FOREWORD

It gives me great pleasure to present the APRM Country Review Report and the National Programme of Action of the Republic of South Africa. This is the fifth in the series and the second under my stewardship as the Chairperson of the APR Forum.

South Africa is the economic powerhouse of Africa and one of the five initiating countries of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) to implement the African Peer Review Mechanism. Having voluntarily acceded to the APRM in March 2003 in Abuja, Nigeria, the Country embarked on the onerous task of preparing its self-assessment report. Following the conclusion of the self-assessment process, the Country Review Mission was conducted from 9 to 25 July 2006, and this culminated in the Peer Review at the APR Forum Summit in Accra, Ghana, on 1 July 2007. It is a historical achievement and I once again congratulate His Excellency Thabo Mbeki, on his successful navigation through this all-embracing and very intensive process.

As indicated in the report, the transformation that South Africa has undergone since its democratic transition in 1994 is nothing short of a miracle. The democratically elected governments led by the African National Congress (ANC) have managed to create a stable and peaceful political regime with an exemplary record of civil liberties and political freedoms. Economic policy has been conducted in an equally exemplary manner, with South Africa turning itself into one of the two emerging markets in Africa. The main challenge ahead consists of sustaining the momentum of the peer-review process through the successful implementation of the Programme of Action arising from the exercise. The Forum will maintain sustained interest in the implementation process and receive Annual Progress Reports thereon.

It is noteworthy that Africa’s position today is quite different from that of the past decade. There is encouraging economic turnaround with progress in macroeconomic stabilisation in many countries. This reflects the implementation of sound economic policies, a move towards rules-based institutions, and participatory forms of government that foster consensus between the state and civil society.

But this progress—welcome as it is—has remained too modest to make impact on the continent’s pervasive poverty. Investment has remained subdued, limiting the efforts to diversify economic structures and accelerate human development. Further, a number of countries have only recently emerged from civil wars that have severely hampered development efforts, while a few are still conflict ridden. At the same time, globalisation has raised the stakes by offering greater opportunities for faster economic growth while significantly raising the risk of marginalisation for those countries that fail to integrate into the global economy.

Harnessing Africa’s immense potential is thus a global priority for the 21st century. Our common challenge is to build the future on accelerated development and shared growth through reduced
unemployment, higher living standards, less poverty and deprivation and a redistribution of wealth and income in favour of the poor. The African Union, with its vision of economic integration across the continent and its African Peer Review Mechanism will surely play increasingly pivotal role to bring about this transformation.

The APRM is a bold and unique African-owned initiative designed to ensure that the policies and practices of participating countries conform to the agreed political, economic and corporate governance values, codes and standards contained in the NEPAD Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance. It aims to set in motion a strategic re-orientation towards the validation of universal as well as African values of governance and to accelerate the process of national growth and development, intra-African cooperation and integration. The APRM is becoming a prime mover of African renaissance and the centrepiece of the NEPAD process for the socio-economic development of Africa.

As an instrument for peer learning and experience sharing, the APRM should not be construed as a scorecard of a pass or fail nature, or as a new conditionality for donor assistance. It should rather be viewed as an instrument for improving governance and building consensus amongst all stakeholders for development within a State, while sharing best practices and problem-solving techniques across States.

At this juncture, I would like to thank the Government and People of the Republic of South Africa and the other countries participating in the APRM, for their demonstration of determination and commitment that enabled us to arrive at this stage of implementation of the mechanism as a whole. I am extending the same gratitude to my peers in the APR Forum – for their invaluable contribution to the success of the review. This Report owes much to the commitment and dedication of the seven-member APR Panel of Eminent Persons and the APRM Secretariat. Finally, I thank the Team involved in the preparation of the Report, which the indefatigable Prof. Adebayo Adedeji led tirelessly and energetically, for investing their time and effort generously in conducting the studies and writing the report which constituted the basis of the peer-review of Africa’s economic power house – the Republic of South Africa.

