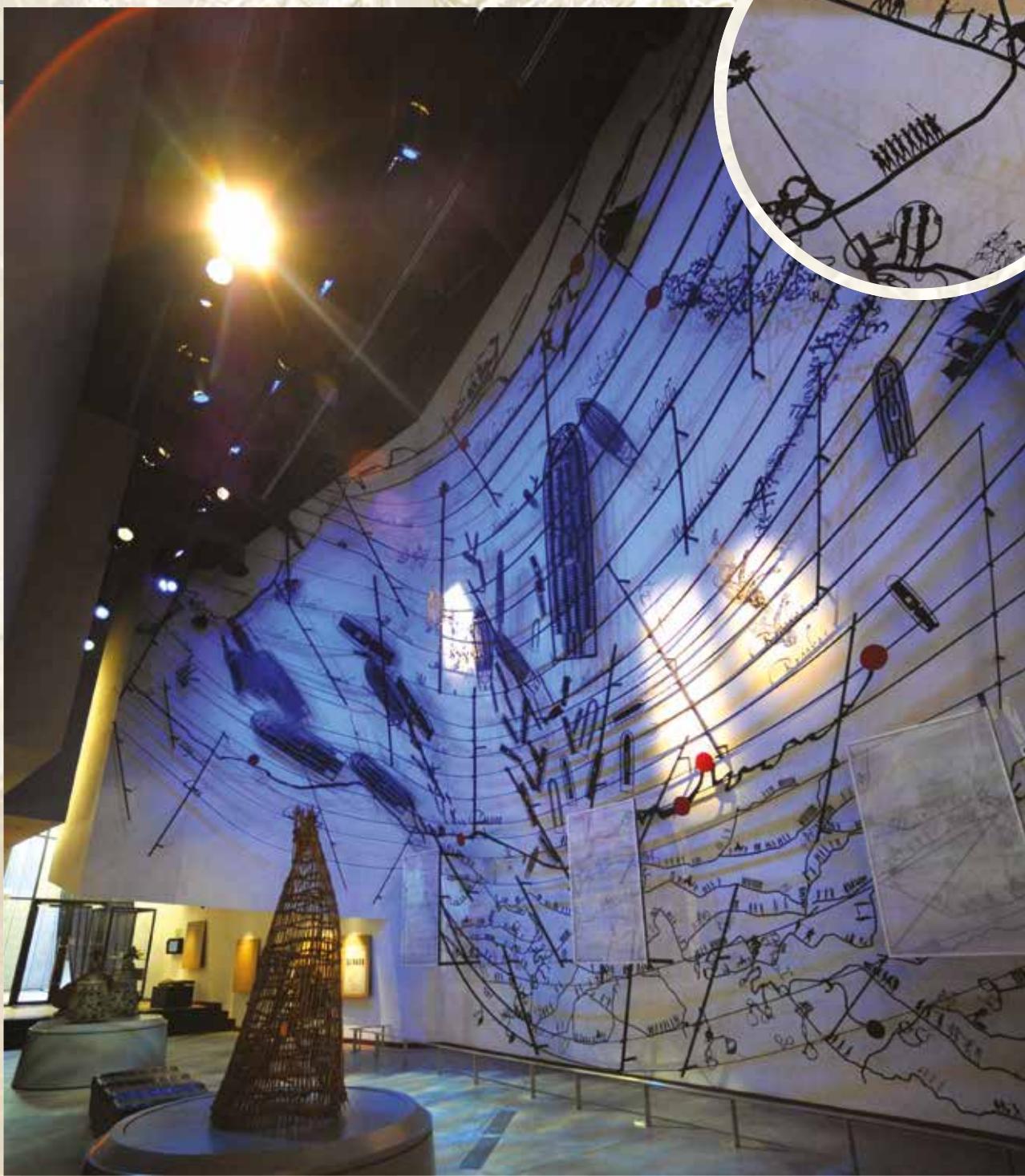
The //hapo museum tells the story of the southern African region dating back 3,6 billion years in an interactive manner. “//hapo is a centre of interactive learning, in particular of learning about the journey to peace in our land,” Motlanthe said.

There are 2 500 m² of exhibition space at //hapo. The //hapo's story is divided into seven epochs: Earth, Ancestors, Peopling, Resistance and Colonisation, Industrialisation and Urbanisation, Nationalism and Struggle, Nation-Building and Continent-Building. Wide-

ranging methods are used to bring the story to life, including a high-tech interface touch screen with information readily available, flat screen monitors that play pre-recorded interviews with various experts and ordinary people, and use of objects such as fossil and rocks. Story tellers are also on hand, and to enhance the stories, films, animation, interpretive and archival, are also used.

The narration of the country's history in this way would help South Africans to appreciate “that the freedom we enjoy today is no exclusive preserve of any one social grouping but a proud heritage of all South Africans,” Motlanthe said. The //hapo museum is the last phase of Freedom Park and is a must-see for all South Africans and visitors from abroad. 

Peopling presents the many vibrant civilisations and ideas that arose on the continent over its long history and which have influenced development in the modern world.



