




**Southern African
Development
Community**

Record of Summit

**Held in Gaborone
Republic of Botswana
29th August, 1994**



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SUMMIT RECORD

29 AUGUST, 1994

GABORONE, REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

0. PRESENT

See list of participants (Annex F)

The Summit welcomed the South African delegation, led by His Honour Mr Thabo Mbeki, the first Deputy President, which was attending the meeting for the first time as a member of SADC, following South Africa's accession to SADC. The Summit congratulated the people of South Africa for their maturity during the general elections which were declared generally peaceful, free and fair by the International Observers.

The Summit looked forward to South Africa's full participation in the affairs of SADC and in particular, in the Community Building Process.

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Summit adopted the Agenda (SADC/SM/1/94/1).

2. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION

2.1 The Summit reviewed the regional situation and received reports from the Governments of Lesotho and Angola, and Presidents Mugabe and Chiluba on the political situation in Lesotho and Angola respectively.

2.2 LESOTHO

2.2.1 President Mugabe briefed the summit on the initiative he and Presidents Masire and Mandela had taken to address the political situation which had arisen in Lesotho, following the suspension of the constitution, the dissolution of Parliament, the deposition of the democratically elected Government and the assumption of power by His Majesty King Letsie III on 17th August, 1994.

2.2.2 President Mugabe informed the Summit that at their meeting in Gaborone, on 23rd August, 1994, he and Presidents Masire and Mandela agreed that it was necessary to meet both the King and the Prime Minister to discuss and find a peaceful solution to the problem. Arrangements were accordingly made for the three Presidents to meet the King and the Prime Minister in Pretoria, South Africa, on Thursday, 25th August, 1994.

- 2.2.3 During the meeting with the three Presidents, the Prime Minister told them that he wanted the Government restored. The Prime Minister also told the three Presidents that he would be prepared to accept the reinstatement of King Moshoeshoe II provided that King Letsie III rescinded his decision and lifted the suspension of the constitution, reinstated Parliament and restored the democratically elected Government.
- 2.2.4 With regard to the proposal of the King to include Ministers from the opposition and others in the Government, the Prime Minister told the Presidents that this would require dialogue among all the parties concerned. The Prime Minister also wanted time to consult and discuss the issue internally.
- 2.2.5 On the whole the Prime Minister showed willingness to cooperate in the resolution of the political situation on the premises that the Government was reinstated and constitutionality restored in the country.
- 2.2.6 Two meetings were held with King Letsie III. The first meeting was with President Mandela and the second was with the three Presidents. In the first meeting, President Mandela told the King that his action to suspend the constitution, dissolve Parliament and depose a democratically elected Government could not be countenanced and must, therefore, be rescinded, and the Government restored to power.
- 2.2.7 In the other meeting, the three Presidents made it clear to the King that no Government in the region would accept the decision he had taken. The King was thus under the obligation to rescind his decision. Failure to do so would result in appropriate measures being taken to ensure the restoration of constitutionality and the reinstatement of the democratically elected Government.
- 2.2.8 Furthermore, the three Presidents told the King that his action had tarnished the image of the Monarch, and this may prejudice its (Monarch) future.
- 2.2.9 The three Presidents told the King that the Government of Prime Minister Mokhehle would be prepared to reinstate King Moshoeshoe II on a quid pro quo basis and also consider the inclusion of members of the opposition and others into Government.
- 2.2.10 The King requested the three Presidents for more time to consult on the matter with his people at home. It was agreed that one week would suffice for this purpose.

- 2.2.11 The Summit took note of the brief on the political situation in Lesotho and reiterated its condemnation of the King's action and commended the three Presidents for the initiative they had taken to ensure restoration of legitimacy, constitutionality and democracy in Lesotho. The Summit also commended the Council of Ministers for the firm stand it had taken to exclude from its meeting Ministers who did not represent the democratically elected Government.
- 2.2.12 The Summit urged member States to continue to observe and respect legitimacy and constitutionality to ensure sustainable democracy, peace and stability in the region.
- 2.3 **ANGOLA**
- 2.3.1 Foreign Minister de Mora briefed the Summit on the current situation.
- 2.3.2 The Minister told the Summit that leaders in the Region had made commendable efforts, individually and collectively, to find a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict. The Government had also exercised reasonable flexibility to accommodate UNITA in order to find lasting peace for the country. However, UNITA had continued to maintain the military option to the resolution of the conflict, at enormous cost in human lives and property.
- 2.3.3 While committed to a peaceful settlement of the conflict, the Government was taking appropriate measures at the political and military level to render UNITA ineffective.
- 2.3.4 The Minister expressed the hope that the impending meeting between President Mandela and Dr Savimbi would assist in enhancing prospects for an early settlement of the conflict. The Minister also hoped that negotiations which had been ongoing during the last nine months in Lusaka, Zambia, between the Government and UNITA would result in an early settlement of the conflict.
- 2.3.5 The Minister concluded his brief with an appeal to the SADC member States, the Frontline States, and the OAU for support, in order to bring about an early settlement to the conflict. In particular, the Minister appealed for support in the enforcement of the UN Resolution of 15th September, 1993 calling for sanctions against UNITA.
- 2.3.6 President Chiluba, in his capacity as the host for the Peace Talks, also briefed the Summit on the latest developments on the Lusaka negotiations.

- 2.3.7 President Chiluba commended President do Santos for his perseverance and tireless efforts in search of peace for his country, notwithstanding that the country's resources had been overstretched due to the belligerence of Dr Savimbi.
- 2.3.8 President Chiluba recalled that when he took office, as President of the Republic of Zambia, he condemned Dr Savimbi for rejecting the verdict of the people of Angola through the ballot box, and plunging the country into civil war. President Chiluba expressed his appreciation that notwithstanding his condemnation of Dr Savimbi, UNITA had agreed that Zambia should host the Peace Talks.
- 2.3.9 The President informed the Summit that progress had been made in the negotiations. Dr Savimbi had dropped his insistence that the Governorship of Huambo should be held by UNITA. Dr Savimbi had in fact agreed that the Government could appoint the Governor for that Province. Dr Savimbi was also willing to serve under the Government of National Unity.
- 2.3.10 President Chiluba appealed to the OAU to assist the region, and the African Continent generally, to democratise peacefully. President Chiluba concluded by commending Botswana, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe for being shining examples in this regard.
- 2.4 **REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE (JPC) AND THE SADC RESIDENT MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA**
- 2.4.1.1 The Summit considered the Report of the Council of Ministers on the Joint Planning Committee (JPC) and the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa (SADC/SM/1/94/2).
- 2.4.2 **Future of the JPC**
- 2.4.2.1 The Summit recalled that in 1991 it established the Joint Planning Committee (JPC) comprising Botswana (Chairman), Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and the Liberation Movements of South Africa; namely, the ANC and the PAC. The mandate of the JPC was to identify, analyse, and assess the interests and areas of concern of the countries of the Region and to propose policy options and strategies for the management of future regional relations and co-operation, including a democratic South Africa as a member of SADC.
- 2.4.2.2 In the past three years, the JPC had held eight meetings at officials, ministerial and Head of State levels, at which issues and areas of concern, strategies and policy options, relating to planned and orderly management of future regional relations post

apartheid, were considered. The high water mark in the JPC's activities was the adoption by the Council of Ministers in January, 1994 of a Strategy and Policy Framework for Regional Relations and Cooperation Post-Apartheid.

- 2.4.2.3 The demise of apartheid and minority rule in South Africa in the aftermath of the non-racial elections on 27th April, 1994, and the advent of a democracy in that country signified a strategic achievement in the transition to a post apartheid Southern Africa. This historic development meant that the JPC, as the regional management and strategic Planning Mechanism, had achieved its main objective.
- 2.4.2.4 The Summit agreed that with the adoption by Council of the strategy and Policy Framework for Regional Relations and Cooperation Post apartheid, strategic planning and negotiations for orderly, mutually beneficial future relations and cooperation post apartheid would be undertaken as an integral part, and in the context of regional integration and Community Building in Southern Africa.
- 2.4.2.5 In the light of the foregoing, the Summit accepted the recommendation of the Council of Ministers and wound up the JPC. The Summit commended the JPC for the successful achievement of its mandate.

2.4.3 The Future of the Resident Mission in South Africa

- 2.4.3.1 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Windhoek in August, 1992 it requested its Chairman to consult with the Chairman of the Frontline States (FLS), in order to agree on the most appropriate and effective way to afford the region a meaningful and proactive role in the process of change in South Africa.
- 2.4.3.2 The Summit also recalled that the Chairmen of the JPC and the FLS, after consultations, agreed that:
- a) The most effective and appropriate way to afford the region a meaningful and proactive role in the process of change in South Africa was to have a physical presence in that country, in the form of a Resident Mission.
 - b) The Mechanism for establishing the Resident Mission, without offending the region's other positions vis-a-vis relations with the white minority regime, was to mandate the representative offices of SADC member States already in South Africa, to act jointly on behalf of the region. Staff of these offices would perform their regional functions under the management of the Chairman of SADC.

- 2.4.3.3 The Summit further recalled that the broad mandate of the Resident Mission was to canvass the region's concerns and interests, and bring them to the attention of the Liberation Movements and other important players in South Africa; so that they may be taken into account during the negotiations for a democratic South Africa. The Resident Mission was also required to advise on, recommend, propose to, the FLS/SADC, as it deemed appropriate, general and specific situations and developments in South Africa; and their likely impact on FLS/SADC member States, and future regional relations.
- 2.4.3.4 The Summit concluded that with the advent of democracy in South Africa, the main task of the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa, namely, transition from apartheid to democracy, had been accomplished.
- 2.4.3.5 In the light of the foregoing, the Summit accepted the recommendation of the Council of Ministers and wound up the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa. The Summit expressed its appreciation for the SADC Resident Mission's successful completion of its task.

3. **THE ANNUAL REPORT**

- 3.1 The Summit considered the Draft Annual Report.
- 3.2 The Summit noted that the Annual Report would be finalised by the Secretariat, in consultation with member States, prior to publication.
- 3.3 The Summit, however, noted the following highlights from the Draft Annual Report:
- a) The region continued to undergo fundamental political and economic transformation, to ensure popular participation in the management of public affairs and to put the economies of member States on a sound footing.
 - b) In Angola, the political and security situation continued to deteriorate, notwithstanding the UN-sponsored peace talks in Lusaka, Zambia. However, signals from the negotiations in Lusaka gave guarded optimism for an early peaceful settlement of the conflict in the course of 1994.
 - c) In Mozambique, the Ceasefire Agreement continued to hold and substantial progress was being made in the implementation of the Peace Accord. The date for the first multi-party general elections had been set and announced. Establishment of the electoral machinery had been completed and arrangements for elections were progressing satisfactorily, despite the slow progress

initially in the demobilisation and transfer of the RENAMO and Government forces to the assembly points.