HIS EXCELLENCY MELES ZENAWI
Chairperson, APR Forum
COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM (APRM) AND APR PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS

APRM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES
As of September 2007, the following are the APRM Participating Countries:

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

APR PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS

Prof. Dorothy Njeuma, from Cameroon, representing Central Africa (Chairperson)

Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, CFR, from Nigeria, representing Western Africa (Member, leading the South African Review Process)

Prof. Mohammed Seghir Babés, from Algeria, representing Northern Africa (Member)

Amb. Bethuel Kiplagat, from Kenya, representing Eastern Africa (Member)

Dr Graça Machel, from Mozambique, representing Southern Africa (Member)

Mme. Marie-Angélique Savané, from Senegal, representing Western Africa (Member)

Dr Chris Stals, from South Africa, representing Southern Africa (Member)

APR SECRETARIAT

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The APR Panel of Eminent Persons is proud to present the Country Review Report on South Africa.

It is commendable that although South Africa was the eighth country in which the review process was inaugurated, it is the fifth to reach this stage, thus overtaking some of its peers. The APR Panel therefore expresses its appreciation for the efforts South Africa has made to adhere to the recommended timelines for the country review process. In this respect, the APR Panel commends His Excellency President Thabo Mbeki, for his commitment to the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and APRM processes at both national and continental level. The APR Panel wishes to put on record its appreciation of President Mbeki’s tireless commitment to promoting peace and security on the continent and the key role played by South Africa in hosting the NEPAD and APR Secretariats.

Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic (CFR) of Nigeria, led the South African peer review process with the diligence and dedication that have distinguished his career to date. The high esteem with which he is regarded by many, both on the continent and internationally, facilitated the assembly of a team of personalities, each eminent in their own right and with enviable credentials and glowing track records, to undertake the review of South Africa. The team included Prof. Amos Sawyer, former President of the Interim Government of Liberia; Dr Babacar Ndiaye, former President of the African Development Bank (AfDB); Prof. Peter Anyang’ Nyong’o, former Minister of Planning and National Development, Kenya; Prof. Mbaya Kankwenda, former United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in many countries; and Professors Francis Chigunta, Julia Duany, Adebayo Ogunlesi and Roland Ubogu. The APR Panel acknowledges the invaluable contribution made by each of these distinguished persons.

The APR Panel also thanks the indefatigable South African APRM Focal Point and Chairperson of the South Africa APRM National Governing Council (NGC), Honourable Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi and her staff, as well as the members of the NGC, chairpersons and members of the APRM Provincial Governing Councils, community development workers and all stakeholders in South Africa for their tireless effort in ensuring such rapid progress in making preparations for the review process.

Special mention must also be made of the contribution made by designated strategic partners of the APRM: the AfDB, the UNDP’s Regional Bureau for Africa, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), who have continued to provide support to the APRM in various ways since its inception. This support could not have been sustained without the personal commitment espoused by their respective heads: Messrs Donald Kaberuka, Gilbert Fossou Houngbo and Abdoullie Janneh. Representatives of these institutions participated in the Country Review Mission (CRM) and made valuable contributions to the finalisation of the Report. In this regard, the APR
Panel expresses its appreciation to Mr Charles Muthuthi (AfDB), Prof. Ahmed Mohiddin (UNDP), and Dr Bartholomew Armah, Dr Kojo Busia and Prof. Emmanuel Nnadozie, all of UNECA.

The APR Panel acknowledges the constant support provided by the APR Secretariat under the leadership of the Executive Director, Dr Bernard Kouassi. The following APR Secretariat staff provided backstopping assistance to the South African country review process and participated in the finalisation of the Report: Afeikhena Jerome, Evelynne Change, Nana Boateng, Eunice Kamwendo-Chantedza, Dalmar Jama, Ferdinand Katendeke, Rachel Mukumunana and Owusu Attah.

Finally, the APR Panel is grateful to all those who took the initiative in explaining and popularising the APRM in South Africa. In this respect, mention should be made of the role played by the South African media, non-governmental organisations and various civil society organisations. South Africa is indeed fortunate to have a vibrant civil society, which is fundamental to the functioning of a young democracy.

**MEMBERS OF THE PANEL OF EMINENT PERSONS**

Prof. Dorothy Njeuma (Chairperson)

Prof. Adebayo Adefediji, CFR, Lead Panel Member for the South African Review Process

Prof. Mohammed Seghir Babés

Amb. Bethuel Kiplagat

Dr Graça Machel

Mme. Marie-Angélique Savané

Dr Chris Stals
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POLITICAL MAP OF SOUTH AFRICA

Source: Statistics South Africa.
COUNTRY FACT SHEET

Location: Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the African continent. Border countries: Botswana 1840 km, Lesotho 909 km, Mozambique 491 km, Namibia 967 km, Swaziland 430 km, Zimbabwe 225 km.

