COUNTRY PROFILE   **FOR INORMATION**

SOUTH AFRICA

General Information

In 1652, the Dutch settled in what is now known as the Cape Town colony as a meeting point for ships, between Europe and the East Indies. These Dutch descendants are known as Afrikaners, and today make up the majority of the white population. Over time, the Dutch spread and became pastoral farmers and the British started to take control in the early 1800s. In 1910, South Africa became the Union of South Africa as a coalition between the English and the Afrikaners. In 1960, South Africa became a republic and gained independence from British rule. The independence was marked by apartheid that began in 1948, which implemented policies to segregate the black majority from the white minority. The white minority became the political majority controlling the wealth and resources, while denying the black majority political rights and economic power. In 1994, legal apartheid came to an end as the country hosted its first democratic elections and drafted its final constitution led by Nelson Mandela. This apartheid legacy is significant in modern South Africa because of the legacy of lawlessness and social inequality that has yet to be overcome.

The Republic of South Africa is located at the southern tip of continental Africa, in between the Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean. South Africa borders six countries, including: Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and nearly surrounds Swaziland. From May to September, it is generally their "winter" deemed as the dry season. From October to April, it is generally "summer" deemed as the wet season. The temperature varies depending on coast and plateau, with a hazard of prolonged droughts. Their major natural resources include: gold, chromium, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, rare earth elements, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, and natural gas. With more than 51 million people, South Africa has a diversified market and an abundance of natural resources with well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors. The key economic sectors include: mining, tourism, agriculture, and energy.

The president is both the chief of state and head of government, which is currently led by Jacob Zuma of the African National Congress that has be in rule since May 2009 after re-election in May 2014. South Africa is a major political and economic leader in sub-Saharan Africa, demonstrated by its second largest economy in Africa and a middle power on the world stage. As a democratic upper-middle income economy, the country is still characterized by having traits of both the "First" and "Third" world, reflecting the inequality amongst people and certain groups varying from urban and rural areas. Unemployment, poverty, and inequality are among the highest in the world. In late 2014, rolling blackouts gripped parts of the country because of electricity supply constraints as a result of technical problems. The country's economic policy

has focused on controlling inflation but they face structural constraints that limit economic growth, such as: skills shortages, declining global competiveness, and work strikes. The unemployment rate is around ~25% with ~31% of the population below the poverty line which has put pressure on the government to deliver basic services to low-income areas and increase job growth.

Race is an important matter in South Africa because of the issues that have translated since apartheid, evident in the inequality between the white minority and black majority. This is especially prevalent in the workplace, because of affirmative action policies that attempt to compensate affected people. South Africa is a multiethnic society consisting of approximately ~80% black, ~8% white, ~9% mixed race, and 3% Indian/Asian. As a result of its colonial history and landlocked trader location there are many European, Asian, and sub-Saharan descendants in the country deeming it a "Rainbow Nation" reflecting its motto *Unity in Diversity*. Christianity is the most dominant religion, but there is an array of religions practiced, including: Islam, Judaism, and Hinduism. There are 11 official languages, but English is commonly used in the administrative capital of Pretoria, the legislative capital of Cape Town and the judicial capital of Bloemfontein.

Security Environment Overview

According to the 2015 Crime and Safety Report the prevailing issues in South Africa include: racial violence/xenophobia, drug trafficking, disease outbreak, burglary, murder, and rape/sexual violence. The Report rates crime as "critical" with it being a strategic concern for the government, as well as employees and visitors. Crime ranges from mugging, to ATM scams, to armed invasions, to murder. South Africa has one of the highest rape rates in the world. It is advised to increase level of awareness in township neighbourhoods and Central Business Districts, particularly after dark, due to high crime rates and protests. South Africa has a stable democratic government, but political violence has recently increased. The Report rates political violence as "medium" with the frequent and sometimes violent labour strikes. The Gauteng province (host of Johannesburg and Pretoria) experiences the most labour unrest due to the fact that it is the political and economic capital of the country. The sectors that experience such unrest include: mining, farming, retail, civil service, public transportation, private trucking, and manufacturing. According to 2013-2014 reports, there were 11,601 peaceful protests and 1,907 illegal violent demonstrations. South Africa is also a hotspot for drug trafficking as a place of origin, transit point, and/or destination.

South Africa has a reputation for having one of the highest crime rates with the 2012-2013 crime statistics being the worst in a decade. The wide income gap and high unemployment rate connects to the organized criminal activity in the country's poorer districts and urban city areas. This has formed a level of insecurity creating a demand for alarms, security systems, and electrified fences, and etc. that are common amongst the wealthy. A current issue that has posed a threat to security is the recent outbreak of violence and riots surrounding xenophobia. Migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers that are perceived to be competing for jobs are targeted for attacks. These attacks are violent and occur mainly in large townships. The government attributes these to high unemployment. Immigrants have been targeted in violent unrest due to the country's economic stagnation from high unemployment rates creating tension between

locals and foreign nationals in recent years. The xenophobic concern is prevalent in society because it reflects both a historical factor from South Africa's divisive apartheid past, as well as poverty and inadequate redistribution of post-apartheid economic growth to the poor. In 2008, more than 60 people were killed due to xenophobic attacks. Since then, hundreds of causalities between locals and foreign nationals have occurred in city centers.