- d) In Lesotho, recurrence of instability, involving the army and the police, which resulted in the murder of the Deputy Prime Minister, was a source of great concern to the region. Timely and determined intervention of the region in the conflict was assisting to bring the situation back to normal.
- e) The region witnessed the conduct of the first ever non-racial democratic general elections in South Africa in May 1994 which were declared generally peaceful, free and fair by the International Observers. This marked the demise of apartheid and the minority regime. This historic event also marked the end of the colonial era in Southern Africa.
- f) Economic activity in SADC generally remained weak in 1993. However, most member States registered positive growth rates, except Angola (-22.6%), Namibia (-3.8%) and Swaziland (-2.1%). The positive growth rates were mainly attributed to the region's satisfactory performance in the agricultural sector. The growth rate in the Mining Sector stagnated in 1993. Real aggregate growth for the whole region was estimated at 1.1% in 1993 compared to a growth rate of 0.1% in 1992. However, in contrast, the per capita real incomes continued to fall in most member States.
- g) Among the factors responsible for the unsatisfactory economic activity in SADC were depressed demand and prices for primary export commodities, high debt-servicing, and high inflation rates.
- h) In order to improve the performance of their economies most member States were implementing Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs), with varying degrees of success.
- i) An assessment of the Food Security situation indicated that the regional cereal supply position in the 1994/95 marketing season would be worse than in the 1993/94 marketing season mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions which prevailed in the region generally. The region expected cereal harvest of approximately 10.96 million tonnes in the 1994/95 marketing season, compared to 11.65 tonnes in the 1993/94 marketing season. The overall regional requirement for cereals was estimated at 15.11 million tonnes.

Therefore, on the basis of the forecast cereals harvest, the region expected a projected deficit of 4.15 million tonnes in 1994/95 compared to 3.46 million tonnes in 1993/94. The region would, therefore, have to import a significant tonnage of cereals.

- j) Review, rationalisation and consolidation of the SADC Programme of Action (SPA) continued in most sectors. The SPA had, therefore, dropped from 480 projects valued at US\$8.7 million as at July, 1993 to 446 projects valued at US\$8.5 million as at July, 1994. The review, rationalisation and consolidation of the SPA would continue, to ensure that the growth rate of the SPA was sustainable and the Programme reflected a project portfolio which addressed priority needs of the organisation and its member States.

4. REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND COMMUNITY BUILDING

- 4.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/94/4) on Regional integration and Community Building.
- 4.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland, in September 1993, it considered and noted a progress report on Regional Integration and Community Building, and in particular on the Regional Omnibus Seminar and the Workshop on Free Movement of Persons. The Summit also noted the Terms of Reference for the development of a Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons.
- 4.3 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in January 1994 it considered a progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since July, 1993. During the same meeting, Council approved a programme of National Seminars and five regional sectoral workshops and a budget of US\$1 million, for the period April, 1994 to March, 1995.
- 4.4 The Summit also noted that Council approved a timetable, the issues to be addressed, and the lists of invitees for the Sectoral Workshops covering the Sectors of Energy; Human Resources Development; Tourism; Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources. Council directed the Secretariat and the Sector Coordinators to finalise the preparations and the budgets for the convening of these Workshops during the financial year, in accordance with the timetable.
- 4.5 The Summit further noted that Council approved the holding of a Workshop on cooperation between SADC and the Region's Non-Governmental Organisations in February, 1994 and a Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security in May, 1994.

4.6 The Summit noted in particular the following progress made in the Community Building Programme:

4.6.1 Protocol on Free Movement of Persons

4.6.1.1 Two consultants, namely, a regional lawyer and an expert from the BENELUX countries (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg), had been contracted to develop a Protocol on Free Movement of Persons. The consultants had already visited some SADC member States. They would be visiting Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. The consultants would also be visiting Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe again for further consultations on the task.

4.6.1.2 It was hoped that the first draft of the Protocol would be submitted to the Secretariat before the end of November 1994.

4.6.2 Workshop for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) of Southern Africa

4.6.2.1 The Summit noted that, in keeping with the spirit of the Treaty and the Framework and Strategy for Building the Community, which requires that the people of the Region and their institutions be fully involved in determining the form, content and direction of the Community, the Secretariat held a Workshop for Non-Governmental Organisations of Southern Africa in Windhoek, Namibia, from 21st - 24th February, 1994.

4.6.2.2 The workshop was attended by NGOs from all the member States. Each member State was represented by twelve NGOs drawn from three broad areas in which NGOs were involved, namely; business, development, and employment generation; philanthropic activities, such as social welfare; and human rights, and democracy.

4.6.2.3 The Summit noted that seven regional experts assisted in the development and articulation of the following issues which were considered by the workshop:

- a) The Role of Southern Africa's NGOs in Community Building;
- b) NGOs and the Issues of Peace, Democracy and Human Rights;
- c) Resource Mobilisation for Development in the Region;
- d) The Role of NGOs in the development of Survival and Entrepreneurial Capacity;

- e) Measurement of Effectiveness of NGO Intervention; and Development of Analytical Tools for Assessing the Efficacy of Using the NGO Approach;
- f) The Role of the Private Sector NGOs in the development of the Community; and
- g) Institutional mechanisms for SADC-NGO Cooperation.

4.6.2.4 The Summit noted that a number of recommendations, aimed at improving intra and inter-NGO cooperation; cooperation between NGOs and member States; and NGOs and SADC, were made.

4.6.2.5 The NGOs agreed on the following strategy for implementation of their recommendations:

- a) Established a committee of five countries comprising Zimbabwe (Chairman), Botswana (Secretary), Angola, Swaziland, and Tanzania. The committee was charged with the following responsibility:
 - i) to draw up a Memorandum of Understanding on intra and inter-NGO Cooperation and NGO/SADC Cooperation;
 - ii) to design the institutional framework and terms of reference for the regional body; and
 - iii) to develop and recommend financing mechanisms for the sustainability of the agreed institutional arrangements.
- b) Request SADC to establish a position of, and appoint a desk officer at the SADC Secretariat to liaise directly with the NGO regional body.
- c) Establish a regional body, to coordinate all NGO activities, network with national NGO assemblies and key SADC Sectors, and to implement the recommendations of the Workshop.
- d) Convene a meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa to agree on the constitutional framework and to establish the regional body, comprising two representatives from each member State, making a total of twenty-two members.

4.6.2.6 Funding for the completion of the preparatory work up to the establishment of the regional body, had been secured by the SADC Secretariat.

4.6.3 Regional Community Building Workshop on Energy

4.6.3.1 The Summit noted that the SADC Secretariat and the Energy Sector Coordinating Unit convened a Regional Community Building Workshop for the Energy Sector. This workshop was one of the five regional sectoral workshops approved by Council in January 1994. The workshop was held in Windhoek, Namibia from 11th to 15th April, 1994.

4.6.3.2 The workshop was attended by participants from all SADC member States, drawn from government ministries, power utilities, the private sector and NGOs. Other regional and international organisations, including ESKOM from South Africa, SNEL from Zaire, and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), were also represented at the Workshop.

4.6.3.3 The workshop considered the following issues:

- a) Policy, and Socio-economic constraints in the Development of Energy in the SADC region;
- b) SADC Energy markets and associated supply scenarios for trade promotion;
- c) Promotion of Energy Efficiency, Operational Systems and Energy Demand Management; and
- d) The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy to Woodfuel in the SADC region.

4.6.3.4 The Summit noted that a team of consultants had been appointed to draft a regional Energy Protocol on the basis of the recommendations of the workshop, and consultations with member States and regional organisations. The Terms of Reference for the consultancy had been prepared and submitted to the consultants. The consultants would start work on the Protocol on 5th September, 1994.

4.6.4 Protocol on Industry and Trade

4.6.4.1 The Summit noted that the Sector Coordinator for Industry and Trade, assisted by the Secretariat, held three Workshops on Community Building during 1993. Following the Workshops, two protocols on Trade and Finance and Investment were developed.

4.6.4.2 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994, had considered the progress report on the Workshops and in particular on the development of the two protocols. Council had directed that further work be undertaken to finalise the two protocols.

- 4.6.4.2 The Summit noted the progress made to-date on Regional Integration and Community Building in the Industry and Trade Sector.
- 4.6.5 **Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security**
- 4.6.5.1 The Summit noted that the SADC Secretariat convened a Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security, at Officials' and Ministerial levels. The workshop took place in Windhoek, Namibia, from 11th - 16th July, 1994. The workshop was attended by Ministries which deal with issues of democracy and human rights, peace and security. The workshop was also attended by Members of Parliament, representatives of Political Parties, and Human Rights NGOs.
- 4.6.5.2 The workshop addressed the following issues:
- a) Establishment of a Bill of Rights for Southern Africa;
 - b) The Evolution of Protocols on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution for Southern Africa;
 - c) The Role of the Security and Military Machinery in Democratic Southern Africa;
 - d) Disarmament and the Demilitarisation of Southern Africa;
 - e) Military and Security Cooperation in Southern Africa; and
 - f) The Social and Humanitarian Implications of a Common Security and Military Ethos for Southern Africa.
- 4.6.5.3 The Summit noted that the workshop was part of the process of implementation of the Framework and Strategy for Community Building, approved by the Council of Ministers at its meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, in January 1993. The Workshop was convened in accordance with the requirements of the Treaty establishing SADC which provides for the establishment of mechanisms for cooperation in Democracy, Peace, Security, Diplomacy and Human Rights.
- 4.6.6 **Council Decisions**
- 4.6.6.1 **The Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security.**
- 4.6.6.1.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994, considered and accepted the recommendation of the Workshop that a Sector on

Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defence and Security, Peace, Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, be established.

4.6.6.1.2 The Summit also noted that Council had considered the recommendation of Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States, proposing the establishment of an Association of Southern African States (ASAS). The Summit further noted that Council had deferred to the Summit, consideration of and decision on the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States.

4.6.6.1.3 The Summit endorsed the decision of the Council of Ministers that a Sector on **Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations; Defence and Security; Peace, conflict prevention, management and Resolution**, be established. Furthermore, the Summit also decided that the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Frontline States that an **Association of Southern African States** be established, should be merged with the recommendation of the Workshop on the establishment of a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy and International Relations, Defence and Security, Peace, Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution, which had been approved by Council. This would avoid overlap and duplication which could arise if two parallel structures were established.

4.6.6.2 **Seminars and Other Workshops**

The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in January, 1994, approved the issues, the timetable and the programme of National Seminars and five regional Sectoral Workshops, and a budget of US\$1 million for the financial year 1994/95.