Area: Total: 1 219 912 sq. km.
Land: 1 219 912 sq. km.

Female (51 per cent); male (49 per cent).
African 79.5 per cent; white 9.2 per cent; coloured 8.8 per cent; Indian/Asian 2.5 per cent.

Capitals: Cape Town (legislative); Pretoria (administrative) and Bloemfontein (judicial).

Land use: Arable land: 12.1 per cent; permanent crops: 0.79 per cent; others: 87.11 per cent (2005).

Independence: 31 May 1910 (from the United Kingdom); South Africa became a republic in 1961 following a referendum in October 1960.

Constitution: 10 December 1996; certified by the Constitutional Court on 4 December 1996; signed by the then President Nelson Mandela on 10 December 1996; entered into force on 3 February 1997.

Legal system: Based on Roman-Dutch law and the 1996 Constitution.

Political governance: Elections: The President is elected by the National Assembly for a five-year term and is eligible for a second term.

Elections were last held on 24 April 2004; the next one is to be held in April 2009.

Head of State: President Thabo Mbeki, elected first in 1999 and re-elected in 2004.

Electoral system: List system with proportional representation based on universal adult suffrage.

Macroeconomic indicators: Total GDP: R1560 billion at current prices (2005/06).
GDP per capital: R33.253 at current prices (2005/06).
Real GDP growth: 4.9 per cent (2005/06).
Inflation Consumer Price Index: 4 per cent annual average (2005/06).
Unemployment rate: 26.7 per cent in September 2005.
Budget deficit: 0.5 per cent of GDP (2005/06).
Trade: 
Main imports: Machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals, oil.
Main exports: Gold, diamonds, metal, metal products, foods, pulp, paper.
Major export partners: UK 10.9 per cent, USA 9.3 per cent, Japan 8.5 per cent, Germany 6.4 per cent, China 5.3 per cent, Italy 4.5 per cent (2005).
Major import partners: Germany 15.2 per cent, USA 7.1 per cent, UK 7 per cent, China 7 per cent, Saudi Arabia 6 per cent, Japan 6 per cent, Iran 5.4 per cent and France 4.4 per cent (2005).


Sources: Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.
## Social Indicators

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Human Development Index</td>
<td>0.653 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development Index ranking</td>
<td>121/177 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>47 years (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (percentage for 15 years and above)</td>
<td>82.4 per cent (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross enrolment rate (combined)</td>
<td>77 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population with sustained access to improved water source</td>
<td>88 per cent (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total births per woman (2000-2005)</td>
<td>2.8 children (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health expenditure (percentage of GDP)</td>
<td>5.2 per cent (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV prevalence (percentage for 15 to 49 years of age)</td>
<td>18.8 per cent (2005)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>53 (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 5 infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>67 (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)</td>
<td>150 (2004)</td>
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## Provincial Statistical Data

