



South Africa @work

Newsletter of the South African Consulate General in New York City

Volume 3 Issue 4

October—December 2002

From the Desk of the Consul General

In this issue:

From the Desk of the Consul General	1
Peace in Burundi.....	2
Foreign Minister Zuma ..	3
SOS to the World Concert	4
Wall Street Journal response	5
South Africa to mill maize	6
Rand gains 1.2%	7

Current Exchange Rate:
US\$1.00 = R9.49
December 2002

Produced by the

South African Consulate General
333 East 38th Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Tel: (212) 213-4880
Fax: (212) 213-0102
Email:
sacg@southafrica-newyork.net
Website:
www.southafrica-newyork.net

For South Africa, 2002 was yet another year of bumper harvests in the backdrop of global economic slowdown. We end the year with an exacerbated threat of war that undermines international security.

Despite the odds, we keep adding accolades to make South Africa deliver a better life for all its citizens. This past year, the South African currency regained 30% of its value. It continues to appreciate from its lowest dip of December 2001. The gold price is just as favorable to our economy helping the government's growth projection of 3% to be on target.

Our revenue collection continues to improve putting more resources at the government's disposal for public infrastructure, economic stimuli and social development initiatives.

South Africa's democracy has been growing from strength to strength. The governing party, the ANC (African National Congress), entered into an alliance with the former governing party, and the NNP (New National Party) in the spirit of nation building, unity and giving every South African a stake in the decision making processes in layers of government.

Within the African region, the guns continue to be muzzled. More and more conflicts are re-

solved. We hope the New Year will bode well for the people of the Congo and Burundi and the people of the Ivory Coast will find a culture of democracy and continue dialogue to solve their problems.

In his New Year message to the nation, President Mbeki affirmed this as the second year of the African Century. 2002 saw the launch of the African Union and the NEPAD (New Partnership for African Development) . We hosted major international conferences including the UN WSSD (World Summit on Sustainable Development) and WEF (World Economic Forum) of African Economic Ministers. These are very significant events that will change the lives of many people in Africa towards real economic advancement.

We are hearing less and less rhetoric and slogans on our continent. African leaders are in earnest rolling up their sleeves and engaging in real political and economic infrastructure development.

With all these positives on the one hand, the spectre and threats of war continue to preoccupy our government and the world community. The dialogue on nuclear non-proliferation is taking a new and violent tone that threatens world peace and security. We hope the New Year will bring new reasoning and change



the tone to more rigorous diplomatic footwork and resolutions of this impasse.

In the year 2003 we must escalate dialogue and bring back credibility and respect for diplomacy and dialogue. In this way responsible governments around the world can demonstrate by example that negotiations do triumph over force of arms. We cannot surrender to methods we condemn of others and that ultimately threatens the quality of life we seek to protect for our citizens.

With this message, have a Happy, Peaceful and Prosperous New Year!

Thami X.N. Ngwevela
Consul General

South Africa: Alive with Possibilities!

South Africa: Alive with Possibility. That is the new slogan revealed by Essop Pahad, Minister in the President's Office. Pahad said the slogan was presented to President Mbeki's International Investment Council (IIC) in Durban . "South Africa: Alive with Possibility is the kind of brand name we want to attach to South Africa," Pahad said. He credited Niall Fitzgerald, co-chairman of Unilever Plc, with assisting the International Marketing Council in coming up with the plan. ICC meetings are used as a sounding board for South Africa's economic programs. The IIC discusses perceptions in their countries about South Africa. They advise Mbeki on how he can address these matters. (Pretoria News)

Address by Deputy President Jacob Zuma, Facilitator of the Burundi Ceasefire Negotiations to the UN Security Council on December 4, 2002

Thank you for affording me the opportunity of addressing the United Nations Security Council today. It is indeed an honor and privilege.

I felt it important and prudent to brief the Security Council in pursuance of the common objective of securing peace and stability in the African continent in general, and in Burundi in particular.

The efforts of finding peace in Burundi take place within the context of our overall objective of creating a climate of peace, order, stability and sustainable development on the African continent. We are fully aware that the United Nations shares this vision and mission.

Today's meeting is a follow-up to the visit of the United Nations Security Council delegation to South Africa in April this year. I had indicated to the delegation that I would come to New York to brief the Security Council on progress made with regards to the cease-fire negotiations.

This intention was endorsed by the 19th Great Lakes Regional Summit on Burundi held from the 1st to the 2nd of December. The Heads of State believed it was important that we should keep the Security Council informed and actively involved in the process of cementing peace in the region.

Mr. President, it has been more than two years since I was asked by former South African President Nelson Mandela, the chief mediator in the Burundi conflict, to facilitate cease-fire negotiations between the belligerent parties in Burundi.