The Summit noted the following progress on Seminars and other Workshops:

a) Sectoral Workshops

As at 29th August, 1994 only one Sectoral Workshop on Energy had been held. However, resources permitting, the following Sectoral Workshops would be held during the 1994/95 financial year:

- i) Human Resources Development;
- ii) Tourism;
- iii) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- iv) Transport and Communications; and
- v) Mining.

b) National Seminars

Only two National Seminars had been held in Mozambique and Namibia. Holding of National Seminars had not been in accordance with the programme approved by Council due to financial constraints and other factors. Council had, however, approved a number of measures designed to enhance the scope for holding national seminars.

4.6.6.3 SADC Day

The Summit noted that Council had approved that 17th August be declared a "SADC Day", to be celebrated every year with popular activities such as sports, cultural dances, displays and the raising of the SADC Flag. However, Council had advised that member States need not declare such a day a public holiday.

4.6.6.4 The Place of Community Building in SADC

The Summit reaffirmed Council's decision that the work of SADC must focus on the Community Building process in Southern Africa and its contribution to the African Economic Community.

5. SADC/PTA RELATIONS

5.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/94/5) on the SADC/PTA Relations presented by the Chairman.

5.2 The Summit recalled that in February, 1993, SADC and the PTA agreed to commission a Joint Study on **Harmonisation, Coordination and Rationalisation of the activities of the two organisations.** To this end, a Joint Committee of six Ministers, three each from SADC and the PTA, was appointed to undertake the Study. In addition, an equal number of officials, one each from the six countries represented on the Committee, and a team of four regional consultants, were appointed to assist the Committee of Ministers in carrying out the study.

5.3 The Study was launched in August, 1993. The consultants completed the study and submitted their report in July, 1994. The Joint Committee of Ministers met in Lusaka, Zambia, on 4th - 5th August, 1994, to consider the Study Report, and, in particular, the recommendations of the Consultants. The committee of Ministers made its own report on the findings and recommendations of the consultants.

5.4 Copies of the reports of the Joint Committee of Ministers and the Consultants were circulated to all the members of the Summit.

- 5.5 The Summit considered the Reports of the Joint SADC/PTA Committee of Ministers, and the consultants. The Summit noted that the Committee of Ministers had recommended a status quo, which allowed both organisations to continue to co-exist with dual membership, and the establishment of a Consultative Committee, comprising the Chairmen of the respective Councils of Ministers of the two organisations, to pursue the issue of **Harmonisation, Coordination and Rationalisation of the Activities of the PTA and SADC.**
- 5.6 The Summit considered this option and the other options recommended by the Consultants. The Summit noted that the option recommended by the Joint Committee of Ministers would perpetuate dual allegiance and obligations of the member States to the two organisations at great cost. The option would also keep the issue of merger of the two organisations alive with the potential risk of generating misunderstanding and friction among member States.
- 5.7 The Summit was also concerned that whereas it was reasonable in the past to maintain that the Mandates of the two organisations were distinct, namely, that SADC and the PTA were established to promote development and trade respectively, this notion was no longer sustainable. The Treaties establishing SADC and the PTA mandated both organisations to promote development and trade. Therefore, the potential for conflict, duplication and overlap of activities of the two organisations was greater than before SADC and the PTA were transformed into a Community and a Common Market respectively.
- 5.8 The Summit was also concerned about the many countries the PTA encompassed, and the geographical spread of the organisation, which made the PTA too complex and unwieldy to manage. The size and geographical spread of the organisation also made coordination and harmonisation of its activities very difficult. The situation would be compounded if the SADC member States maintained dual membership of both organisations.
- 5.9 Another major consideration which the Summit underlined was the political, economic and cultural diversity of the countries which constitute the PTA. This factor made cohesion difficult; and yet cohesion was essential for meaningful and sustainable regional cooperation and integration.
- 5.10 The Summit also observed that with respect to Trade Promotion within the PTA, the Programme had not made satisfactory progress because member States were granted derogations from compliance with the provisions of the Treaty, principally to protect

arrangements with third parties. This practice put in doubt the viability of the Trade Programme in the PTA.

5.11 The Summit, on the other hand, noted that in SADC, member States had common political, economic and cultural background. They had a common language - English. Linkages of their economies, especially the infrastructure, such as railways (common guage), roads, civil aviation, telecommunications and electricity inter-connections, were at an advanced stage. SADC member States, therefore, constituted a contiguous and coherent grouping. This factor was an essential prerequisite for sustainable regional cooperation and integration.

5.12 The Summit was also concerned that the current arrangement of dual membership was costly for member States in Terms of time, human, material and financial resources. Furthermore, International Cooperating Partners who wish to assist in the development of the region were getting disillusioned over the uncertainty and lack of clarity on the future of the two organisations. They were, therefore, cautious on the provision of assistance to either of the two organisations.

5.13 On the basis of the foregoing considerations and in the context of the process towards the establishment of the African Economic Community, the Summit adopted option 4 recommended by the Consultants, which provides for splitting of the Region covered by the PTA into two regions, i.e. PTA-North and PTA-South comprising the eleven SADC member States. SADC member States which are also members of the PTA would have to exercise their sovereign right in withdrawing from the latter in order to allow for emergence of two separate organisations which would work together for the promotion of the AEC.

5.14 The Summit also decided that the Indian Ocean Islands should be given the opportunity to determine as to which of the two organisations they would join.

5.15 The Summit agreed to give SADC member States time to implement this decision. The Summit also decided that this decision should be communicated to the Chairman of the PTA Authority and the Secretary-General of the PTA as soon as possible.

6. CHAIRMANSHIP

6.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/94/6) from the Chairman of SADC.

6.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland, in September, 1993, the issue of rotation

of the chairmanship was raised in the context of Article 10(4) of the Treaty Establishing SADC. It was noted then that the Treaty provided for the rotation of chairmanship.

- 6.3 The Summit also noted at that meeting, that it had just appointed a new Executive Secretary and a new Deputy Executive Secretary. In addition, a major study on **Harmonisation, Coordination and Rationalisation of the activities of SADC and the PTA**, which required the guidance of the incumbent chairman, was in progress. The Summit, therefore, decided at that meeting to extend the term of office of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman for a further period of one year.
- 6.4 The Summit reviewed its Mbabane decision of September 1993 on the term of office and election of the Chairman and Vice Chairman. In reviewing its Mbabane decision, the Summit took into account the fact that it had just taken a major decision regarding withdrawal of SADC member States with dual membership, from the PTA. The Summit considered the period of withdrawal of SADC member States from the PTA critical to the future of the organisation. The Summit agreed that this period should be nurtured. The Summit, therefore decided that SADC should be deemed to be in a transition over this period. Furthermore, the Summit agreed that during the transition period, the organisation required continued guidance of the current chairmanship, to ensure smooth transition.
- 6.5 The Summit also gave due consideration to the term of office of the Chairmanship. In this respect, the Summit agreed that there was need to afford the chairmanship adequate time to accomplish satisfactorily programmes started during the term of office of the serving Chairman and Vice Chairman.
- 6.6 For these considerations, the Summit decided that:
- a) the term of office of the Chairmanship should be for a period of three years;
 - b) the new term of office of the chairmanship be deemed to have commenced in September, 1993; and
 - c) Botswana and Swaziland be elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively with immediate effect for a period of two years as they had already served a period of one year since September 1993.

7. VENUE

The Summit decided to hold its next Summit Meeting in the Republic of South Africa.

8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

MAURITIUS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF SADC

- 8.1 The Summit received and considered an application from Mauritius for membership of SADC. The summit noted that SADC had not yet developed and established criteria and procedure for admission of new members into the organisation.
- 8.2 In view of the foregoing, the Summit decided to defer consideration of the application to its next meeting and directed the Secretariat in the meantime to develop and recommend to the Council of Ministers for consideration at its next meeting, appropriate criteria and procedure for admission of new members into the organisation.
- 8.3 The Summit also directed the Secretariat to inform Mauritius that its application was receiving due attention.

SUMMIT MEETING

Gaborone, Republic of Botswana
29th August, 1994

A G E N D A

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA
2. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION AND REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON THE FUTURE OF THE JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE (JPC) AND THE SADC RESIDENT MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA
3. ANNUAL REPORT
4. REGIONAL INTEGRATION
5. SADC/PTA RELATIONS
6. CHAIRMANSHIP
7. VENUE FOR THE NEXT MEETING
8. ANY OTHER BUSINESS
9. COMMUNIQUE

1. The Summit is invited to consider the Report of Council (SADC/SM/1/94/2) on the Future of the Joint Planning Committee and the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa presented by the Secretariat.
2. In particular, the Summit is invited to consider the following:
 - 2.1 **JOINT PLANNING COMMITTEE**
 - 2.1.1 The Summit will recall that at its meeting, in August, 1991, it established the Joint Planning Committee (JPC) comprising Botswana (Chairman), Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, plus the South African Liberation Movements, namely, the ANC and PAC. The mandate of the JPC was to identify, analyse and assess the interests and areas of concern of the countries of the Region, and to propose policy options and strategies for the management of future regional relations and cooperation, including a democratic South Africa as a member of SADC.
 - 2.1.2 In the past three years, the JPC has held eight meetings at Officials', Ministerial and Heads of State and Government levels at which issues and areas of concern, strategies and policy options were considered relating to planned and orderly management of future regional relations after apartheid. The high water mark in JPC's activities was the adoption by SADC Council of Ministers in January 1994 of the **Strategy and Policy Framework for Regional Relations and Cooperation Post-Apartheid**.
 - 2.1.3 The demise of apartheid and minority rule in South Africa in the aftermath of the non-racial elections on 27th April, 1994, and the advent of democracy in that country signify a strategic achievement in the transition to a post-apartheid Southern Africa. This historic development means that the JPC as the regional management and strategic planning mechanism has achieved its main objective.
 - 2.1.4 The Summit is invited to agree that with the adoption by Council of the **Strategy and Policy Framework for Regional Relations and Cooperation Post-Apartheid**, strategic planning and negotiations for orderly, mutually beneficial future relations and cooperation post apartheid will be undertaken as an integral part, and in the context of regional integration and community building in Southern Africa.
 - 2.1.5 In the light of the foregoing, The Summit is invited to accept the recommendation of Council and that the JPC be wound up.

2.2 **THE RESIDENT MISSION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

2.2.1 The Summit will recall that at its meeting held in Windhoek, in August 1992, the Summit decided to request its Chairman to consult with the Chairman of the Frontline States (FLS); in order to agree on the most appropriate and effective way to afford the region a meaningful and pro-active role in the process of change in South Africa.