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<tr>
<td>Western Cape Cape Town</td>
<td>4 745 500 (10.0%)</td>
<td>129 370 (10.6%)</td>
<td>R119.41 bn (14.4%)</td>
<td>R42 884</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>92.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Cape Bisho</td>
<td>7 051 500 (14.6%)</td>
<td>169 580 (13.9%)</td>
<td>R112.91 bn (8.1%)</td>
<td>R16 038</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KwaZulu-Natal Ulundi/Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>9 731 800 (20.5%)</td>
<td>92 100 (7.6%)</td>
<td>R231.62 bn (16.7%)</td>
<td>R24 004</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>97.7</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>62.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Cape Kimberley</td>
<td>910 100 (1.9%)</td>
<td>361 830 (29.7%)</td>
<td>R30.09 bn (2.2%)</td>
<td>R33 430</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>86.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Free State Bloemfontein</td>
<td>2 958 800 (6.2%)</td>
<td>129 480 (10.6%)</td>
<td>R75.89 bn (5.5%)</td>
<td>R25 704</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>88.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>North-West Mafikeng</td>
<td>3 858 200 (8.1%)</td>
<td>116 320 (9.5%)</td>
<td>R87.13 bn (6.3%)</td>
<td>R16 523</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>84.6</td>
<td>60.5</td>
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<td>Gauteng Johannesburg</td>
<td>9 211 200 (19.4%)</td>
<td>17 010 (1.4%)</td>
<td>R462.04 bn (33.3%)</td>
<td>R51 224</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>89.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mpumalanga Nelspruit</td>
<td>3 252 500 (6.9%)</td>
<td>79 490 (6.5%)</td>
<td>R94.45 bn (6.8%)</td>
<td>R29 332</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>97.8</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>67.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limpopo Polokwane</td>
<td>5 670 800 (12.0%)</td>
<td>123 910 (10.2%)</td>
<td>R93.19 bn (6.7%)</td>
<td>R16 523</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>82.4</td>
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Source: Compiled from data provided by Statistics South Africa.
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CIPRO  |  Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office
CMA    |  Common Monetary Area
CODESA |  Convention for a Democratic South Africa
COSATU |  Congress of South African Trade Unions
CPI    |  Consumer Price Index
CPIX   |  Consumer Price Index excluding interest rates on mortgage bonds
CPPP   |  Community Public-Private Partnership
CRM    |  Country Review Mission
CSAR   |  Country Self-Assessment Report
CSI    |  Corporate Social Investment
CSM    |  Country Support Mission
CSO    |  Civil Society Organisation
CSR    |  Corporate Social Responsibility
CSSDCA | Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa
DBSA   |  Development Bank of Southern Africa
DCM    |  Development Capital Market
DEAT   |  Department of Environment and Tourism
DFI    |  Development Finance Institution
DPLG   |  Department of Provincial and Local Government
DPSA   |  Department of Public Service and Administration
DTI    |  Department of Trade and Industry
EASSy  |  Eastern Africa Submarine Cable System
ECA    |  Environment Conservation Act
ECSAFA |  Eastern, Central and Southern African Federation of Accountants
ECOSOCC|  Economic, Social and Cultural Council
EEA    |  Employment Equity Act
EIA    |  Environmental Impact Assessment
EPWP   |  Expanded Public Works Programme
ESAAMLG|  Eastern and Southern African Anti-Money Laundering Group
EU     |  European Union
FATF   |  Financial Action Task Force
FBO    |  Faith-Based Organisation
FDI    |  Foreign Direct Investment
FET    |  Further Education and Training
FFC    |  Financial and Fiscal Commission
FICA   |  Financial Intelligence Centre Act
FIFA  Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FRC  Financial Reporting Council
FSB  Financial Services Board
GAAP  Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
GAMAP  Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GCIS  Government Communication and Information System
GDDS  General Data Dissemination Standards
GDP  Gross Domestic Product
GEAR  Growth, Employment and Redistribution
GIR  Gross International Reserves
GNI  Gross National Income
GRAP  Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
GRI  Global Reporting Initiative
HIV  Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HSGIC  Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee
HSRC  Human Sciences Research Council
IAIS  International Association of Insurance Supervisors
IAS  International Accounting Standards
IASB  International Accounting Standards Board
ICD  Independent Complaints Directorate
ICT  Information and Communication Technology
IDASA  Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IDC  Industrial Development Corporation
IDP  Integrated Development Planning
IEC  Independent Electoral Commission
IERI  Institute for Economic Research on Innovation
IFP  Inkatha Freedom Party
IFRS  International Financial Reporting Standards
IJR  Institute for Justice and Reconciliation
IKS  Indigenous Knowledge System
ILO  International Labour Organisation
IMF  International Monetary Fund
IMFO  Institute for Municipal Finance Officers
IoD  Institute of Directors
IOSCO  International Organisation of Securities Commissions
IPO  Initial Public Offering
IRBA  Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors
JIPSA | Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition
--- | ---
JSC | Judicial Services Commission
JSE | JSE Securities Exchange (formerly the Johannesburg Stock Exchange)
LGBTIs | Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans-gendered and Inter-sex People
MCB | Ministerial Committee on the Budget
MDG | Millennium Development Goal
MEC | Member of the Executive Council
MFMA | Municipal Finance Management Act
MINMEC | Ministers and Members of the Executive Councils of Provinces
MNC | Multinational Company
MOU | Memorandum of Understanding
MPC | Monetary Policy Committee
MPCC | Multi-Purpose Community Centre