There were two armed groups fighting the Burundi government at the time, the National Council for the Defence of Democracy-Forces for the Defence of Democracy (CNDD-FDD) and the Palipehutu Forces for National Liberation (Palipehutu-FNL). Due to infighting, they later split, resulting in four armed movements with the same names but different leaders.

Last year, the facilitation responsibility was expanded when former President Mandela asked President Omar Bongo of Gabon to assist, in order to widen the expertise and capacity. Later on, we requested Tanzania to also help, particularly relating to interaction with the CNDD-FDD of Nkurunziza.

When we last met with the Security Council delegation in South Africa early this year, there was every reason to have mixed feelings about the Burundi peace process. The armed movements and the Transitional Gov-

ernment were far from finding common ground.

Interaction with the armed movements was characterized by the issuing of preconditions and demands, many of which had already been addressed in the Arusha agreement of 2000, and were also being implemented by the transitional government of Burundi.

There was also a sense of not accepting the Arusha agreement, and of seeking to negotiate a new type of agreement outside of Arusha, and an impression by the armed groups that the international community supported their reluctance to negotiate and conclude a cease-fire.

The unequivocal message given to the armed groups by the Security Council delegation, directing them to enter into negotiations immediately and without conditions, eliminated the wrong impression of sympathy held by the armed movements, and the leadership provided by the Security Council in this regard was invaluable.

Given the difficulties we have faced in the past, it is therefore pleasing and encouraging, Mr. President, that we are today meeting with the Security Council in a climate of optimism and hope. Only two days ago, President Pierre Buyoya signed the cease-fire agreement with Pierre Nkurunziza of the CNDD-FDD in Arusha, Tanzania.

On the 7th of October 2002, the CNDD-FDD of Jean Bosco Ndayikengurukiye and the Palipehutu-FNL of Alain Mugabarabona signed a cease-fire agreement with the transitional government. Indeed, these are positive developments as the delay in securing a ceasefire had led continued suffering of the ordinary and innocent people of Burundi.

Mr. President, when the Arusha agreement was signed on the 28th of August 2000, all the signatories and stakeholders understood that it remained incomplete until the cease-fire agreement was concluded. Consequently, this meant that the resources that were pledged for the implementation of the Arusha Agreement by the international community were kept in abeyance until this requirement was fulfilled.

You will recall that at the request of former President Mandela, during the year 2000 in Paris, international donors pledged four hundred and forty million US dollars (\$440 million) in aid to war-weary Burundi, subject to the conclusion of a cease-fire agreement.

The serious and challenging work of implementing the agreements has now begun. The 7th October signatories, President Buyoya as

well as Alain Mugabarabona of Palipehutu-FNL and Jean Bosco Ndayikengurukiye of the CNDD-FDD, have held three meetings already, in Pretoria and Dar es Salaam, to unpack the detail on various implementation issues.

These include the return of former fighters and leaders to Burundi, the participation of the former armed movements in the transitional institutions of the State and Parliament as well as issues relating to the disarmament, demobilization and the building of a new inclusive security apparatus in the country.

With regards to the new signatories, the CNDD-FDD of Pierre Nkurunziza, the agreement will come into force on the 30th of December 2002. The first 14 days from the date of signature will be designated to allow the belligerents to communicate with their rank and file the decision to stop fighting.

In terms of the agreement, the truce or cessation of fighting should enter into force within seventy-two hours of signing. By the 30th of December, the combatants should have commenced their movement towards the assembly areas. The thirty days also allows the parties time to discuss the establishment of implementation structures such as the Joint Monitoring Commission and Joint Liaison Teams.

The agreement also provides for the establishment of an African Mission that will be responsible for the verification and control of the cease-fire. The mission shall set up the organs and machinery required for the control and verification of the cease-fire.

The 19th Summit on Burundi mandated us to assist the parties to work out the implementation details. Another key pending task is the facilitation of the discussion of outstanding political issues, which could not be finalized during negotiations.

These include:

- * The return to constitutional legitimacy
- * Issues relating to post-war management
- * The transitional period and its leaders
- * The welfare of the combatants after the cease-fire
- * The location of the combatants.
- * Issues such as good governance, reconciliation and reconstruction of the country.

In terms of the agreement signed, the negotiation on these issues will not constitute preconditions for the implementation of the cease-fire.

Mr. President, the implementation process is a difficult and involved one that requires the

(Continued on page 6)

National Be Positive Day

Friday the 1st of November was South Africa's second National Be Positive Day. The aim of the day is to challenge all South Africans to cheer up and stand tall. Within this remarkable land there are so many positive aspects to be proud of that – just for one day – South Africans are being asked to focus on the good and spread some real South Africa warmth around.

So, next year on this day, wake up with cheerful thoughts about your country. Challenge yourself to speak only in positive terms, focus on the good around you, smile a lot, be happy, quit moaning and practice random acts of kindness. Do good turns for others and – like the uniquely African concept of “ubuntu” – encourage everyone to radiate local warmth around. Do something good for someone else and your positive blessings will come back to you in countless ways.

