



**Southern African
Development
Community**

**Record of Summit
Held in Johannesburg
Republic of South Africa
28th August, 1995**



RECORD OF SUMMIT

**28 AUGUST, 1995 JOHANNESBURG, REPUBLIC OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

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SUMMIT RECORD

28 AUGUST, 1995

JOHANNESBURG, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

0. PRESENT

See list of participants (Annex T)

1. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The Summit adopted the Agenda (SADC/SM/ 1 /95/1), presented by the Chairman.

2. CRITERIA AND PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS

2.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/2), on the Criteria and Procedure for admission of new members into SADC, presented by the Chairman.

2.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone in August, 1994, it received and considered an application from Mauritius for membership of SADC. The Summit also recalled that after due consideration of the application, it was noted that SADC had not developed and established criteria and procedure for admission of new members into the Organisation.

2.3 The Summit decided to defer a decision on the application of Mauritius for membership of SADC to its next meeting. The Summit 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 SADC.

2.4 The Summit noted at its meeting in Johannesburg in August, 1995 that the Secretariat had developed and submitted to the Council of Ministers at its meeting held in Lilongwe, in January 1995, criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC as directed.

2.5 The Summit also noted that the Council of Ministers, at its meeting held in Lilongwe in January, 1995, had adopted the following criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC for consideration of the Summit:

2.5.1 Criteria

The applicant must fulfil all the following criteria:

- a) Geographical proximity of the applicant to the SADC Region.
- b) Commonality of political, economic, social and cultural systems of the applicant with the systems of the SADC Region.
- c) Feasibility of cost effective and efficient coordination of the applicant's economic, social and cultural activities under the SADC framework of cooperation.
- d) Absence of a record of engagement in subversive and destabilisation activities, and territorial ambitions against SADC, or any of its member States.
- e) Must be a democracy, observing the principles of human rights and the rule of law.
- f) Must share SADC's ideals and aspirations.

2.5.2 Procedure

- a) The country wishing to join SADC shall submit an application indicating its intention, in writing, to the Chairman of SADC, who shall inform other member States accordingly.
- b) Within one year of receipt and circulation to member States, of the application, the Chairman shall table the application at an ordinary meeting of the Summit for consideration and approval.
- c) The admission of a new member shall be effected by a unanimous decision of the Summit.
- d) On admission into SADC, the new member shall accede to the SADC Treaty, and any such other instrument which forms an integral part of the Treaty at the material date of admission of the new member, by lodging with the Executive Secretary of SADC, an Instrument of Accessation to the Treaty.

- e) The Executive Secretary of SADC shall transmit certified copies of the Instrument of accession to all member States.
- 2.6 The Summit noted that the criteria and procedure recommended by Council were circulated to all the member States for their consideration prior to the meeting of the Summit.
- 2.7 The Summit considered and approved the criteria and procedure recommended by the Council of Ministers.
3. **MAURITIUS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP**
- 3.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/3) on Mauritius Application for membership of SADC, presented by the Chairman.
- 3.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994, it received and considered an application from Mauritius for membership of SADC. At that meeting, the Summit noted, after due consideration of the application, that SADC had not developed and established criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC as required by Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Treaty establishing SADC.
- 3.3 The Summit, therefore, deferred a decision on the application and directed the Secretariat to develop and recommend to Council at its next meeting appropriate criteria and procedure for admission of new members into the Organisation.
- 3.4 The Summit, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, considered and approved the Criteria and the Procedure for admission of new members into SADC.
- 3.5 The Summit noted that, subject to compliance with the criteria and the procedure for admission of new members to the Organisation, Article 8 of the Treaty provides that any State not listed in the Preamble to the Treaty may become a member of SADC upon being admitted by the existing members by a unanimous decision of the Summit, and by acceding to the Treaty.
- 3.6 The Summit considered and approved Mauritius' application for membership of SADC, taking into account the provisions of the Treaty, the criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC.

- 3.7 The Summit also directed the Secretariat to carry out a Study to examine the wisdom of imposing a moratorium on admission of new member States until SADC protocols have been finalised.

4. **REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION**

- 4.1 The Summit reviewed the regional situation, particularly in Angola and Lesotho.
- 4.2 The Rt Hon Ntsu Mokhehle, Prime Minister of Lesotho briefed the Summit on the current political situation in that country. The Rt Hon Prime Minister thanked the Leaders of the region for their contribution to the resolution of the Lesotho crisis. He informed the Summit that relative peace and stability had returned to the country. Broad consultations on further enhancement of peace and stability in the country were continuing at national and regional levels.
- 4.3 Honourable Mocco, Prime Minister of Angola briefed the Summit on the current political situation in that country. The Summit noted that consultations between the Government of Angola and UNITA were continuing in a bid to find an enduring solution to the Angolan conflict. The Summit also noted that efforts were being made to ensure the demilitarisation of UNITA and its integration into the new national army. The Summit made an effort to address reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy.