MPs | Members of Parliament
MRC | Medical Research Council of South Africa
MTEC | Medium-Term Expenditure Committee
MTEF | Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NACTU | National Council of Trade Unions
NAMAC | National Manufacturing Advice Centre
NBI | National Business Initiative
NCOP | National Council of Provinces
NCPS | National Crime Prevention Strategy
NDA | National Development Agency
NEDLAC | National Economic Development and Labour Council
NEF | National Empowerment Fund
NEMA | National Environmental Management Act
NEPAD | New Partnership for Africa’s Development
NGC | National Governing Council
NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation
NISSC | National Intersectoral Steering Committee
NP | National Party
NPA | National Prosecuting Authority
NPOA | National Programme of Action
NPS | National Payment System
NSDP | National Spatial Development Perspective
NSF | National Skills Fund
NWC | National Women’s Coalition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organisation of African Unity</td>
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<tr>
<td>ODAC</td>
<td>Open Democracy Advice Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORC</td>
<td>Office on the Rights of the Child</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSCI</td>
<td>Objectives, Standards, Criteria and Indicators (of the APRM)</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSW</td>
<td>Office in the Presidency on the Status of Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAAB</td>
<td>Public Accountants’ and Auditors’ Board</td>
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<td>PAC</td>
<td>Pan Africanist Congress of Azania</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAIA</td>
<td>Promotion of Access to Information Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>PES</td>
<td>Provincial Equitable Share</td>
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<tr>
<td>PFMA</td>
<td>Public Finance Management Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>PGA</td>
<td>Professional Golfers Association of America</td>
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<tr>
<td>PGC</td>
<td>Provincial Governing Council</td>
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<td>PGDS</td>
<td>Provincial Growth and Development Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMDS</td>
<td>Performance Management Development Systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>POCA</td>
<td>Prevention of Organised Crime Act</td>
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<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnership</td>
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<td>PSC</td>
<td>Public Service Commission</td>
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<td>PTA</td>
<td>Parent-Teacher Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>RDP</td>
<td>Reconstruction and Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>RISDP</td>
<td>Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROSC</td>
<td>Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes</td>
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<tr>
<td>SACC</td>
<td>South African Council of Churches</td>
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<td>SACP</td>
<td>South African Communist Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>SACU</td>
<td>Southern African Customs Union</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SAFEX</td>
<td>South African Futures Exchange</td>
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<td>SAGDA</td>
<td>South African Graduate Development Association</td>
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<td>SAHRC</td>
<td>South African Human Rights Commission</td>
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<td>SAICA</td>
<td>South African Institute of Chartered Accountants</td>
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<td>SAIIA</td>
<td>South African Institute for International Affairs</td>
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<td>SAMDI</td>
<td>South African Management Development Institute</td>
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<td>SAMOS</td>
<td>South African Multiple Option Settlement</td>
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<td>SANCO</td>
<td>South African National Civic Organisation</td>
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<td>SANGOCO</td>
<td>South African National NGO Coalition</td>
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<td>SAPS</td>
<td>South African Police Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>SARB</td>
<td>South African Reserve Bank</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SARPN  Southern African Regional Poverty Network
SARS  South African Revenue Service
SASCO  South African Students Congress
SASIX  South African Social Investment Exchange
SATAWU  South African Transport and Allied Workers Union
SAYC  South African Youth Council
SCOPA  Standing Committee on Public Accounts
SDI  Spatial Development Initiative
SEC  Securities and Exchange Commission
SEDA  Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA  Sector Education and Training Authority
SME  Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME  Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise
SOE  State-Owned Enterprise
SRI  Socially Responsible Investment
SRP  Securities Regulation Panel
SSA  Securities Services Act
StatsSA  Statistics South Africa
STD  Sexually Transmitted Disease
STRATE  Share Transactions Totally Electronic
TBL  Triple Bottom Line
TDCA  Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement
TEUP  Thuthuka Education Upliftment Project
TRC  Truth and Reconciliation Commission
TSA  Technical Support Agency
UK  United Kingdom
UN  United Nations
UNAIDS  Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNDP  United Nations Development Programme
UNECA  United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
USA  United States of America
VCM  Venture Capital Market
WHO  World Health Organisation
WSSD  World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO  World Trade Organisation
SOUTH AFRICAN ACTS REFERRED TO