National Be Positive Day was born out of discussions between Stephanie Vermeulen – author of “EQ: Emotional Intelligence for Everyone”, and Amanda Cunningham – Public Relations Consultant. Together they believe that by focusing and building upon the positive aspects of our country, our nation will be greatly strengthened.

From the thinking on emotional intelligence (EQ) it is well known that attitude is everything. Says Vermeulen: “We know that we have accomplished here is nothing short of a miracle, but how many focus on our achievements rather than moan about our remaining challenges?” She believes that the whining South Africans are addicted to is the biggest obstacle retarding healthy transformation.

“If South Africa is to grow to the heights that the country is more than capable of, we need to cheer up considerable and together build upon the positives.”

One of the major themes of the day will be to support our own economic future by buying local products. These are clearly marked Proudly South African, so buy them with pride.

The Be Positive logo was developed by brand specialists, Indicate! Penny Orsmond, joint MD says, “Indicate! Embraced the concept of National Be Positive Day because we are sick and tired of people so full of doom and gloom. This is a much needed project and we challenge all South Africans to find reasons to a lot more positive!”

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma

President Thabo Mbeki appointed Dr Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, as the first woman Minister of Foreign Affairs in a democratic South Africa. A medical doctor by training, she was appointed by then President Nelson Mandela as the first Minister of Health after the 1994 democratic elections.

The responsibility is a continuation of decades of life of struggle and sacrifice as an activist in the province of KwaZulu/Natal and rising within the ranks of the student movement to assume the vice-presidency of the then South African Students Organization (SASO) led by the late Steve Biko.

Her activism did not escape the attention of the then apartheid security apparatus which through a sustained campaign of harassment ultimately forced her into exile in the 1970s to join the ranks of that tried and tested national liberation movement, that carried the hope and aspirations of millions of our people, the African National Congress (ANC).

Armed with a Bachelor's degree in Science, with Zoology and Botany as majors, she continued her studies at the University of Bristol while simultaneously serving as the Chairperson of the African National Congress' (ANC) Youth Section in Great Britain between 1977 and 1978 which mobilized the youth in the struggle against apartheid.

Upon graduation in 1978, she became the House Officer, Surgery at the Frenchay Hospital in Bristol for two years, followed by another two-year stint at the Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital in Berkshire.

During this time her steadfast commitment to the ANC saw her elected to the position of Vice Chairperson, Regional Political Committee, Great Britain between 1978 and 1978 and later became its Chairperson from 1988 to 1989. She also found time to complete a post-graduate Diploma in Tropical Child Health at the School of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool in 1986.

Between 1980 and 1985, Dr. Dlamini Zuma was re-deployed by the ANC to Southern Africa where she served as a Pediatric section between 1987 and 1989. During this time, she was also responsible for the medical needs of ANC cadres in that country.

She transferred back to the UK where she was attached to the Washington Hospital's Pediat-

ric Section between 1987 and 1989. During this time, she was also appointed as the Director of the Health Refugee Trust (Heart), Health and Development Organization in England.

She was deployed to the ANC's Health Department in Lusaka, Zambia between 1989 and 1990, where she played a leading role not only in the healthcare of the community in exile, but also made a major contribution to the drafting of post-apartheid health policies.



When the ANC was unbanned in 1990 Dr Dlamini Zuma returned with all other ANC members from exile to help organize the ANC legally inside the country and to prepare for negotiations between the ANC and the apartheid government, which saw her once again playing a leading role in the talks which resulted in the realization of an non racial democracy in South Africa.

In this regard, she was elected a member of the ANC Southern Natal Province Executive Committee while simultaneously serving as a member of the ANC Women's League, ANC Campaigns Committee, ANC Health Committee. Her hard work and commitment to both the political and women's struggle saw her elected to the ANC National Executive Committee (NEC). After the historic first democratic elections in 1994, she was appointed as the Minister of Health.

In a bid to broaden access to health care, establish Primary Health Care as the strategic basis for health and lay the foundation for more affordable and sustainable provision of health care, she piloted the acclaimed free health care for pregnant mothers and children under the age of six. She pioneered comprehensive anti-tobacco legislation addressed HIV/AIDS and campaigned for accessible and affordable medicine for the poor which saw her lock horns with the powerful pharmaceutical companies.

The battle with the pharmaceutical companies was ultimately settled when the companies withdrew their case against the South African Government. This was hailed as a victory not only for South Africa but the poor around the world particularly in the developing world.

Her leadership has also been recognized by multilateral organizations and academic institutions alike. She was the Deputy
(Continued on page 4)

VI&Ps

Visas, Immigration and Passports



A year of great but gradual changes on service delivery

By Johannes Tiba
Consul, Migration

The year 2002 finally came to an end with the same high note that it started with. To Home Affairs it was a year of great but gradual changes on service delivery.