5. **COMMUNITY BUILDING**

- 5.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/5) on Community Building, presented by the Chairman. The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995, considered the progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since August, 1994. The Summit also noted that during the same meeting, Council approved the programme for Regional Sectoral Workshops and the budget for the period April, 1995 to March, 1996.

5.2 **Review of Progress**

The Summit noted the following progress made in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:

5.2.1 **Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons**

5.2.1.1 The Summit noted that the Draft Protocol and the Report of the Consultants had been circulated to all member States.

5.2.1.2 The Summit also noted that the protocol aims at:

- a) visa-free movement of people across community borders, common approaches with respect to border procedures and opening times, dealing with non-community citizens and asylum seekers;
- b) the right of residence overtime; and
- c) the right of establishment.

5.2.1.3 The Summit further noted that Council had urged member States to ensure that relevant stakeholders at the national level are consulted as part of the preparation for the meeting of experts tentatively scheduled for November, 1995, in accordance with the guidelines for the processing of protocols.

5.2.2 **Cooperation Between SADC and the NGO Community**

5.2.2.1 The Summit recalled that the NGOs, at their workshop in Windhoek, in February 1994, had resolved to establish a regional coordinating body which would ensure collaboration and cooperation of NGO Community with the SADC institutions in the development of the region.

5.2.2.2 The Summit also recalled that Council had approved the establishment of an NGO Desk in the SADC Secretariat for the coordination of cooperation with the NGOs.

5.2.2.3 The Summit noted that a Memorandum of Understanding was being developed to define the basis for cooperation between NGOs and SADC Institutions. The Summit also noted that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 25 - 26 August, 1995, decided that NGOs should attend the SADC Consultative Conference and relevant sectoral technical meetings of SADC, in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article 23 of the SADC Treaty. This is to enable the NGO Community to make an input in the design of regional integration activities.

5.2.3 **Protocol on Energy**

5.2.3.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, had reviewed the progress report on the development of the Energy Protocol and, in particular, that the Consultants had started work in September 1994. The overall objective of the protocol is the development, coordination and optimal utilization of the region's energy resources.

5.2.3.2 The Summit also noted that the Consultants had completed the work on the protocol and that the Draft Protocol was discussed at the Sectoral Technical Sub-Committee meeting held in Pretoria from 26 - 30 June, 1995. The Draft Protocol was considered by the Energy Officials and Ministers at their meetings held in Cape Town, from 3 - 7 July, 1995.

5.2.3.3 The Draft Protocol was submitted to the SADC Secretariat for translation into Portuguese. The Summit further noted that the Sectoral Committee of Ministers had decided that the Draft Protocol should be distributed to member States for study and processing in accordance with the guidelines approved by Council. The Secretariat had distributed the Draft Protocol to all member States in July, 1995, in accordance with the decision of the Sectoral Committee of Ministers.

5.2.4 **The Southern African Power Pool Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding**

5.2.4.1 The Summit noted that the Council of Ministers, at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 25 - 26 August, 1995 approved the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU). Council directed that the IGMOU be signed by the SADC Energy Ministers.

5.2.4.2 The Summit also noted that the objective of the SAPP was to:

- a) promote cooperation and enhance coordination in the planning and operation of member States systems to minimise costs and maximise benefits; and maintain reliability, autonomy and self-sufficiency;

- b) to enable member States to recover fully their costs and share equitably in the resultant benefits, including reduction in generating and fuel costs; and improved utilisation of hydro-electric energy.

5.2.5 **Protocols on Industry and Trade**

5.2.5.1 Protocol on Trade

5.2.5.1.1 The Summit noted that the development of the Draft Protocol on Trade, together with relevant annexures, was undertaken by the Sector. The overall objective of this protocol is to facilitate, increase and promote intra-SADC Trade through the gradual elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers; and to allow competition and free and fair trade amongst SADC countries.

5.2.5.1.2 The Summit also noted that the Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Industry and Trade approved, in principle, the main thrust of the revised Draft Trade Protocol. However, the Committee of Ministers agreed that further work still needed to be done to address the question of the Rules of Origin, the time frame and mechanism for the gradual elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers, and the impact of tariff reduction on the economies of member States.

5.2.5.1.3 The Summit further noted that Council had directed the Ministers of Industry, Trade and Finance to convene a special meeting to examine further, issues regarding the finalisation of the Trade Protocol, and in particular, to put in place interim measures to enhance intra-SADC trade.

5.2.6 **Protocol on Finance and Investment**

5.2.6.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, established a new Sector on Finance and Investment and that Council had allocated the sector to South Africa. The mandate of the new Sector covers economic policy coordination and analysis and the development of the financial sector.