Adult Basic Education and Training Act, Act 52 of 2000
Auditing Profession Act, Act 26 of 2005
Bantu Authorities Act, Act 68 of 1951
Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Act 75 of 1997
Basic Conditions of Employment Amendment Act, Act 11 of 2002
Biodiversity Act (see National Environmental Management)
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, Act 53 of 2003
Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Act, Act 92 of 1996
Choice on Termination of Pregnancy Amendment Act, Act 38 of 2004
Close Corporations Act, Act 69 of 1984
Close Corporations Amendment Act, Act 25 of 2005
Collective Investment Schemes Act, Act 45 of 2002
Commission on Gender Equality Act, Act 39 of 1996
Communal Land Rights Act, Act 11 of 2004
Companies Act, Act 61 of 1973
Companies Amendment Act, Act 20 of 2004
Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act, Act 130 of 1993
Competition Act, Act 89 of 1998
Competition Amendment Act, Act 35 of 1999
Conciliation Act, Act 28 of 1956
Consumer Protection Bill
Cooperatives Act, Act 14 of 2005
Credit Agreements Act, Act 75 of 1980
Criminal Law Amendment Act, Act 105 of 1997
Criminal Procedure Second Amendment Act, Act 62 of 2001
Development Land and Trust Act, Act 18 of 1936
Domestic Violence Act, Act 116 of 1998
Employment Equity Act, Act 55 of 1998
Environment Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989
Environment Conservation Amendment Act, Act 50 of 2003
Executive Members’ Ethics Act, Act 82 of 1998
Financial Intelligence Centre Act, Act 38 of 2001
Foreign Military Assistance Act, Act 15 of 1998
Further Education and Training Act, Act 98 of 1998
Insider Trading Act, Act 135 of 1998
Insolvency Act, Act 24 of 1936
Insolvency Amendment Act, Act 33 of 2002
Judicial Service Commission Act, Act 9 of 1994
Labour Relations Act, Act 28 of 1956
Labour Relations Act, Act 66 of 1995
Labour Relations Amendment Act, Act 12 of 2002
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003
Local Government: Municipal Structures Amendment Act, Act 33 of 2000
Local Government: Municipal Systems Amendment Act, Act 44 of 2003
Long-Term Insurance Act, Act 52 of 1998
Maintenance Act, Act 99 of 1998
Mine Health and Safety Act, Act 29 of 1996
Municipal Electoral Act (see Local Government)
Municipal Finance Management Act (see Local Government)
Municipal Structures Act (see Local Government)
Municipal Systems Act (see Local Government)
National Credit Act, Act 34 of 2005
National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998
National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, Act 10 of 2004
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Amendment Act, Act 31 of 2004
National Health Act, Act 61 of 2003
National Land Transport Transition Act, Act 22 of 2000
National Land Transport Transition Amendment Act, Act 31 of 2001
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Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004
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Promotion of Access to Information Amendment Act, Act 54 of 2002
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, Act 3 of 2000
Protected Areas Act (see National Environmental Management)
Protected Disclosures Act, Act 26 of 2000
Protection of Constitutional Democracy Against Terrorism and Related Activities Act, Act 33 of 2004
Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999
Public Finance Management Amendment Act, Act 29 of 1999
Public Funding of Represented Political Parties Act, Act 103 of 1997
Public Protector Act, Act 23 of 1994
Public Protector Amendment Act, Act 22 of 2003
Public Service Act, Act 103 of 1994
Public Service Amendment Act, Act 13 of 1996
Public Service Laws Amendment Act, Act 47 of 1997
Public Service Laws Amendment Act, Act 86 of 1998
Recognition of Customary Marriages Act, Act 120 of 1998
Refugees Act, Act 130 of 1998
Securities Services Act, Act 36 of 2004
Sexual Offences Act, Act 23 of 1957
Short-Term Insurance Act, Act 53 of 1998
Skills Development Act, Act 97 of 1998
Skills Development Amendment Act, Act 31 of 2003
South Africa Act of 1909
South African Schools Act, Act 84 of 1996
South African Banks Act, Act 94 of 1990
South African Citizenship Act, Act 88 of 1995
South African Citizenship Amendment Act, Act 17 of 2004
South African Reserve Bank Act, Act 90 of 1989
South African Reserve Bank Amendment Act, Act 39 of 1997
South African Revenue Service Act, Act 34 of 1997
South African Revenue Service Amendment Act, Act 46 of 2002
Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act, Act 41 of 2003
Unemployment Insurance Act, Act 63 of 2001
Witness Protection Act, Act 112 of 1998