2.2.2 The Summit will also recall that the Chairmen of JPC and FLS, after consultation agreed that:

(a) The most effective and appropriate way to afford the Region a meaningful and pro-active role in the process of change in South Africa was to have a physical presence in that country, in the form of a Resident Mission.

(b) The mechanism for establishing the Resident Mission, without offending the region's other positions vis-a-vis relations with the white minority regime, is to mandate the representative offices of SADC member States already in South Africa, to act jointly on behalf of the region. Staff of these offices would perform their regional functions under the management of the Chairman of SADC.

2.2.3 The Summit will further recall that the broad mandate of the Resident Mission was to canvass the Region's concerns and interests, and bring them to the attention of the Liberation Movements and other key players in South Africa; in order that they may be taken into account during the negotiations for a democratic South Africa, as well as to advise, recommend and propose to FLS/SADC, as it deemed appropriate, on general and specific situations and developments in South Africa, and their likely impact on SADC/FLS member States, and future regional relations.

2.3 The Summit is invited to conclude that with the advent of democracy in South Africa, the main task of the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa, namely transition from apartheid to democracy, has been accomplished.

2.4 In the light of the foregoing, The Summit is invited to accept the recommendation of Council that the SADC Resident Mission in South Africa be wound up.

REGIONAL INTEGRATIONNote from the Secretariat

1. BACKGROUND
 - 1.1 Summit is invited to consider the note (SADC/SM/1/94/4) presented by the Secretariat on Regional Integration.
 - 1.2 Summit is invited to recall that at its meeting in Mbabane in September, 1993, it considered and noted a progress report on Regional Integration and Community Building and in particular on the Regional Omnibus Seminar and the Workshop on Free Movement of Persons, held in Harare, Zimbabwe in July, 1993. The Summit noted the Terms of Reference for the development of a Protocol on Free Movement of Persons.
 - 1.3 The Summit is further invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, in January 1994, considered a progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since July 1993. During the same meeting, Council approved a programme of national seminars and five regional sectoral workshops and a budget of US\$1 million, for the period April 1994 to March 1995.
 - 1.4 Council also approved a timetable, the issues to be addressed and the lists of invitees for the sectoral workshops covering the Sectors of Energy; Human Resources Development; Tourism; and Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources. Council directed the Secretariat and Sector Coordinators to finalise the preparations and budgets for the convening of these workshops during the 1994/95 financial year, in accordance with the timetable.
 - 1.5 The Summit is further invited to note that Council approved the holding of a Workshop on Cooperation between SADC and the Region's Non-Governmental Organisations in February 1994 and a Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security in May, 1994.
2. PROGRESS TO-DATE
 - 2.1 PROTOCOL ON FREE MOVEMENT OF SADC PERSONS
 - 2.1.1 The Summit is invited to note that two consultants, a regional lawyer, and an expert from the BENELUX countries (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg), were contracted in April 1994, to carry out the work leading to the development of a Protocol on Free

Movement of Persons have already visited some member States. The consultants will be visiting Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa. They will also be visiting Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe again for further consultations on the task.

It is hoped that the first draft of the Protocol will be submitted to the Secretariat before the end of November, 1994.

2.2 **WORKSHOP FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOS) OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

2.2.1 The Summit is invited to note that, in keeping with the spirit of the Treaty and the Framework and Strategy for Building the Community, which requires that the people of the region and their institutions be fully involved in determining the form, content and direction of the Community, the Secretariat held a Workshop for the Non-Governmental Organisations of Southern Africa in Windhoek, Namibia, from 21 - 24 February 1994.

2.2.2 The workshop was attended by NGOs from all the member States. Each member State was represented by twelve NGOs drawn from three broad areas in which NGOs are involved, namely; business, development and employment generation; philanthropic activities, such as social welfare; and human rights and democracy.

2.2.3 The Summit is invited to note that seven regional experts assisted in the development and articulation of the following issues which were considered by the workshop:

- (a) The Role of Southern Africa's NGOs in Community Building;
- (b) NGOs and the Issues of Peace, Democracy and Human Rights;
- (c) Resource Mobilisation for Development in the Region;
- (d) The Role of NGOs in the development of Survival and Entrepreneurial Capacity;
- (e) How to Measure the Effectiveness of NGO Intervention: Development of Analytical Tools for Assessing the Efficacy of Using the NGO Approach;
- (f) The Role of the Private Sector NGOs in the development of the Community; and
- (g) Institutional mechanisms for SADC-NGO Cooperation.

2.2.4 The Summit is invited to note that a number of recommendations aimed at improving intra and inter-NGO cooperation; cooperation between NGOs and member States; and NGOs and SADC were made.

2.2.5 The NGOs agreed on the following strategy for implementation of their recommendations:

a) Established a Committee of five countries comprising Zimbabwe (Chairman), Botswana (Secretary), Swaziland, Angola and Tanzania. The Committee was charged with the following responsibility:

i) to draw up a Memorandum of Understanding on intra and inter-NGO/SADC Cooperation

ii) to design the institutional framework and Terms of Reference for the regional body; and

iii) to develop and recommend financing mechanisms for the sustainability of the agreed institutional arrangements.

b) to request SADC to establish a position of, and appoint a desk officer at the SADC Secretariat to lease directly with the NGO regional body.

c) to establish a regional body, to coordinate all NGO activities, Network with National NGO assemblies and key SADC Sectors, and to implement the recommendations of the Workshop.

d) to convene a meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa to agree on the constitutional framework and to establish the regional body, comprising two representatives from each member State, making a total of twenty-two members.

2.2.6 Funding of the completion of the preparatory work up to the establishment of the regional body, has been secured by the SADC Secretariat.

3. REGIONAL COMMUNITY BUILDING WORKSHOP ON ENERGY

3.1 The Summit is invited to note that the SADC Secretariat and the Energy Sector Coordinating Unit convened a Regional Community Building Workshop for the Energy Sector. This Workshop was one of the five regional sectoral workshops approved by Council in January 1994. The workshop was held in Windhoek, Namibia from 11th to 15th April 1994.

- 3.2 The workshop was attended by participants from all SADC member States, drawn from government ministries, power utilities, the private sector and NGOs. Other regional and international organisations, including ESKOM from South Africa, SNEL from Zaire and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) were represented at the Workshop.
- 3.3 The workshop, assisted by presentations made by a team of four experts, considered the following issues:
- (a) Policy, Socio-economic constraints in the Development of Energy in the SADC region;
 - (b) SADC Energy markets and associated supply scenarios for trade promotion;
 - (c) Promotion of Energy Efficiency, Operational Systems and Energy Demand Management;
 - (d) The Search for Alternative Sources of Energy to Woodfuel in the SADC region.
- 3.4 The Summit is invited to note that a team of consultants have been appointed to draft a regional Energy Protocol on the basis of the recommendations of the workshop and consultations with member States and regional organisations. The Terms of Reference for the consultancy have been prepared and submitted to the consultants. The consultants are expected to start working on the Protocol on 1st September, 1994.

4. PROTOCOL ON INDUSTRY AND TRADE

- 4.1 The Summit is invited to note that the Sector Coordinator for Industry and Trade, assisted by the Secretariat, held three Workshops on Community Building during 1993. Following the Workshops, two Protocols on Trade and Finance and Investment were developed.
- 4.2 The Summit is invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994 considered a progress report on the Workshops, and in particular on the development of the two protocols. Council directed that further work be undertaken to finalise the two protocols.
- 4.3 The Summit is invited to note the progress made to-date on regional integration and Community Building in the Industry and Trade Sector.

5. **WORKSHOP ON DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND SECURITY**

5.1 The Summit is invited to note that the SADC Secretariat convened a Workshop on Democracy, Peace and Security, at Officials' and Ministerial levels. The workshop took place in Windhoek, Namibia, from 11th to 16th July 1994. The workshop was attended by Ministries which deal with issues of democracy and human rights, peace and security. The workshop was also attended by Members of Parliament, Representatives of Political Parties and Human Rights NGOs.

5.2 The workshop addressed the following issues:

- (a) Establishment of a Bill of Rights for Southern Africa;
- (b) The Evolution of Protocols on Peace, Security and Conflict Resolution for Southern Africa;
- (c) The Role of the Security and Military Machinery in Democratic Southern Africa;
- (d) Disarmament and the Demilitarisation of Southern Africa;
- (e) Military and Security Cooperation in Southern Africa;
- (f) The Social and Humanitarian Implications of a Common Security and Military Ethos for Southern Africa.

5.3 The Summit is further invited to note that the workshop was part of the process of the implementation of the Framework and Strategy for the Building of the Community, approved by Council at its meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, in January 1993.

5.4 The Workshop was convened in accordance with the requirements of the Treaty establishing SADC which provides for the establishment of Mechanisms for Cooperation in democracy, Peace and Security, Diplomacy and Human Rights.

6. **COUNCIL DECISIONS**

6.1 **WORKSHOP ON DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND SECURITY**

The Summit is invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994 considered and accepted the recommendation of the Workshop that a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, Internal Relations, Defence and Security, Peace Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution be established.

6.1.1 The Summit is also invited to note that Council considered the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Front Line States proposing the establishment of an Association of Southern African States (ASAS). Council deferred the matter to the Summit for appropriate consideration and decision.

6.1.2 The Summit is invited to consider the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Front Line States proposing the establishment of ASAS, taking into account the decision of Council to establish a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defence and Security, Peace, Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution.

6.2 **SEMINARS AND OTHER WORKSHOPS**

6.2.1 The Summit is invited to note that resources permitting the following Sector Workshops will be held during the 1994/95 financial year:

- a) Human Resources Development;
- b) Tourism;
- c) Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources; and
- d) Transport and Communications.

SADC/PTA JOINT STUDY

Note from the Chairman of SADC

1. The Summit will recall that in February, 1993, The Chairman of SADC and the Chairman of the PTA agreed to commission a Joint Study on the Harmonisation, Coordination and Rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations. To this end, the two Chairmen appointed a Joint Committee of six Ministers, three each from SADC and the PTA, to undertake the study. In addition, the two Chairmen appointed an equal number of officials, one each from the six countries represented on the Committee, and a team of four regional consultants, to assist the Committee of Ministers.
2. The Study was launched in August, 1993. The Consultants completed the study and submitted their Report in July, 1994. The Joint Committee of Ministers met in Lusaka, Zambia, on 4th - 5th August, 1994 to consider the Study Report, and in particular the recommendations of the Consultants.
3. Copies of the Reports of the Joint Committee of Ministers and the Consultants were circulated to all the members of the Summit.
4. The Summit is invited to consider the Report of the Joint SADC/PTA Committee of Ministers.