The state police response has a reputation for being too slow and unreliable. The police forces have limited effectiveness due to lack of equipment, resources, training, and personnel to respond to calls for assistance or other emergencies. Consequently attention has been turned towards the private security industry as a better alternative. South Africa has the largest private security industry in the world, with nearly 9000 companies registered, over 500,000 personnel – they out number the police and army combined. The perceived threat of crime has led to a growth of private security since Apartheid ended 20 years ago, as a result of social and economic inequality, increased violence, and inept police force. The private security industry has been seeping into the public realm's mandate as they have been performing functions of the police, as many businesses and higher income households rely on privately owned security companies to effectively protect themselves and their assets. The South African government is worried about the private security industry, claiming that it threatens national security and thus wants to tighten its regulation. This is due to the worry of their size and strength posing a threat to national police and army. President Zuma's administration has declared an emergency over the attacks on foreigners resulting in the deployment of the army in volatile townships in April 2015). However, criticism that this effort does not address the root causes of xenophobia (unemployment and poverty). The use of violence and such has worsened the xenophobic epidemic and made it the top concern creating an unstable security environment for locals, foreigners, and tourists.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) are the principal law enforcement national police force with the mandate to: (1) prevent and combat any threat, (2) investigate all crimes, (3) ensure offenders are brought to justice, and (4) address the root causes of crime. However, the SAPS have been noted to be ineffective due to lack of proper training and over-violent force. The mining sector relies on both SAPs and private security forces. Though, the cooperation between the two has not been in harmony due to lack or rare Memorandum of Understanding between the mining sector and public security. After the Marikana massacre in 2012 there has been effort to form a cooperative relationship between the mining sector, SAPS, and labour groups to improve working conditions and reduce tension in the sector. Inequality is most prevalent in the mining sector, with the Marikana mine being a symbol of the wealth gap. On May 10, 2015 it was released by The Marikana Commission of Inquiry that President Zuma has received the report and is currently processing and will release it publicly "in due course" – in regards to the investigation of the events that led to 44 deaths, over 70 injuries, and arrest of more than 250 people.

Mapping of Stakeholders

The following are stakeholders of interest that can provide valuable information:

Government
- *The Department of Energy* is responsible for ensuring exploration, development, processing, utilisation, and management of South Africa's mineral and energy resource.
- *The Department of Mineral Resources* is the legitimate custodian of the country's mineral wealth and is thus responsible for the minerals and mining sector to ensure that all South Africans benefit from the country's mineral wealth.
- *The Department of Public Enterprises* is to drive investment, productivity, and transformation of state owned companies, their customers, and suppliers – unlock growth, drive industrialization, create jobs, and develop skills.
- *The Marikana Commission of Inquiry* was appointed by President Jacob Zuma. This body investigates matters of public, national, and international concern arising out of the incidents at the Lonmin Mine in Marikana.

NGO
- *The Bench Marks Foundation* is a CSR focused NGO that monitors corporate performance. It is part of an international faith-based coalition that has partners in Australia, Hong Kong, Canada, the US, Colombia, and the UK.
- *The Socio-Economic Rights Institute of South Africa* (SERI) is an NGO that provides professional assistance on matters concerning socio-economic rights to individuals, communities, and social movements. The SERI conducts research, engages with the government, advocates for policy and legal reform, and facilitates civil society coordination and mobilization.
- *The South African Institute of International Affairs* is a non-government think-tank serving research and public debates on international issues. They have multiple studies on the mining industry with security experts.
- *Chamber of Mines of South Africa* is a mining advocacy organisation that partners with key stakeholders. They provide support and advisory input to members. Their members include: Rio Tinto, AngloAmerican, AngloCoal, Lonmin, and over 80 more. Their objective is to promote and protect mining interests and promote public discussion on mining industry issues and exchange of information with other public and private mining bodies within and outside of South Africa.
- *The National Union of Mine Workers* is an organisation of all mine, construction, and energy workers to protect, promote, and advance their interests in the field. They work across South Africa in several regions, including: Carletonville, Burgersfort (North East), Klerksdrop (North West), Durban, Rustenburg, Kimberly (Northern Cape), East London (Eastern Cape), Witbank, Boston (Western Cape), Welkom, Johannesburg.
- *Institute of Security Studies* is an organisation aiming to enhance human security in Africa through conducting independent research to provide policy analysis and advice to deliver practical training and technical assistance.

Private Sector
- *Sibanye Gold* is the largest individual producer of gold from South Africa and one of the world's largest gold producers.
- *Implats Platinum Holdings Limited* is a mining group that operates on the Bishveld Complex in South Africa supplying around 22% of the world's primary platinum.

- *Harmony* is a gold mining and exploration company and was the third largest producer of gold in South Africa and eleventh in the world in 2014.

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