A number of change were implemented in the department on both legal and service delivery side and those changes were as follows: On legal side, an amendment was made on the Birth and Death Registration of 1992 to enable parents to register their children with two surnames—father and mother surname joined together. This was done in pursuance of a number of requests from many parents for such a change.

In June, a new immigration law to replace the Aliens Control Act of 1991 was passed. This law will be implemented early this year. It is hoped that it will cut unnecessary red tape and also assist us in attracting skilled people to South Africa.

The changes implemented to improve service delivery entail an electronic document system. I was introduced to provide on line record system for the department.

Once the system is fully operational and rolled out to all offices, it will be possible to access much needed records from our department, shorten processing time of documents such a full birth certificates and also replace the current microfilm and paper records.

On service delivery side, a first step was taken towards implementation of the HANIS (Home Affairs National Identification System), by populating the new database with new fingerprints of all South Africans. It is hoped that in

(Continued on page 5)

LOOK WHO'S COMING TO MADIBA'S SOS TO THE WORLD CONCERT!

by Melanie Peters, Cape Argus

It could be one of the greatest concerts of all time: more than 20 of the biggest names in music have been invited to perform on Robben Island in February.

This was announced at a gala dinner at Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens, hosted by former president Nelson Mandela to launch the dazzling concert. Dignitaries and celebrities who attended the function included talk-show queen Oprah Winfrey and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

According to one of the sponsors, Diesel clothing, the extraordinary array of musicians who have been invited to perform includes U2, Will Smith, Bruce Springsteen, Janet Jackson, Prince, Barbra Streisand, Bob Dylan, Tina Turner, Stevie Wonder, Eric Clapton, R.E.M, Gloria Estefan, Phil Collins, Yusuf Islam (formerly Cat Stevens), Alicia Keys, Moby, Shakira, Nelly Furtado, Usher, Ricky Martin, Celine Dion, Wyclef Jean, Annie Lennox, Cold Play and Mary J Blige.

Live satellite remotes from Sting, Peter Gabriel, Elton John, Paul Simon,



(Continued from page 3) Minister Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma

Chairperson of UNAIDS in 1995, was inaugurated as the Chancellor of ML Sultan Technikon in Durban in 1996 and has been conferred with honorary Doctor of Laws degrees by the University of Natal in 1995 and the University of Bristol in 1996. The University of Transkei also awarded her an honorary Doctor of Medicine (Honoris Causa) degree in May 1997.

In 1999, President Thabo Mbeki saw it fit to appoint her Minister of Foreign Affairs. In this context, Minister Dlamini Zuma has worked tirelessly, as part of the South African collective, in pursuit of creating a better life and a better world for all.

In pursuance of this objective, she was elected President of the UN World Conference



Craig David, Dave Stewart, Baaba Maal, Johnny Clegg and Angelique Kidjo are also planned.

Other artists still to reply include Madonna, Lenny Kravitz, Linkin Park, Fat Boy Slim, Paul Oakenfold and George Michael.

It is understood Bono, lead singer of U2, and Dave Stewart will be writing a song to honor Mandela for his lifelong commitment to creating a more just and peaceful world.

The SOS To The World concert will be held on February 2 to mark the 20th anniversary of Mandela's departure from Robben Island after 20 years in prison.

February 2 is also a historic date as it was on that day in 1990 that then state president FW de Klerk unbanned liberation organizations such as the ANC.

Cape Town's high society, fitted out in their finest, attended the function and were addressed by Mandela and Oprah. The entertainment included David Kramer and Pieter-Dirk Uys.

(WCAR); Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Minister's Council; President of the Minister's Council for the recently held UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) at which she also led the negotiations on behalf of the President.

Working as part of the OAU collective, she has participated in a number of OAU delegations to help bring about peace, stability, development and prosperity to the African continent. She has also led a number of these initiatives, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Comoros and Lesotho can be mentioned.

Dr. Dlamini Zuma is able to fulfill all her responsibilities primarily because of the unflinching support of her four daughters – Msholozu, Gugu, Thuli and Thuthu.

South African Trivia

Did you know ?