CHAIRMANSHIP

Note from the Chairman

1. Summit will recall that at its meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland, in September 1993, the issue of Chairmanship was raised in the context of Article 10(4) of the Treaty establishing SADC. It was noted that the Treaty provided for rotation of Chairmanship.
2. However, the Summit observed that the Treaty did not stipulate the frequency at which the Chairmanship should rotate. Furthermore, a mechanism for election of the Chairman had not been determined, i.e., whether this should be by rotation of member States in alphabetical order, by nomination or by ballot.
3. The Summit also observed that it had just appointed a new Executive Secretary, and Deputy Executive Secretary. In addition, the Summit noted that a major study on Harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of SADC and the PTA, which would require the guidance of the incumbent Chairman, was in progress.
4. In the light of the foregoing factors, the Summit was of the view that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 10(4) of the Treaty, it was inopportune to change the Chairmanship at that time. The Summit, therefore, decided to defer a decision on the rotation for one year.
5. In pursuance of its decision at its last meeting, the Summit is invited to determine:
 - (a) the term of office of the Chairmanship; and
 - (b) the mechanism for electing the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
6. Summit is also invited to decide on the Chairmanship.

MAURITIUS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP OF SADC

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit is invited to note that in May 1994, the Government of Mauritius invited the SADC Secretariat to visit that country to hold discussions with the Deputy Prime Minister and officials from a Task Force which had been established to review Mauritius future participation in various regional cooperation initiatives. The SADC Officials were specifically requested to brief the Mauritian Government on the potential benefits which Mauritius could derive from closer cooperation with SADC.
2. During the thirtieth session of the OAU Summit held in Tunis, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, the Prime Minister of Mauritius, met with the Chairman of SADC and expressed his country's desire to join SADC.
3. In July 1994, while arrangements were being made for SADC Secretariat Officials to visit Mauritius, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Special Envoy of the Prime Minister, visited Gaborone, Botswana in July, 1994 and called on the Chairman of SADC and delivered a formal application, on behalf of the Republic of Mauritius, for membership of SADC in accordance with Article 8 of the Treaty establishing the Organisation.
4. The Summit is invited to note that Mauritius believes in regional cooperation as the only means of enhancing regional economic integration. Mauritius has translated this position by being amongst the first countries to ratify the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. This notwithstanding, Mauritius is of the view that global regional integration, though a noble objective, is not easy to achieve unless existing regional groupings are consolidated.
5. Summit is invited to consider Mauritius' application for membership of SADC.

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR KETUMILE MASIRE,
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA, AND CHAIRMAN OF
SADC ON THE OCCASION OF THE 1994 SADC SUMMIT 29TH
AUGUST, 1994, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

Your Majesty
Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government
Honourable Ministers
Your Excellencies Members of the Diplomatic Corps
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is an honour and privilege to have this opportunity of welcoming you to the 1994 Summit in my dual capacity as Head of State of the Republic of Botswana and Chairman of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Allow me at this juncture to introduce and welcome His Excellency Mr. Bakili Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi, and Mr. Thabo Mbeki, Vice President of the Republic of South Africa.

The presence of these Dear Brothers here today, bears full testimony to the historic and irreversible changes sweeping across Southern Africa. We congratulate the peoples of Malawi and South Africa for their well deserved victory in what has become a universal struggle to ensure that "the people shall govern" through their freely elected representatives.

It is similarly my honour and pleasure to welcome our distinguished Special Guests to the 1994 Summit:

The Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Dr Salim Ahmed Salim, The President of the African Development Bank (ADB), Mr Babacar Ndiaye and The Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Mr Layashi Yaker.

Ladies and Gentlemen, whilst we rejoice over the demise of the evil system of apartheid and other systems of government that have kept the human spirit in bondage, we cannot afford to take for granted the victory of democracy over tyranny. There is need for conscious and concerted effort to create conditions under which democracy will thrive and endure in our region. Economic empowerment and popular participation are the bedrock upon which we should build a culture of self reliance, democracy and respect for human rights.

I am encouraged that the economic outlook for 1994 seems promising with world output projected to grow by a significant percentage whilst inflation rates are likely to decrease in industrialised and developing countries alike. We hope this trend will continue so that our economies may be in a better position to stimulate productive activities and create more job opportunities. Soaring unemployment in all countries of SADC has indeed become a nightmare.

When the majority of people lack the security and comfort of productive employment therein lie the seeds of violent dissent and instability.

We face these daunting challenges not with a sense of despair but rectitude and confidence in the future. We are convinced that our region has taken a decisive step in the right direction in agreeing to work together as one family, and in embracing far-reaching political and economic reforms.

SADC member States continue to build on their on-going political reforms towards a more pluralistic dispensation predicated on multi-party elections, transparency and accountability. Swaziland held its direct elections to Parliament in October 1993. In May 1994, Malawi held its first multi-party elections since independence. In Tanzania, the multi-party system has been consolidated and the country is preparing for the first multi-party elections in 1995.

In Mozambique the benefits of peace and stability are increasingly becoming evident. The economy has grown remarkably in real GDP from 2.4% in 1992 to 5.6% in 1993. A lasting cease-fire and the recovery from drought have, in particular, enabled farmers to engage in productive agricultural activities. Hence agriculture has been the main engine of growth in Mozambique's economic recovery.

With the demobilisation of the Government and RENAMO armies complete, and the coming into being of a new national defence force, we are now hopeful that the multi-party elections in October this year, will take place in an atmosphere of peace and mutual trust.

In South Africa a miracle has happened. We now have a democratically elected President and a stable Government of National Unity chosen by all South Africans regardless of race, colour or creed.

Let me take this opportunity to convey through you Mr President, our best wishes and support to your Government of National Unity which is vigorously implementing its noble policies of national reconciliation, nation building, economic reconstruction and development.

The demise of apartheid and the emergence of democracy in South Africa has indeed been a momentous event of great significance to the region, Africa and the world at large.

A democratic South Africa stands as a proud symbol of our continent's decisive and final victory over the dark forces of colonialism and racism.

We rejoice that an uncivilised era of naked aggression and sinister destabilisation has passed and a new era of peace, stability and cooperation has dawned in Southern Africa.

We are proud that South Africa has taken its rightful place among other nations of the world in the United Nations, OAU and the Commonwealth. I am also particularly pleased that His Excellency, President Mandela and his Government have accepted our invitation to join SADC, and will in fact accede to the SADC Treaty this very morning.

You will recall that we in SADC have always maintained that a democratic non-racial South Africa has a special place in our regional grouping, as a natural and legitimate member of the family of Southern African nations.

We harbour neither fear nor illusions about the entry of South Africa into SADC. South Africa is joining the rest of the family as a genuine partner seeking as all of us do, the benefits of collective self-reliance and mutual inter-dependence.

No doubt South Africa will present new challenges as well as opportunities to regional integration in the sub-continent due to its many comparative advantages over the other Sister States. Let us live up to these challenges and seize the opportunities that our 11th member will present to SADC.

The on-going violent conflict in Angola and recent events in Lesotho continue to be a constant reminder that the region needs a reliable mechanism for conflict prevention and resolution.

We have lived for too long with the war in Angola. Such wanton destruction of human lives and property cannot be accepted as a normal condition of human

existence. The economy of Angola has been devastated; more than half of the rural population has been displaced; and agricultural production has been drastically reduced, making an otherwise food surplus country to become increasingly dependent on food aid. Mineral production has collapsed as UNITA has occupied the valuable diamond-mining areas since 1992.

Physical and social infrastructure are virtually destroyed and almost all economic activity is at a standstill as resources at government disposal have been diverted towards the war effort. Whilst we encourage and welcome both the Lusaka and Pretoria initiatives to find a negotiated settlement to the Angolan conflict, we strongly call on the international community to intensify **sanctions** on UNITA, and make Dr Jonas Savimbi realise that the price of war is too high to pay.

We must express our strongest reservations regarding the decision of His Majesty King Letsie III, to dissolve Parliament and disband the democratically elected government of the Right Honourable Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle.

We are deeply distressed that the King's action has led to loss of human life and **denial** of fundamental human rights of free speech and assembly.

It is my **sincere** belief that even now it is **not** too late for His Majesty to reverse his decision and to act in accordance with the wishes of Basotho to have in power a government of their own choice.

You will appreciate that as member States of SADC we are bound by the Windhoek Treaty which commits members of SADC, to peaceful settlement of disputes, and to promote human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

At this juncture, may I request that we observe a **minute of silence** in honour of The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, the late Mr Selometsi Baholo, who was brutally assassinated by elements of the Lesotho Royal Defence Force in April this year.

Thank you Ladies and Gentlemen for observing that moment of silence.

The human suffering and bloodletting in other regions of the world, particularly in Rwanda, Somalia, Liberia and the former Yugoslavia, equally cause us a great deal of anguish and concern. We can only pray and hope that the efforts of the international community to bring an end to these conflicts will be successful sooner rather than later. The region faces yet

another serious shortfall in cereal products due to the premature end of the rainy season and the subsequent crop failure in many member States. The current available cereal stocks amount to 10.73 million tonnes whereas the total regional cereal requirement is estimated at 15 million tonnes. More of our meagre foreign earnings will have to be spent on food imports.

The Governments of Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia in particular, are appealing for emergency food aid to alleviate food shortages currently threatening over two million people. In Angola, food production and distribution of food aid have been disrupted by the escalating war.

Concerted efforts to provide humanitarian assistance will be essential to avert mass starvation. Other member States including Botswana, Lesotho, and Namibia are also likely to experience serious food shortages.

Mozambique will still require continued international assistance as more and more refugees return home from neighbouring countries.

A brief overview of SADC's performance since our last meeting will suffice as we will have the opportunity to discuss the Draft Annual Report at length. I am glad to note, though, that our Organisation continues to demonstrate its characteristic pragmatism by constantly pruning the SADC Programme of Action to manageable proportions.

At present the Programme comprises about 400 projects costing at over US\$8.00 billion.

Close to 49 percent of the total cost has been secured. However, mobilisation of regional and international resources for implementation of SADC projects remains one of the most challenging tasks that we have to face up to. Notable progress has been made in many of our sectors.

In Energy, coordinated utilisation of electricity generation and transmission capacities, including pricing policies has resulted in cross border inter-connections of national electricity grids among several member States, and the drafting of a "Common Power Pool Agreement" which should lead to a more economic and reliable arrangement for sharing the region's abundant energy resources.

Research on sorghum and millets has improved cereal production in the more arid areas of the region by developing drought tolerant varieties and hybrids of these crops.

A total of 110 Research Scientists and 230 Research Technicians have been trained by this programme to build member States' capacity to undertake research in these staple food crops.

The Regional Early Warning System continues to provide valuable information about the food security situation in the region.

