



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 power house 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

Dr Bernard Kouassi,
Executive Director
P.O. Box 1234, Halfway House 1685
Midrand, South Africa
Tel. +27 012 657 9239
www.nepad.org/aprm





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 Fossoun Hounbo and Abdoulie 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-Chintedza, Dalmar Jama, Ferdinand Katendeko, Rachel Mukamunana 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 Adedeji, 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





CONTENTS

Countries Participating in the APRM and APR Panel of Eminent Persons	i
Acknowledgements	ii
Political Map of South Africa	vii
Country Fact Sheet	viii
Social Indicators	x
Provincial Statistical Data	xi
Abbreviations and Acronyms	xii
South African Acts Referred To	xviii

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1

CHAPTER ONE

33

1. INTRODUCTION	33
1.1 The Evolution of the African Peer Review Mechanism	33
1.2 The APRM Process	34
1.3 APRM Principles	37
1.4 Key Objectives of the APRM Focus Areas	37
1.5 Implementation of the APRM Process in South Africa	39
1.6 Country Support Mission	41
1.7 Methodology used to Prepare the Country Self-Assessment Report	42
1.8 Country Review Mission	45
1.9 Activities Undertaken During the CRM	48
1.10 Structure of the Report	50

CHAPTER TWO

51

2. BACKGROUND	51
2.1 Overview	51
2.2 Brief Political History	52
2.2.1 Colonisation	52
2.2.2 Apartheid Rule (1948-1989)	53
2.2.3 The Transition: War and Peace (1989-1994)	54
2.2.4 Democratic Transition (1994 to date)	55
2.3 Milestones in Democratic South Africa	56
2.4 Overview of the Economy	63
2.5 Overview of Corporate Governance	64
2.6 Key Challenges in the Second Decade of Freedom	65

CHAPTER THREE

69

3. DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE	69
3.1 Overview	69
3.2 Standards and Codes	71
3.3 Assessment of the Performance of APRM Objectives	74

CHAPTER FOUR	121
4. ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT	121
4.1 Overview	121
4.2 Standards and Codes	127
4.3 Assessment of the Performance of APRM Objectives	129
CHAPTER FIVE	157
5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	157
5.1 Overview	157
5.2 Standards and Codes	160
5.3 Assessment of the Performance of APRM Objectives	167
CHAPTER SIX	225
6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	225
6.1 Overview	225
6.2 Standards and Codes	229
6.3 Assessment of the Performance of APRM Objectives	235
CHAPTER SEVEN	273
7. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND CONCLUSION	273
7.1 Overview	273
7.1.1 Unemployment	273
7.1.2 Capacity Constraints and Poor Service Delivery	275
7.1.3 Poverty and Inequality	275
7.1.4 Land Reform	276
7.1.5 Violence Against Women	277
7.1.6 Violence Against Children	279
7.1.7 HIV and AIDS Pandemic	281
7.1.8 Corruption	283
7.1.9 Crime	284
7.1.10 Racism and Xenophobia	286
7.1.11 Managing Diversity	287
7.2 The Way Forward	288
7.3 South Africa's Programme of Action	288
APPENDICES	
I. South Africa's Programme of Action	291
II. Comments from the Government of South Africa on the Report	337
III. Report on the Peer Review of South Africa	369
TABLES	
Table 1.1: Countries that have joined the APRM between 2003 and September 2007	34
Table 2.1: Truth and Reconciliation Commissions Instituted in Africa	59
Table 4.1: Tabling of Provincial Annual Reports, 2005/06	143
Table 5.1: Comparison between the JSE Main Board and the AltX	173
Table 6.1: Gross Domestic Product (current prices), US\$ (million)	227
Table 6.2: Millennium Development Goals Indicators	246
Table 6.3: Attrition Rates in South Africa: Selected Universities	253
Table 6.4: Estimated Adult HIV Prevalence Rates, 2001-2006 (%)	254





FIGURES

Figure 1.1: APRM Geographical Coverage	35
Figure 2.1: Sectoral Contribution to the GDP, 1994 and 2004	63
Figure 4.1: Main Macroeconomic Aggregates	133
Figure 5.1: Performance of Government Agencies on the PAIA	215

BOXES

Box 1.1: Innovations in the Implementation of the APRM in South Africa	44
Box 2.1: Some Remarkable Feats by South Africans	59
Box 4.1: The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa	126
Box 4.2: The Role of South Africa in NEPAD and the APRM	155
Box 5.1: Skills Development at CIDA City College	193
Box 5.2: Thuthuka Education Upliftment Project	217
Box 6.1: Tertiary Education and Drop-Out Rates in South Africa	252

BEST PRACTICES

1: Co-operative Government	84
2: Popular Participatory Governance through Imbizo	89
3: Taking the Parliament and Provincial Legislatures to the People Programme	102
4: Batho Pele	105
5: Multi-Purpose Community Centres	105
6: The Budget Formulation Process	138
7: South African Revenue Service	147
8: JSE Securities Exchange	174
9: State-Owned Enterprises	183
10: The Mzansi Account for the Un-banked	191
11: The JSE and Triple Bottom Line Reporting	195
12: The Financial Sector Charter	197
13: The King Reports	201
14: Regulation of the Auditing Profession	203
15: Self-Reliance in Funding Development Programmes	237
16: Provision of Basic Needs in South Africa: The Case of Electricity	261
17: Provision of Socio-Economic Rights in South Africa	261
18: Promoting Gender Equality	267

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.	
Population:	47 370 900 (July 2006 estimate). 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).