Freedom Park is a Presidential Legacy Project and South Africa's most ambitious heritage initiative to date. Located on Salvokop Hill on a 52-hectare site, it stands in a direct line between the Voortrekker Monument and the Union Buildings in Pretoria.

Freedom Park has been divided into different areas:

Isivivane

Isivivane is a spiritual place. It is the symbolic resting place for those who died fighting for freedom and liberation in South Africa.

S'khumbuto

S'khumbuto is the major memorial and tells of the most important conflicts in South Africa's history. It has many different elements, each with its own symbolism and meaning.

Wall of Names

The Wall of Names is inscribed with the names of South Africa's heroes and heroines who died fighting for humanity and freedom during the major conflicts in the country's history.

Eternal Flame

The Eternal Flame is for our heroes and heroines who died without their names being recorded. The flame always burns to remind South Africans that there are names that we will never know. Fire symbolises eternity.

//hapo

The museum tells the story of southern Africa dating back 3,6 billion years.





France-South Africa Cultural Seasons

Exploring what South Africa has to offer

An exhibition titled, *Nelson Mandela – from Prisoner to President*, was showcased as part of the France-South Africa Seasons 2012 and 2013 from 29 May to 6 July.

Produced by the Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg, in association with the Nelson Mandela Foundation, the exhibition celebrates Nelson Mandela's relationship with the people of France, while offering a comprehensive historical overview of his epic life and times.

The France-South Africa Seasons saw the successful cultural exchange programme, which has taken place between France and Vietnam, Croatia, India, Russia and Brazil, come to sub-Saharan Africa for the first time. The Seasons' aim is to foster a deeper mutual understanding and respect for the cultures of partner countries.

Events will run between May and December and will include contemporary art, architecture, theatre, political discussions, literature, gastronomy, astronomy, and sport, among others. These events will be staged in towns and cities across France, such as Paris, Lyon, Bordeaux, Nantes, Saint-Malo and Strasbourg.

More than 800 South African artists, musicians, dancers and actors will be flying to France and performing in 250 dance and theatre productions, 50 films, 100 music concerts, 35 workshops, 30 exhibitions and 40 residencies. Some 150 South African wines will help to sweeten bilateral relations.

During the opening week of the season, the Eiffel Tower was illuminated in the colours of the South African flag.

This was repeated from 15 to 21 July, to coincide with International Nelson Mandela Day on 18 July. Former President Mandela was also honoured by being presented with the Honourary Citizen of Paris Award.

The opening week included a visit to the Dulcie September College, where scholars from the college were awarded the Dulcie September Award for Humanity. September was the chief representative of the African National Congress (ANC) in exile to France, Switzerland and Luxembourg from 1984 until she was assassinated outside the ANC offices in Paris on 29 March 1988.

During her assignment, September lived in the small French town of Arcueil. She was posthumously awarded with the Order of Luthuli by the Government of South Africa in 2010. The Embassy's cooperation with the Municipality of Arceuil forms an important part of the Embassy's activities in France.

This programme follows on the French Season in South Africa, which included more than 100 events around South Africa in 2012.

South African commissioner-general for the Seasons, Bongani Tembe, said: "The South African Season is a tribute to the struggle for freedom and the choice of reconciliation over racial division as embodied by many South Africans, including its most famous citizen, former President Nelson Mandela. The French can expect a Season rich in terms of magnitude and diversity with the inclusion of many different art forms and genres as well as South Africans renowned in their field and those who are a new generation of artists, thinkers, innovators and scientists."

The Season will offer French citizens a glimpse into the South Africa of today – a flourishing young democracy that is still healing the wounds of past oppression and that is moving forward every day to consolidate its position among emerging countries.

South Africa is the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in the reciprocal Seasons. In line with the Department of Arts and Culture's Mzansi Golden Economy strategy, it aims to raise the profile of the arts, culture and heritage sector within the country

and abroad, in an effort to create jobs, open up new markets and build sustainable livelihoods for those in the creative industries.

Other highlights of this year's programme include:

June – September:

My Joburg exhibition at *La Maison Rouge* in Paris.

September:

Voix d'Afrique du Sud – Opening Day *Festival d'Ile de France*, with, among others, Big Time, Thomas Chauke, Madala Kunene, Simphiwe Dana, Bongeziwe Mabandla and Ray Phiri.

September:

Swan Lake by Dada Masilo at *Theatre du Rond-Point*. The show runs there from 11 September to 6 October, then touring twice in France between September and December 2013.

September:

South African Gastronomy (food and wine week) in Paris.

October:

South African focus at *Festival d'Automne*.

October:

Music and visual arts, Sharp Sharp Joburg at *Gaité Lyrique*.

November:

Contemporary dance, South African focus at *Maison de la Danse* in Lyon.

November:

Performing and visual arts, *So Afrique du Sud at 104*.

December:

Performing and visual arts, South African Focus at *La Villette*. 





President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama, along with daughters Sasha and Malia, stand in former South African President Nelson Mandela's cell as they listen to former prisoner Ahmed Kathrada during their tour of Robben Island Prison, Cape Town, South Africa, 30 June 2013. (Official White House Photo by Pete Souza)

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