This information has enabled member States facing food deficits to take appropriate steps in advance, to plan for cereal shortages and possible famine.

The Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control Sector has managed to contain major animal diseases that have in the past adversely affected our livestock industry.

The SADC region is in fact rich in livestock resources comprising over 30 million cattle and 25 million sheep and goats. Regrettably, trade among SADC countries in livestock and livestock products is limited. While some member countries produce for the export market, others are still producing for domestic consumption only. There is need in the future to investigate potential markets for livestock and livestock products both within the region and abroad.

This will enable member States to efficiently utilise livestock resources.

You will also note that a lot of commendable work has been undertaken by SADC Sectors and the Secretariat to draft protocols which will facilitate and guide the process of regional integration and community building. Equally commendable are efforts by member States to mobilise and involve their citizens in the work of SADC through national seminars.

Praise should also go to our International Cooperating Partners whose material support and technical expertise continue to be an invaluable asset at this critical stage of transforming SADC into a regional economic community.

It was indeed most encouraging to see the high turnout of International Cooperating Partners delegations at the 1994 SADC Annual Consultative Conference.

Not only did our international friends make useful contributions to our discussion of the major Conference Themes, but they also reaffirmed their faith and commitment to the principles and objectives that SADC firmly stands for. They agree with us that the future of the region lies in regional integration; and that SADC is the most appropriate and competent

vehicle that has the capacity and vision to lead Southern Africa into a better future.

A Southern Africa at peace with itself and united by a common vision holds better prospects for fruitful cooperation with the rest of the African Continent and the world at large. I invite our friends from all corners of the globe to come and reap the peace dividend with us; to join us in tapping the **immense** resources our region is blessed with; and to help us build bigger and better **factories**, schools, hospitals and farms. Our region is indeed a worthy investment destination.

You will recall that since the early days of SADC, there has been a lot of discussion amongst ourselves about the need to create the right climate for investment and trade in the region. I am glad that we have reached complete unanimity on these matters, particularly regarding the issues of economic efficiency, viability and profitability; and above all the centrality of a vibrant and innovative private sector to spearhead investment and trade. It is incumbent upon the governments of Southern African to empower the private sector so that it may fulfil its mission.

It is commendable, though, that SADC has already undertaken several initiatives to address, in particular, foreign exchange shortages for manufacturers of export products, and also to enable easy flow of capital, finance and expertise for investment across the borders of member States. May I urge that our protocols intended to facilitate investment and trade be given the urgency they deserve so that implementation can take place as soon as possible.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, in conclusion, I would like to invite our Dear Brother, Vice President Mr. Mbeki, to join me at the rostrum so that you all bear witness to a historic event as he appends his signature to the SADC Treaty in the name of his beloved country; The Republic of South Africa.

P U L A ! P U L A ! ! P U L A !!!

ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, H.E. MR THABO MBEKI, ON THE OCCASION OF THE ACCESSION OF SOUTH AFRICA TO THE SADC TREATY: GABORONE, BOTSWANA, AUGUST 29, 1994

Mr Chairman,
Excellencies, Head of state and Government
Your Excellency Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary General of the OAU
Honourable Ministers
Members of the Diplomatic Corps
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

On this historic occasion, we bring you the warmest and fraternal greetings of our President Nelson Mandela, our Government of National Unity and the people of South Africa. We thank you most sincerely for your invitation to democratic South Africa to join the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as its eleventh member.

The momentous democratic processes in our country in the past four months have underscored the need for a radical redefinition of the political, social and economic relations between the countries of the region on one side and our country of the other.

Over the years you joined hands with us across the frontiers. You were a formidable pillar of strength to our people as we marched against the scourge of apartheid colonialism.

The apartheid war of destabilisation across our common frontiers spilt innocent blood, wrecked economies, spawned waves of refugees across the subcontinent and created anguish and social dislocation.

But during all those years, you stood firm behind our people despite this great cost to your countries and people. You gave us refuge and acted as our ambassador to the whole continent and the world.

Mr Chairman,

Again today we join hands across the frontiers, no longer in a common march against apartheid, but as equals who are committed to the reconstruction and development of the Southern African Community of States.

The time has arrived for us to give added substance and meaning to our economic, social, cultural and historical relationship.

Our signature of the Treaty of SADC is also a clear signal of our foreign policy thrust which places a high premium on relations with the states of our region in particular and Africa in general. It represents our acceptance of the principle of equity, balance and mutual benefit among our countries.

We are also cognisant of the fact that this is the period of redefinition, not only of the relations between our countries, but also of the thrust of our common endeavour within SADC. Today we are not only trying to consolidate a partnership against economic blackmail and destabilisation by an apartheid regime.

We are together trying to reconstruct and build the entire social and economic framework within which our region can develop and proffer its people economic well-being, social stability and lasting peace. Together we seek an economic framework which can ensure sustained growth and prosperity.

We seek to build a region that can claim for itself an honourable place in the continent and the world through its meaningful contribution towards development and peace. Our new relationship should seek to redress the current imbalances in trade patterns within our region. An expanding and sustainable economic integration among our countries has to be based on more equitable two-way flows of capital goods and services. In this respect, it is necessary to give consideration to measures that would counter the effects of polarisation given the capacity of the South African economy to contribute to underdevelopment elsewhere in the region.

We must look forward to a system of cooperation which will take advantage of such factors as a large integrated market, economies of scale and comparative advantage to build a region of shared prosperity and a shared density.

Our formal regional cooperation should lend weight to our bargaining position with multilateral institutions and other regional economic partnerships around the globe.

Mr Chairman,

We are also keenly aware that the fact of underdevelopment to which our countries are not immune, does not arise out of a god-given imperative.

Underdevelopment is in large part the historical product of past and continuing economic and other relations between the now developed Metropolitan countries on one side and the developing countries on

the other. Underdevelopment is generated by the very same historical processes which generated economic development in the rich countries of the west.

It is for that reason that it is so pivotal for us further to raise the international profile of SADC and engage in strategies aimed at securing our rightful place with a just international economic order. Our quest and strategies for development should lead to progress and not to the development of underdevelopment.

The importance of regional stability and peace to the attainment of the objectives of SADC cannot be overestimated. We place high value in seeking solutions to conflict through negotiation rather than fratricidal armed conflicts.

It is for that reason, among others, that we all support the important processes leading to a peaceful settlement in Mozambique. It is for a similar reason that political instability in the Kingdom of Lesotho has generated the immediate concern of the entire Southern African region. Similarly, no diplomatic or political stone should be left unturned in the search for a peacefully negotiated settlement in Angola.

The attainment and maintenance of security, peace and stability in the region, however, goes beyond simply the absence of military conflict. Regional and international drug syndicates have recently taken a heavy blow from more stringent security measures in Europe and America. As a consequence, Africa and especially our region, has become a conduit for drug trafficking between the east and the west. The scale of the traffic is already alarming.

What is even more worrying is that experience shows that if the practice is not nipped in the bud, countries which start as conduits, soon degenerate into consumers and lastly, end up as wide-scale producers of narcotics.

Illegal arms continue to cross borders and are used to stoke fires of crime and civil strife. Automobiles disappear from the assembly conveyor belts and parking grounds with increasing ease and reach far and wide in the continent.

Concomitant with this level of crime, syndicates infiltrate the corridors of political power. At this stage corruption, social degeneracy and political and economic instability set in.

The large-scale migration of people within our region is yet another matter that we shall have to address

jointly. Once more, this phenomenon underlines the importance of balanced regional development.

Mr Chairman,

In conclusion allow me to say how honoured we feel to be here today.

We owe it to our people not to fail this Southern African Development Community. The Community must indeed work. Development within SADC shall be judged not only by economic quantities and technological progress.

It shall also be judged by the improvement in the quality of life of our peoples, by their cultural and spiritual fulfilment, by the attainment of race, ethnic and gender equality, by the extra care we give to our environment and by our ability to be at peace with ourselves and the world. Democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa will do what it can to contribute to the achievement of these objectives by our region.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT COMRADE R G MUGABE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE DELIVERED AT THE SADC SUMMIT IN GABORONE, BOTSWANA, 29TH AUGUST, 1994

Mr Chairman
Your Excellencies
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf, I wish to express my profound gratitude to His Excellency, President Sir Ketumile Masire, the Government and people of Botswana for organising and hosting this Summit and for the warm hospitality extended to us since our arrival in this beautiful city, Gaborone.

Ladies and Gentlemen, on this momentous and historic occasion, we all join with unbounded joy and pleasure at welcoming South Africa as the 11th member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Allow me to take this opportunity, once again, to congratulate our Brother and Colleague, His Excellency President Nelson Mandela, and the people of South Africa on their achievement of a peaceful transition to a free and democratic society. All of us in the region share in your victorious celebration. Indeed, your manifestation and demonstration of courage and magnanimity are an inspiration to us all.

There is no doubt that the advent of a democratic South Africa is a major step which has not only ushered in but also enhanced prospects of peace and political stability in our region; for peace and stability are prerequisites for sustainable economic development. However, complete peace in our region can only be attained when lasting political solutions are achieved in Mozambique and Angola. We are, therefore, encouraged that the ceasefire in Mozambique has held and commend the parties concerned for adhering to the Rome Peace Accords and their commitment to the peace process.

In Angola, however, a ceasefire has seemed rather elusive. Nonetheless, we welcome the acceptance by the Government of Angola of proposals on national reconciliation as proposed by the mediators in Zambia. We urge UNITA to do the same. It is our hope also that the current endeavour to build confidence between the warring parties will create a conducive environment for a comprehensive settlement of the Angola question.

Mr Chairman, South Africa brings into the Community a solid industrial base, an advanced agricultural system and a developed infrastructure, particularly in respect of transport and telecommunication systems. However, the full potential of our economic cooperation with South Africa has never been fully realised because of our opposition to apartheid policies pursued by the previous successive white regimes.

In fact, the founding of Southern African Development Coordination Conference was a practical expression of our opposition to those policies. But today, on this auspicious occasion, we have finally achieved a full community of Southern African States. This achievement will help to create necessary conditions for the realisation of full developmental potential in the region.

Mr Chairman, South Africa's entry into SADC comes at a very opportune time when we are still at the formative stages of building a Community. Although the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community was signed in Windhoek, in August, 1992, and entered into force in October, 1993, consultations are in progress on the requisite proposals which will spell out the objectives, scope, as well as institutional mechanisms for cooperation. We are glad that our South African brothers and colleagues have all along been associated with the development of these protocols in line with our guiding principles on integration based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. We note that there is still a lot of groundwork to be covered in the areas of cooperation already identified under Article 21 (3) of the Treaty.