- When Nelson Mandela was inaugurated President in 1994, South Africa was insolvent (liabilities exceeded assets.) Today the Government's deficit is negligible – one of only a handful of countries in this position.
- The South African banking sector has been consistently ranked in the top 10 in terms of competitiveness (IMD Switzerland).
- South Africa is one of only 12 countries, where you can drink water from a tap. Our tap water was found to be the third best quality in the entire world.
- South African wines win international awards every year and we have the longest wine route in the world.
- Nelson Mandela, an international icon of forgiveness, tolerance, and humanity is our favorite son.
- The Kruger Park has the most innovative management of a national park anywhere in the world – and is the world's most profitable game park.
- Eskom is the largest producer of coal-fired electricity in the world and South Africans pay the least for electricity in the world.
- South African Breweries is the second largest brewer in the world and produces over 50% of China's beer!
- Mercedes Benz C Class, BMW 3 Series and VW Golf/Jetta vehicles for all right-hand drive markets throughout the world are produced in South Africa.
- Errol Arendse has dressed Joan Collins.
- The Lion King played to packed houses, two years into its run, in Broadway with music written by Lebo M.
- The Cape Peninsula has more species of plants per hectare than any other area of the world.
- South Africa has the highest bungee jump in the world.
- Charlize Theron continues to dazzle Hollywood. Dave Matthews is also South African.
- The late Dr. Chris Barnard performed the first open heart surgery.
- South Africa has the world's most progressive Constitution.
- Kreepy Kraulies, world's first automatic sweeping cleaner, is a South African invention.

Ambassador Sheila Sisulu's response to the Wall Street Journal



Your report "Islamic Terrorists Have Found a New Home in South Africa" overlooked an important point: the South African government is determined that the only home terrorists find on our soil is behind bars.

Parliament will soon enact sweeping anti-terrorism legislation which will enable us to prosecute anyone we have reason to believe has participated in or in any way facilitated acts of terror, wherever committed. This will complement tough measures already in place against money-laundering.

South Africa stands united with all responsible nations against the scourge of international terrorism. The global reach of the perpetrators of the atrocities of September 11, 2001, Bali and Kenya have demonstrated the need for all of us to unite in our efforts to ensure the safety of our citizens.

South Africa is seamlessly plugged into global financial markets. Our communications and transport infrastructure are on a par with the best in the world. We are blessed with an abundance of precious minerals. We are zealously protective of civil liberties.

These qualities, as your correspondent pointed out, make us an attractive staging area for terrorists and organized crime, but a falsely attractive one.

The same qualities – the sophistication of our economy, the strength of our democratic institutions and our commitment to the rule of law – make us partners in the world's fight against terror.

Sheila Sisulu
AMBASSADOR

Find South Africa's Nine Provinces

N	O	R	T	H	E	R	N	P	R	O	V	I	N	C	E
E	Y	N	L	K	F	H	P	O	E	R	T	B	N	H	G
A	A	E	F	G	H	R	U	U	I	O	P	L	M	Z	A
N	B	S	V	G	J	P	O	I	U	T	G	W	F	D	U
B	N	M	T	L	P	C	D	Q	E	T	Y	T	U	S	T
A	S	D	F	E	F	R	E	E	S	T	A	T	E	R	E
W	E	S	T	E	R	N	C	A	P	E	K	H	J	L	N
W	U	I	O	P	L	N	O	R	T	H	W	E	S	T	G
A	E	S	D	R	T	Y	C	O	K	L	N	M	C	X	R
W	P	U	O	I	S	D	G	A	H	J	N	C	V	E	T
M	A	G	N	A	L	A	M	U	P	M	F	D	Y	I	N
D	F	G	H	T	Y	U	W	E	W	E	H	J	F	K	B
A	Q	W	R	E	P	A	C	N	R	E	H	T	R	O	N
K	W	A	Z	U	L	U	N	A	T	A	L	P	I	E	S

(Continued from page 4)

Visas, Immigration and Passports

the second phase of this project, South Africans will be issued with smart cards that will enable them to obtain social services they need. I will inform you once we have kick started the second phase of the project and also how it will affect you as a South African living abroad. Indeed, in making all these changes, a number of problems were experienced in issu-

ing the documents you requested on time. This problem was so acute in November and December 2002 that we had to request all our clients to be very patient. I thank you all for that. I am very hopeful that in the New Year, there will be improvements in issuing the documents you need on time.

In my last article last year, I informed you all that the old letters of permission that were issued to all holders of dual citizenship before

October 1995 will lapse on November 27, 2002. Kindly note that, those letter will continue to be honored until further notice. All the people who have them are hereby requested not to apply for new letters of permission until a new directive in this regard has been received from the Minister.

In conclusion, I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your cooperation and to wish you a blessed new year.

(Continued from page 2)

strong support of the international community, especially the United Nations. We are aware of the stringent prescripts of the United Nations, including the difficulties of deploying peace-keeping forces where there is no total cease-fire as in Burundi. But we believe that creativity and innovation in terms of looking at the situation would make it possible for the United Nations to become involved.

The 19th Heads of State Summit directed the Palipehutu FNL to enter into negotiations immediately and conclude a cease-fire agreement by the 30th of December or face robust sanctions. We will be interacting with the movement shortly to arrange negotiations.