External debt: US\$53.091 million (Q1/2006).

Exchange rate: Rand per US\$ = 7.51 (October 2006); 6.3593 (2005); 6.4597 (2004); 7.5648 (2003); 10.5407 (2002); 8.6092 (2001).

Sources: Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.





SOCIAL INDICATORS

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

Source: UNDP Human Development Report, 2006. Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis. New York: United Nations Development Programme.

PROVINCIAL STATISTICAL DATA

Province and Capital	Population (Mid-Year estimate 2006)	Area (Square Km)	GDP per Region and as a % of Total National GDP (2004)	Per Capita GDP	Unemployment Rate (% 2005)	% of Persons Attending an Educational Institution between 7 and 15 years (2005)	% Persons Benefiting from Social Welfare (12 months prior to survey) (2005)	% of Households Connected to the Main Electricity Supply (2005)	% of Households with Piped Water (2005)
Western Cape Cape Town	4 745 500 (10.0%)	129 370 (10.6%)	R119,41 bn (14.4%)	R42 884	18.9	98.2	10.9	99.2	92.0
Eastern Cape Bisho	7 051 500 (14.6%)	169 580 (13.9%)	R112,91 bn (8.1%)	R16 038	29.9	97.4	18.3	66.7	41.6
KwaZulu-Natal Ulundi/ Pietermaritzburg	9 731 800 (20.5%)	92 100 (7.6%)	R231,62 bn (16.7%)	R24 004	32.8	97.7	15.4	72.3	62.1
Northern Cape Kimberley	910 100 (1.9%)	361 830 (29.7%)	R30,09 bn (2.2%)	R33 430	24.7	96.3	12.3	88.3	86.8
Free State Bloemfontein	2 958 800 (6.2%)	129 480 (10.6%)	R75,89 bn (5.5%)	R25 704	30.2	97.5	14.0	88.7	88.7
North-West Mafikeng	3 858 200 (8.1%)	116 320 (9.5%)	R87,13 bn (6.3%)	R16 523	27.4	97.6	13.5	84.6	60.5
Gauteng Johannesburg	9 211 200 (19.4%)	17 010 (1.4%)	R462,04 bn (33.3%)	R51 224	22.8	98.5	7.6	82.7	89.1
Mpumalanga Nelspruit	3 252 500 (6.9%)	79 490 (6.5%)	R94,45 bn (6.8%)	R29 332	26.9	97.8	16.2	82.1	67.1
Limpopo Polokwane	5 670 800 (12.0%)	123 910 (10.2%)	R93,19 bn (6.7%)	R16 523	30.1	99.0	18.6	82.4	36.4

Source: Compiled from data provided by Statistics South Africa.





ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABEHE	Association for Black Empowerment in Higher Education
ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
ACHPR	African Charter on Human and People's Rights
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
AfDB	African Development Bank
AGM	Annual General Meeting
AICC	African Institute of Corporate Citizenship
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AltX	Alternative Exchange
ANC	African National Congress
APA	Auditing Profession Act
APR	African Peer Review
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ASB	Accounting Standards Board
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AsgiSA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
AU	African Union
B-BBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BER	Bureau for Economic Research
BESA	Bond Exchange of South Africa
BPI	Bribe Payers Index
BUSA	Business Unity South Africa
CA	Chartered Accountant
CAFCOM	Consumer Affairs Committee
CAFSA	Charities AIDS Foundation Southern Africa
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CCBG	Committee of Central Bank Governors
CCMA	Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration
CDW	Community Development Worker
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFR	Commander of the Order of the Federal Republic (Nigeria)

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





OAU	Organisation of African Unity
ODAC	Open Democracy Advice Centre
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ORC	Office on the Rights of the Child
OSCI	Objectives, Standards, Criteria and Indicators (of the APRM)
OSW	Office in the Presidency on the Status of Women
PAAB	Public Accountants' and Auditors' Board
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PES	Provincial Equitable Share
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGA	Professional Golfers Association of America
PGC	Provincial Governing Council
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMDS	Performance Management Development Systems
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PSC	Public Service Commission
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
ROSC	Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes
SACC	South African Council of Churches
SACP	South African Communist Party
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAFEX	South African Futures Exchange
SAGDA	South African Graduate Development Association
SAHRC	South African Human Rights Commission
SAICA	South African Institute of Chartered Accountants
SAIIA	South African Institute for International Affairs
SAMDI	South African Management Development Institute
SAMOS	South African Multiple Option Settlement
SANCO	South African National Civic Organisation
SANGOCO	South African National NGO Coalition
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARB	South African Reserve Bank

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
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996
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
Intellectual Property Laws Rationalisation Act, Act 107 of 1996
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 Electoral Act, Act 27 of 2000
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003
Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998
Local Government: Municipal Structures Amendment Act, Act 33 of 2000
Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 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
Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993
Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliaments and Provincial Legislatures Act, Act 4 of 2004
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, Act 12 of 2004
Prevention of Organised Crime Act, Act 121 of 1998
Promotion of Access to Information Act, Act 2 of 2000





Promotion of Access to Information Amendment Act, Act 54 of 2002
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, Act 3 of 2000
Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act, Act 4 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