The Community has already committed itself to generating popular participation and a regional awareness of the integration agenda. We need to take stock of our efforts and exchange views on the effectiveness of different measures and strategies we have undertaken towards achieving this goal. Hence, we welcome the workshops that have been held in pursuit of establishing a common set of values on matters related to democracy, peace, security, respect for human rights, and the pursuit for good governance.

Mr Chairman, barely two years after the region had experienced severe food shortages, some of our members still find themselves in a similar predicament. This calls for strengthening of our food security measures. In addition to the early warning system which has operated fairly satisfactorily, other concrete food security measures, such as the Food Reserve Project, need to be implemented as a matter of urgency.

Mr Chairman, there are some international factors and developments that we need to take into account in order to formulate appropriate responses to them. For example, the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (GATT) was concluded with the signing of the Marrakesh Agreement in Morocco in April this year. We learn that over US\$270 billion will accrue from these international trade liberalisation measures. It is, however, a sad fact that not every country will draw from these benefits. Therefore, as a region and as a Community, we must assess the benefits, constraints and other implications that are likely to result from new obligations under the GATT.

Ladies and Gentlemen, our cooperating partners are examining the scope of our cooperation in the light of these developments and the new political dispensation in South Africa. SADC Ministers will shortly be meeting their European Union counterparts in Berlin in a week's time. It is our hope that the European Union initiative for an increased engagement within our Community will further strengthen the existing cooperative arrangements under the EU/ACP Lome Convention arrangement.

Mr Chairman, inclusion, let me, once again, with much joy and delight, welcome South Africa as the new and 11th member of the Southern African Development Community.

Thank you

SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MALAWI MR BAKILI MULUZI AT THE 1994 SADC SUMMIT HELD IN GABORONE, BOTSWANA ON 29TH AUGUST, 1994

Mr Chairman, Your Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire
Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government
Honourable Ministers
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen
Dumelang Bo Rra, le Bo Mma.

Allow me on behalf of my delegation and my own behalf to thank you most sincerely, Mr Chairman, and the people of your beautiful country for the warm welcome and extraordinary hospitality accorded to us since our arrival here in Gaborone.

Mr Chairman, it is for me a great honour and privilege to address this August Assembly. This is particularly so because the last time that the Head of State of the Republic of Malawi attended a Summit of SADC or its predecessor, SADCC, was in 1981. Mr Chairman, that sad era of self-imposed isolation is now behind us.

On this happy occasion, I bring with me from the people of Malawi a message of hope for renewed friendship and solidarity with all the people of our region.

Mr Chairman, Southern Africa is undergoing profound and irreversible changes. Our brothers and sisters in South Africa had their first truly universal general elections in April this year which ushered in the first democratically elected multi-racial Government led by His Excellency Dr Nelson Mandela. The results of the elections also marked the beginning of a new chapter for the people of South Africa and those of the entire Southern African region. We salute the gallant people of South Africa for their determination, courage and perseverance which assured them victory in their struggle to regain their birthright to freedom, equality and dignity as well as justice in their own land. We also congratulate them for the peaceful way in which they conducted their elections. The newly established democracy and the national reconstruction programme in that country should be given maximum support.

Mr Chairman, let me also take this opportunity to welcome South Africa into the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The moment we all eagerly awaited has now come. The original task of economic liberation from dependence on South Africa is now not the case.

We welcome South Africa as an important partner in SADC. While appreciating that South Africa is faced with its own urgent domestic task of creating an equitable society, after the distorted social and economic structures that were the legacy of apartheid, we have no doubt that it will in due course play a dynamic role in SADC's efforts towards economic advancement.

As a family grouping including South Africa, SADC must look forward and find ways of promoting continental integration as a long-term goal. We are keenly aware, Mr Chairman, that success in achieving our goal of economic development will depend on sustained peace and security as well as political stability within our individual member States and in the whole region generally. For this reason, we pray for success of the initiatives aimed at mutually acceptable and effective solution to the conflict in Angola.

Mr Chairman, the recurrence of instability in Lesotho threatens peace in that country and the region in general. We hope that with the efforts of the Task Force on Lesotho, the conflict will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of the parties concerned.

Mr Chairman, we also look forward to the holding of free and fair General Elections in Mozambique. It is our sincere hope that all parties will spare no effort in ensuring the complete and successful implementation of the Rome Peace Accord. The success of the General Elections and the installation of a democratically elected Government will be a major achievement for the people of Mozambique and the entire region.

Lasting peace in the region will, above all, enable our organisation to concentrate all its efforts on its long-term objective of achieving economic integration and self-reliance in Southern Africa.

Mr Chairman, the process of turning our region into a development community will be a long and complex one. It will require unwavering political commitment on the part of every member. It will call for close cooperation, more efficient coordination and readiness to compromise where our perceptions differ. We must be prepared to make some sacrifices today in order to attain greater benefits for future generations in the region.

Mr Chairman, we in Malawi believe strongly in the ideals of SADC. We, therefore, wish to assure you of our commitment and support to the development and strengthening of our Community.

SADC has already scored significant achievement in strengthening cooperation among the countries of our region. The achievements are more readily evident in the Sectors of transport, communications, agriculture, livestock development, trade, industry and energy. These achievements can be attributed to the strong economic and political support of both the member states as well as the international donor community.

However, Mr Chairman, these achievements alone will be meaningless if we do not make efforts to develop at the same time a culture of democracy, peace and security in our region. Thus, the workshop on "Democracy, Peace and Security in Southern Africa" held recently in Windhoek was, in our view, a major step in the importance of achieving a security partnership, collective security systems and crisis management mechanism. We support these initiatives. We also support efforts aimed at enhancing the promotion and protection of human rights in the region. The establishment of a Regional Human Rights Commission would, therefore, go a long way towards achieving these goals.

You will be aware, Mr Chairman, that in May this year Malawi held its first Multiparty General Elections since Independence in 1964. The elections were declared to have been very free and fair. And what is equally important for us is that the results of the

General Elections marked a dawn of a new era for Malawi.

An era in which respect for human rights and the rule of law will be upheld and protected so that the people of Malawi are no longer oppressed and victimised. Our commitment to the establishment of necessary institutions to protect human rights and to enhance democracy, peace and security in the region is, therefore, a commitment which comes from the depth of our hearts. We strongly believe that respect for human rights, the establishment of a democratic culture as well as the existence of assured peace and security in the region are necessary preconditions for a viable and vibrant SADC. Malawi will endeavour to contribute in the best way it can to make SADC a community that will be of benefit to all the people of the region.

Let me conclude by thanking you, once again, Mr Chairman, the people and Government of Botswana for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to us. The excellent arrangements and facilities provided have enabled us to conduct the business of our community with ease and comfort.

Mr Chairman, I thank you for your attention.

CLOSING STATEMENT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR KETUMILE MASIRE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA AND CHAIRMAN OF SADC ON THE OCCASION OF THE 1994 SADC SUMMIT - 29TH AUGUST, GABORONE, BOTSWANA

Your Majesty
Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government
Honourable Ministers
Your Excellencies Members of the Diplomatic Corps
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

During the last two weeks our officials and Ministers met in Gaborone to review progress in our programme of cooperation in the light of emerging opportunities and challenges. In my opening statement I outlined the activities undertaken in the various sectors since our last Summit meeting in Mbabane, Swaziland.

In our meeting today, we examined a number of issues on our agenda which have major impact on the direction of our future cooperation in Southern Africa. Amongst the issues we considered was the review of the regional situation, and in particular, the conflict in Angola and the progress being made in current talks in Lusaka, Zambia to resolve the conflict. We were encouraged by the report we got from the Angolan Foreign Minister and His Excellency President Chiluba on this issue.

We received a report on the initiative taken by their Excellencies, President Mugabe, Mandela and myself on the Lesotho situation. We are optimistic that an amicable and acceptable solution to the problem will be found in order to bring the political situation in that country to normalcy.

We also considered the Report of the Joint SADC/PTA Committee of Ministers on Harmonisation, Coordination and Rationalisation of activities of the two organisations. After a detailed examination of this issue, we reached a consensus that SADC member States with a dual membership should exercise their sovereignty to determine which of the two organisations they should belong to in the broader context of building the African Economic Community.

We also decided that the Joint Planning Committee which was established in Maputo in January 1992 to coordinate arrangements for regional cooperation post-apartheid had achieved its objective following the democratisation and accession to SADC of South Africa. In the same vein, the Summit agreed that the SADC Resident Mission which was established in 1993, to

represent the region in the democratisation process in South Africa had achieved its objective. It was, therefore, also decided that the Mission be wound up.

The greatest challenge which we will have to tackle in the coming months is the integration and community building programme. Whereas the implementation of this programme is encouraging a lot needs to be done at national level to mobilise, sensitise and get the peoples of the region committed to this programme. Our community building strategy under SADC is people centred. It is, therefore, incumbent upon all of us, member States, to ensure that our citizens are fully involved in this process so that they can determine its form, content and direction. This will require financial, human and material resources. While it is appreciated that member States face enormous resource constraints, it is my considered view that investment in this programme will yield greater dividends. I would therefore urge member States to commit resources necessary for the realisation of this noble objective. This is the challenge I would like to take home.

Your Majesty
Your Excellencies
Honourable Ministers
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It remains for me now to wish their Excellencies and their delegations and all our special guests a safe journey back home. I look forward to seeing you at our 1995 Summit.

I thank you.