In addition, the uniqueness of the Burundi agreement has necessitated the provision that combatants should move to assembly areas armed. The weapons will be taken away from them and stored in an armory to which they will have access should the need arise, again a provision unique to Burundi, allowed in order to allay fears. One of the critical tasks of the African Mission will be the monitoring of the movements of the belligerents to the assembly areas with their arms.

We trust that the less than perfect nature of the Burundi cease-fire situation would not stand in the way of UN support, especially given that there are examples in other countries which went through similar circumstances, such as our neighbors Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

We appeal for an understanding of the Burundi problem. Given the nature of the conflict, we were never going to have a straightforward cease-fire agreement.

The process has been complicated by the fact that there is more than one belligerent party, each with divergent demands, and who had to be engaged separately and differently. The Security Council delegation that visited South Africa in April discovered what we were dealing with when the CNDD-FDD of Pierre Nkurunziza refused to meet the Council delegation in the same room as the CNDD-FDD of Jean Bosco.

We believe support of such a unique situation is possible in terms of Chapter 8 of the Charter of the United Nations, which supports the establishment of regional initiatives for the resolution of conflicts, provided such arrangements are consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as well as Chapter 6, which provides for the use of regional initiatives for the resolution of disputes, without an active direct involvement but full support by the UN.

The African Mission and other structures to be set up will require the support of the United Nations apparatus to ensure success.

Other areas of UN support that we will soon be asking for include training, integration support, and other humanitarian assistance par-

ticularly for returning combatants, especially those who cannot be integrated into the security forces.

Allow me at this juncture, Mr. President, to sincerely thank the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kofi Annan, and the UN Security Council for unwavering support provided so far. We are here today because we know we can count on your continued support.

We must also record our gratitude for the assistance provided by the United Nations in providing military experts who worked with South African and Tanzanian military experts in drafting the cease-fire agreement discussed and signed by the belligerent parties. The contribution of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Burundi, Ambassador Berhanu Dinka, is also extremely valuable to us.

I must also use this opportunity to thank the Heads of State of the Great Lakes region for their continued support to the process. I also wish to single out President Yoweri of Uganda, the Chairperson of the Regional Initiative on Burundi, for his unwavering support to the facilitation team.

Since its launch, the African Union has also played a critical role in the Burundi peace process alongside the UN. The AU participates actively through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Ambassador Mamadou Bah.

In addition, the Chairperson of the African Union, President Thabo Mbeki of South Africa, has taken a hands-on approach to conflict resolution in the Great Lakes region and we value his contribution to the process, not least by allowing his deputy to spend so much time on Burundi matters!

Mr. President, once again, thank you for allowing me this honor to interact with the Security Council today. We have come a long way with the Burundi peace process, and know that we cannot achieve the results we seek if we work alone. We need the wholehearted support of the international community.

We are convinced that peace will be sustained, for we have experience in that regard. Many conflict analysts initially thought the Pretoria agreement between Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo would be impossible to implement, and within deadline, Rwanda left the DRC.

Many others thought the Arusha agreement would not be concluded in 2000 and it was, and they thought there would never be a transitional government in Burundi, and it was installed in November last year. This shows that all that is required is the determination to succeed.

Burundi is now poised for peace, and we hope we can count on the international community to invest in that peace, and ensure that we eliminate conflict once and for all in Burundi.

I thank you.

South Africa to mill maize for food program

The National Milling Chamber has agreed to mill genetically modified maize in hold at Durban harbor. It has committed South Africa to mill 600,000 tons of maize destined for hunger-stricken nations in the region at the country's own cost. President Thabo Mbeki made the offer to other Southern African Development Community (SADC) leaders in Luanda. Only 60,000 tons of maize are currently on hold in the Durban port, but the milling commitment refers to other emergency food aid bound for the region, which is to be distributed by the United Nations World Food Program. The deal between government and the milling chamber will see no cash changing hands. Millers will recover their costs of milling by retaining the by-product of maize processing, which would then be sold off as animal feed. Jannie de Villiers, executive director of the milling chamber said it was "comfortable" with the deal struck with government. He said gristing the process of retaining the by-product was a common practice in the industry. Millers would not incur transport costs, with government responsible for delivering the raw product to the mills and transporting the finished product. Five dedicated mills in Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Free State would be used to process the genetically modified maize to prevent it from mixing with ordinary varieties. The maize was donated by the US and is destined for Zimbabwe, Swaziland and Lesotho. Both Zimbabwe and Lesotho have raised concerns about accepting genetically modified maize unless it was processed, for fear that seeds may be planted. De Villiers said the milling industry had an excess capacity to mill up to 13500 tons a month and could begin milling the maize on hold in Durban within weeks. The milling chamber would meet with the World Food Program this week to discuss outstanding issues such as fortifying the processed maize with additives a standard practice but which would lead to added costs. The agriculture department described the meeting with the milling chamber as a "healthy" one and the deal reached as a "win for everyone."