PRESENT

CHAIRMAN

His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire
President of the Republic of Botswana

CHAIRMAN OF THE SADC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Hon F G Mogae
Vice President and Minister of
Finance and Development Planning, Botswana

CHAIRMAN OF THE SADC STANDING COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS

Mr M L Mokone
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Dr K M Mbuende

ANGOLA

Hon Venancia de Moura
Minister of External Relations

Hon Jose Pedro Morais
Minister of Planning

Hon Albina Assis
Minister of Petroleum

Mr Domingos Vieira Lopes
National Contact Point

BOTSWANA

Hon A M Mogwe
Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs

Hon B K Temane
Minister of Health

Hon D N Magang
Minister of Works, Transport and Communications

Hon G K T Chiepe
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon P Balopi
Minister of Labour and Home Affairs

Mr M C Lekaukau
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture

Mr A V Lionjanga
Permanent Secretary

Ms T C Moremi
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Mr S S G Tumelo
Secretary for Economic Affairs
Ministry of Finance and Development Planning

LESOTHO

Right Honourable Ntsu Mokhehle
Prime Minister

Hon Molapo Qhobela
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon Ntsukunyane Mphanya
Minister of Agriculture

Hon P M Senoana
Minister of Finance, Economic Planning
and Manpower Development

Hon T Makhakhe
Minister of Natural Resources

His Excellency Mr L Mokose
High Commissioner to the Republic
of South Africa

MALAWI

His Excellency Bakili Muluzi
President

Hon E C Bwanali
Minister of External Affairs

Hon H I Thompson
Minister of Commerce and Industry

Hon T S Mangwazu
Minister of Economic Planning
and Development

Mr C D Nthenda
Secretary for Economic
Planning and Development

MOZAMBIQUE

His Excellency Joaquim A Chissano
President

Hon Dr Pascoal Mucumbi
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon Alexandre Zandamela
Minister of Agriculture

His Excellency Lopes Tembe Ndelane
Ambassador of Mozambique for
Zimbabwe and Botswana

Mr Francisco Madeira
Diplomatic Advisor
Office of the President

Mr Florencio Infante
Economic Advisor
Office of the President

Mr Carlos dos Santos
Private Secretary of the President

Mr Belmiro J Malate
National Contact Point

NAMIBIA

His Excellency Sam Nujoma
President of the Republic of Namibia

Hon Theo Gurirab, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon H Hamutenya
Minister of Trade and Industry

Hon Jesaja Nyamu, MP
Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy

Mr Petrus Damaseb, MP
Secretary to the President

Mr Paul Shipoke
Director of International Trade
Ministry of Trade and Industry
National Contact Point

Mr E A M De Paauw
Deputy Director
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communication

Mr P Heyns
Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Rural Development

SOUTH AFRICA

Hon T Mbeki
First Deputy President

Mr T Mafole
Director, Office of the First Deputy President

Mr T Ntentsi
Director of Communications
Office of the First Deputy President

Mrs N Ngakane
Private Secretary to First Deputy President

SWAZILAND

His Majesty, Mswati III
King

Hon Solomon Dlamini
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon T N Masuku
Minister of Economic Planning
and Development

Mr E M Hlope
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

TANZANIA

His Excellency Mr A H Mwinyi
President

Hon J C Rwegasira
Minister for Foreign and
International Cooperation

Hon C D Msuya
Minister for Industries and Trade

His Excellency N Lugoe
Tanzania High Commissioner
Zambia

His Excellency M M Matiko
Ambassador
Director for International Cooperation
and Legal Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International
Cooperation

Mr A T Pallangyo
Director for SADC Industry and Trade
Coordination Division
Ministry of Industries and Trade

Mr M Yussuf
Director
SMZ Office

Mr D M Nyamaganda
Acting Director of Planning
Ministry of Tourism, Natural Resources
and Environment

Mr B M Msalika
Acting Principal Secretary
Ministry of Information

Mr E P A Simwela
Principal Economist
SADC Industry and Trade

Mr J L Shija
National Contact Point
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation

Dr J Ngasongwa
Economic Advisor
President's Office

ZAMBIA

His Excellency F T J Chiluba
President

Hon R K Mushota, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon D Patel, MP
Minister of Commerce, Trade and Industry

Hon P S Tembo
Deputy Minister of Planning and Development Cooperation

Hon D N Mung'omba, MP

Mrs I M Kamanga
Permanent Secretary
Development Cooperation Division

ZIMBABWE

His Excellency R G Mugabe
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon N M Shamuyarira
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon R C Hove
Commissioner for Planning

Hon K M Kangai
Minister of Lands, Agriculture
and Water Development

Hon H M Murerwa
Minister of Tourism and Environment

Mr C N C Mangwana
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Lucy Muvingi
High Commissioner to Botswana

SADC SECRETARIAT

Mr L B Monyake
Deputy Executive Secretary

Mr T A Kalebe
Chief Economist

Mr E S S Nebwe
Special Advisor

Mr K G Moesi
Information Officer

PRESS RELEASE

SADC SUMMIT

GABORONE, BOTSWANA

29TH AUGUST 1994

1. The Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Gaborone, Republic of Botswana, on 29th August, 1994, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. Delegations of member States were led by the following:

Swaziland	:	His Majesty, Mswati III King
Malawi	:	H.E. B Muluzi President
Mozambique	:	H.E. J A Chissano President
Namibia	:	H.E. S Nujoma President
Tanzania	:	H.E. A H Mwinyi President
Zambia	:	H.E. F J T Chiluba President
Zimbabwe	:	H.E. R G Mugabe President
Lesotho	:	The Rt. Hon. N Mokhehle Prime Minister
South Africa	:	His Honour T Mbeki Executive Deputy President
Angola	:	Hon. V de Moura Minister of Foreign Affairs
Botswana	:	Hon. A M Mogwe Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs
3. The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) were specially invited to the Summit as observers. Their delegations were led by:

* Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim
Secretary General
OAU

* Mr. Layashi Yaker
Executive Secretary
ECA

4. His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana and Chairman of SADC delivered a welcome address and statement reviewing the activities of the Organisation as well as developments in the region and the world.

A statement marking the accession of the Republic of South Africa to the Treaty of SADC was delivered by His Honour T Mbeki, Executive Deputy President. A response statement was made by H.E. R G Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

5. The Summit welcomed the Republic of South Africa as the eleventh member State of SADC, and also congratulated the Government and people of that country for a peaceful and successful transition from minority rule to democracy through all-race multiparty elections. The Summit also welcomed H.E. President Muluzi and commended the people of Malawi for conducting the country's first multiparty elections since independence in a peaceful and orderly manner.
6. The Summit reviewed political and economic developments in the region, and received briefing from the President of Zimbabwe, in his capacity as Chairman of the Frontline States (FLS), regarding mediation efforts in the Lesotho crisis by the Presidents of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The Summit was also briefed by the Prime Minister of Lesotho and the Foreign Minister of Angola on recent developments in their countries.
7. The Summit expressed serious concern at the recurrence of instability in Lesotho involving the army and police resulting in the kidnapping of several Cabinet Ministers and the assassination of Deputy Prime Minister, Hon. Selometsi Baholo in April 1994. The Summit condemned in strongest terms the actions of the Lesotho security forces. At the same time, the Summit expressed strong objections to the recent decision by His Majesty, King Letsie III to unlawfully dissolve Parliament and disband the democratically elected Government in gross violation of the constitution of the Kingdom.

8. The Summit advised His Majesty to act in the best interests of his country and the region at large by immediately and unconditionally reinstating the legitimate Government of Prime Minister Mokhehle.

The Summit commended the Frontline States, and in particular, Presidents Mugabe, Masire and Mandela for their personal contributions towards efforts to bring peace and stability to Lesotho.

9. The Summit noted with satisfaction progress being made in Mozambique in the implementation of the Rome Peace Accord. In particular, the Summit noted that:

- * preparations for multiparty general elections scheduled for 27th - 28th October, 1994 were at an advanced stage;
- * significant progress has been made to demobilise armed forces, integrate and train a new national army of 30,000 soldiers; and
- * activities have begun to rehabilitate and reconstruct infrastructure such as roads, schools and hospitals.

10. The Summit urged member States and the international community to fully support the process towards speedy demobilisation and integration of the armed forces as well as to provide material support to Mozambique's efforts to resettle returning refugees and other displaced persons.

11. With regard to Angola, the Summit noted that the United Nations (UN)-sponsored Lusaka negotiations had made a significant breakthrough in reaching agreement on principles of national reconciliation predicated on UNITA's acceptance to participate in government structures. UNITA has been offered posts in the cabinet, local government and the foreign services in an envisaged Government of National Unity. Agreement has also been reached on the mandate of UN peacekeeping forces to consist of 7000 troops.

12. The Summit, however, regretted that the war in Angola had intensified and continued to delay the process of peaceful negotiations and rehabilitation of major economic sectors. The Summit called on the international community to assist intensify pressure on UNITA to commit itself to a speedy and complete peaceful resolution of the crisis in Angola. The Summit also urged SADC member States to give appropriate support to mediation efforts by the UN, OAU and President Mandela.

13. The Summit considered a Report of the SADC/PTA Joint Committee of Ministers on harmonisation and rationalisation of activities of the two organisations. The Summit agreed that it was important that problems emanating from an overlapping membership of SADC and PTA be resolved taking into account the benefits and advantages that each organisation offers to member countries, and also to enable the two organisations to play their central roles as building blocks for the African Economic Community.
14. The Summit, therefore, decided that the current Preferential Trade Area (PTA) region should be divided into two regions, namely;
- i) A Preferential Trade Area for the South which will comprise all SADC member States. Preferential trade arrangements in the South region to be carried out under the auspices of SADC. The process of separating the two regions into North and South will evolve over time, and the modalities regarding which area SADC member States will belong to shall be determined by individual member states in their sovereign right.
 - ii) A Preferential Trade Area for the North comprising non-SADC countries.
15. The Summit reviewed the activities of the SADC Joint Planning Committee (JPC) and agreed that together with the SADC Resident Mission, the JPC should be wound up as they had fully achieved their respective missions. The Summit thanked the Ministers and the Representatives of member States in South Africa whose respective tasks were to oversee the JPC and Resident Mission.
16. The Summit noted progress reports on the on-going activities intended to involve citizens of member States in the implementation of the Framework and Strategy for building the Community. The Summit reaffirmed its earlier decisions that the work of SADC organs must focus primarily on the Community Building process in Southern Africa and the region's contribution to the establishment of the African Economic Community.
17. The Summit approved the establishment of a Sector on Politics, Diplomacy, International Relations, Defence and Security; and that 17 August be declared "SADC Day" to be commemorated every year with popular activities and cultural/sporting events.

18. The Summit reviewed and noted the draft Annual Report for the period covering July 1993 to June 1994. The Summit noted the continued reduction of the size of the SADC Programme of Action to ensure that only projects with a regional impact and that can be viable and self sustaining remain in the Programme. The Summit urged member States to mobilise more resources for implementation in the SADC Programme of Action which is currently costed at about USD8.7 million.
19. The Summit noted with concern that the region was likely to experience a serious shortage of cereal due to adverse climatic conditions. The Summit further noted that the worst affected member States included Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Tanzania. The Summit appealed to member states with food surpluses, and to the internal community, to act speedily to assist avert a more devastating food crisis situation in the affected member States.
20. The Summit elected His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire, the President of Botswana as Chairman of SADC for a two year term of office, and His Majesty, the King of Swaziland, King Mswati III to a similar term as Vice-Chairman of SADC. The Summit paid tribute to H.E. President Masire and Vice-Chairman His Majesty King Mswati III for their dedicated service to the organisation.
21. The Summit accepted the invitation of H E President Nelson Mandela to host its next meeting in South Africa.
22. The Chairman and President of the Republic of Botswana, H.E. Sir Ketumile Masire delivered a closing statement. A vote of Thanks was passed by H.E. Baliki Muluzi, President of the Republic of Malawi.
23. The Summit thanked H.E. President Masire, the Government and people of Botswana for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Government and their delegations.