South Africa tops competitors

South Africa has emerged unscathed from the post-September 11 tourism slowdown, with foreign tourist arrivals increasing 7.2% in the first seven months compared with last year. Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Valli Moosa says South Africa remained “one of the only tourism growth markets in the world” and this year would be a “bumper year” for tourism. The industry had predicted a 0.3% growth for the period. Tourist arrivals climbed 236,314 to 5 million for the year up to July. Travelers from Europe increased 16.2% while the UK remained the biggest growth market with tourist arrivals rising 19.4% compared with last year.

oOo



“Cape Town Tops in the World” - BBC

Cape Town is the top city on the list of the 50 places that people have to see in their lifetime, and fifth overall on the list of holiday destinations worldwide.

The list was compiled after the producers of the highly reputed British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) *Holiday Program* asked about nine million viewers to vote for the 50 best holiday destinations in the world. More than 20,000 viewers took part.

Cape Town beat cities such as Sydney, Paris, New York, Las Vegas, Venice and Rome.

The first four best holiday destinations were taken by the Grand Canyon in the US, the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, Disney World in Florida and South Island in New Zealand.

The British list was not for broadcast only BBC1 but also would be shown on the BBC-World Wide satellite service and the Discovery Channel.

South Africa's US-listed groups surge 53% this year — Rand gains 1.2% hits R9.15 to dollar

With both the rand and the JSE Securities Exchange SA outperforming the rest of the world in a buoyant year, South African companies listed in the US have followed suite, rocketing up by more than 50% this year while other US stocks flounder.

In dollar terms, the JSE has produced returns more than double that of any other country this year, while the rand has clawed back nearly 30% of its value. Yesterday saw another staunch performance from the currency, with the rand gaining 1.2% to reach R9.15 to the dollar in late trade.

The Bank of New York index of South African companies listed in the US shows their performance to have boomed by 53.7% this year, in sharp contrast to the 27% fall in the bank's overall composite index and an even more pronounced 34.7% fall in its emerging markets index. The bank sent this information to more than 40,000 brokers and investors who get its monthly investor updates, with a glowing profile of South African under the headline “South Africa, always a paradox, soars while global markets slump”. The bank is the oldest in the US and the biggest issuer of American depository receipts, which enable US investors to purchase equities of non-US companies. It has presence in 26 countries.

Anthony Moro, Bank of New York vice president, says that seven South African companies listed in the US had “outperformed all other country indexes” as a foreign sentiment sweetened towards South Africa. Moro said that as a consequence foreign investors were now looking specifically to invest in South African companies. “There is a strong sentiment towards South Africa at present. There is a perception that the rand has stabilized and that South Africa is doing well overall,” he said.

This can only be good news for South Africa. The United Nations has branded South Africa as an underperforming country when it comes to attracting foreign direct investment (FDI). Last year, FDI inflows into South Africa amounted to about \$7bn.

Moro said that although emerging markets companies listed in the US had done relatively well compared with firms from developed countries, South Africa was leading the charge.

The renewed interest in gold has been especially positive for the Wall Street-listed South African gold giants AngloGold, Harmony Gold, GoldFields, Randgold and Durban Roodepoort Deep.

The 53% boom would have been even more pronounced were it not for a mid-year dip in the South African index caused by international investors selling mining stocks after being spooked by proposals contained in a draft mining empowerment charter.

Source: *The Business Day*, 05 December 2002

Government and business to discuss building investor confidence in South Africa

Government and big business have decided to hold a crucial two-day summit to discuss issues of confidence and investment in South Africa in a bid to clear the way for the Growth and Development Summit early next year. This emerged after a two-hour meeting between President Thabo Mbeki, his economics cabinet team and the Big Business Working Group, which consists of some of South Africa's top industrialists and financiers. Significantly, the heads of the three South African companies listed in London, Tony Trahar of Anglo American, SAB Miller CEO Graham Mackay and Jim Sutcliffe of Old Mutual attended. No formal details of the meetings between Mbeki and the business leaders emerge. However, New Africa Investments Limited CEO Saki Macozoma said business made a presentation on “major issue, being how to build confidence in the South African economy and South African society”. We have to find ways in which there can be better communication with the international community on the processes taking place in the country that enable people as they go around selling South Africa to be able to respond,” he said. Macozoma said it was agreed that at the two-day meeting these issues of confidence would be discussed in depth “so that we can agree what kind of actions can be taken to deal with those issue that have the potential to undermine confidence in the economy”.

When a draft of the charter from the minerals and energy department was released earlier this year, its proposals were so dramatic that they wiped billions of rand off the values of South African mining companies and badly damaged confidence in South Africa hugely important in financing investment. Government was taken by surprise by the furious market reaction to the draft, which it was at pains to explain had been drafted by a junior official and which, anyway, it had not leaked. It moved swiftly to bring out a final and more reasoned charter, which has local mining industry support.

South African Business Council of Pennsylvania



The South African Business Council of Pennsylvania (SABC) was launched on December 21, 2002 at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia.

The Council promotes South Africa as a destination for foreign direct investment by Pennsylvania

businesses and individual investors, and provides investor facilitation services to incoming investors. **Mr. Wendell Holland**, a retired judge and former Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, is currently chairperson of South African Business Council of Pennsylvania.

For more information about the South African Business Council of Pennsylvania, please call (215) 665-3282 or visit www.sabc-pa.org.

DMEA briefs American investors

Anglogold's CEO Bobby Godsell and Barry Davidson, executive chairman of Anglo Platinum, the world's leading producer of platinum group metals, briefed investors in November 2002 on what the South African government's black empowerment policies mean for US investors.

The executives were joined by, among others, senior South African government officials, including the Director General of Minerals and Energy Affairs Mr Sibongile Nogxina and Finance Director General Maria Ramos, plus the general secretary of the South African mineworkers union, the CEO of the chamber of mines, the chairwoman of the South African Mining Development Association, which represents empowerment mining companies, and the top mining analyst from INVESTEC.

The South African government has recently adopted legislation to transfer ownership of mineral rights from private hands to the state which will then lease them to mining companies. This puts South African practice in line with that of much of the rest of the world. At the same time, government and industry have agreed on a charter to increase the proportion of mining assets controlled by members of the majority population.

The briefing was attended by major investment companies in New York and Boston.

Harmony listed at the New York Stock Exchange



South Africa's third-largest gold miner Harmony Gold began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on November 27, 2002, joining fellow miner Gold Fields.

Harmony, whose American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) already trade on the U.S. Nasdaq trades on the NYSE under the ticker symbol HMY.

Harmony is the world's fifth largest gold producer, with an output of 2.7 million ounces in the year to June. It sees production rising to 3.1 million ounces in the 2003 financial year.

Gold Fields, South Africa's second largest gold miner, made its debut on the NYSE in May, joining pulp and paper firm Sappi.

World Action Campaign to Stop AIDS

America's World Action Campaign to Stop AIDS will host a concert at Radio City Music Hall on May 5, 2003 as the companion to the star-studded event South African President Nelson Mandela is hosting in Cape Town, South Africa on February 2, 2003.

Nelson Mandela, UN Secretary General Kofi Annan, former President Bill Clinton and Whoopi Goldberg will be on hand.

Exhibition: Body and the Archive

Artists Space
38 Greene Street, 3rd Floor
New York City
18 January through 22 February 2003

A pioneer in the alternative space movement, Artists Space was founded in 1972 as a non-profit institution supporting unaffiliated contemporary artists working in the visual arts, including the media of video, performance, architecture and design.

The mission of Artists Space is to encourage diversity and experimentation in the arts, to provide an exhibition space for untried art and artists, and to foster an appreciation for the

role that artists play in our community as reporters, provocateurs, commentators, and peers. In its twenty-five year history, Artists Space has presented the work of over 5,000 emerging artists.

Body and the Archive will feature the works of Kay Hassan, Senzeni Marasela, Zwelethu Mthethwa, Hentie van der Merwe. This group show references an essay by Alan Sekula of the same name as its framework for addressing the photographic archive in the context of South Africa.

The artists represented in Body and the Archive are engaged with either literal appropriation of archival material or a kind of metaphoric negotiation of the classification of subjects that the archive maintains. The artists produce various brands of photographic portraiture and anti-portraiture in an effort to challenge and defeat the archive. They often explore and locate new ways to reconstruct the subject by reinventing or negating the colonial archive by means of subversion and refusal.

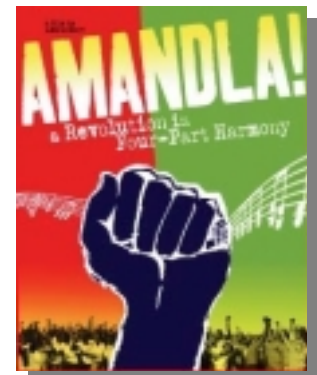
For more information about the exhibit, please contact Artists Space at tel: (212) 226-3970, fax: (212) 966-1434.

Careers in Africa Summit

10—11 May 2002
London

Global Career Company will be running a "Career in Africa" Recruitment Summit on the 10th and 11th of May 2003 in London. At the event, there will be 15-20 multinational corporations looking to recruit graduates and professionals into their African operations, across a wide variety of functions. All candidates that apply will be pre-screened against the company profiles and selected to attend accordingly. Those that receive invitations can potentially receive up to 20 pre-scheduled interviews with the participating companies.

In order to apply to the summit, candidates should fill out the 15-minute, online application form at www.careersin africa.com.



Opens 19 February 2003