5.2.6.2 The Summit also noted that the new Sector had now assumed the responsibility of undertaking further work on the Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment, in close collaboration with the Industry and Trade Sector, given that the development of the Industry and Trade Sector is predicated on the support services to be provided by the new Sector.

5.2.7 **Protocol on Human Resources Development**

5.2.7.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Community Building Workshop for Human Resources Development Sector, that was held in Windhoek in September, 1994. The Summit also noted that the recommendations would be taken into account in the drafting of the Protocol for the Sector.

5.2.7.2 The Summit further noted that the Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator for HRD were working together to engage the consultants for the drafting of the protocol before the end of 1995.

5.2.8 **Protocol on Tourism**

5.2.8.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995, considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Community Building Workshop for the Tourism Sector, which was held in Harare, in October, 1994. The Summit also noted that the recommendations would be taken into account in the drafting of the Protocol for the Sector.

5.2.8.2 The Summit further noted that the Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator for Tourism were working together to engage a consultant to draft the protocol. The Consultancy work is expected to start in March, 1996.

5.2.9 **Transport and Communications**

5.2.9.1 Community Building Workshops

5.2.9.1.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January 1995, had agreed that workshops on Transport and Communications would be held in February, 1995. The Summit also noted that the first regional stakeholders workshop was held in Harare,

Zimbabwe from 20 - 24 February, 1995, to consider issues on railways; roads and road transport; ports and shipping sub-sectors. The second regional workshop was held in Johannesburg, from 13 - 17 March, 1995, to consider issues in the civil aviation, meteorology, postal services, and telecommunications sub-sectors.

5.2.9.1.2 The Summit further noted that the Transport and Communications National Workshops were also held from 13 - 19 May, 1995 in all the eleven member States. The regional Omnibus Workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 24 - 28 July, 1995 to develop detailed technical protocols. The Summit noted that the drafting of Protocols on Transport and Communications would commence in September 1995.

5.2.9.2 The Summit in addition, noted that Council:

- a) approved the Accord establishing the "SOUTHERN AFRICAN REGIONAL AIR TRANSPORT AUTHORITY" (SARATA);
- b) decided that the Ministers of Transport and Communications should sign the Accord on behalf of their member States;
- c) urged those member States which were not able to sign the Accord during the Summit meeting to do so after consultation with their respective governments; and
- d) urged all member States to ratify SARATA, as soon as possible.

5.2.9.3 The Summit noted that the objectives of SARATA are, amongst other things to provide for harmonisation of norms, standards and recommended practices in areas pertaining to flight safety, air transport policy, fair competition, consumer protection and environmental issues.

5.2.10 **Mining Community Building Workshop**

5.2.10.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995 approved the convening of the Community Building Workshop on Mining during the first week of April, 1995. The Summit noted that it had not been possible to hold the workshop as originally planned.

5.2.10.2 The Summit also noted that preparations were under way to hold the Workshop in Pretoria, from 11-15 September, 1995.

5.2.11 **Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Community Building Workshops**

5.2.11.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995, had noted that the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources omnibus Community Building Workshop was scheduled for June 1995. The Summit noted that the Workshop was postponed to the first week of November, 1995. This was to allow adequate time for consultations within member States and to ensure that funds were available.

5.2.11.2 This workshop will address the institutional framework for the coordination of cooperation in FANR, including the rationalisation and harmonisation of FANR activities with those of the South African based Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of Soils (SARCCUS). Preparation for this Workshop were underway.

5.2.11.3 The Summit also noted that Council, at its meeting in Gaborone, in January 1994, approved a programme of Sector specific Workshops, the issues to be discussed and the stakeholders to be invited to the workshops for all the eight FANR Sectors.

5.2.11.4 The Summit noted that after a re-examination of the programme, and bearing in mind the cost implications of holding eight separate Workshops, it had been decided that only three separate joint Workshops be held. The Summit also noted that Council, at its meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25 - 26 August, 1995, approved the Workshops to be held as follows:

- a) Marine Fisheries and Resources and Inland Fisheries;
- b) Agriculture and Natural Resources Research and Training; Food Security; and Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control; and
- c) Environment and Land Management; and Forestry and Wildlife.

5.2.12 **SADC/EU Conference on Illicit Cross Border Drug Trafficking**

5.2.12.1 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in January, 1995, noted that SADC and the EU were preparing a Joint Conference on combating Illicit Cross-Border Drug Trafficking in the Region, and that this matter was to be discussed further by the two sides in Lilongwe, during the SADC/EU Senior Officials' follow-up meeting to the Berlin Initiative.

5.2.12.2 The Summit noted that the main objectives of the Conference are to:

- a) bring together, for discussion, governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in combating illicit cross-border drug trafficking, in the SADC region;
- b) provide a forum for an open and frank exchange of views and experiences on the extent of illicit cross-border drug trafficking in the region;
- c) examine the international dimension and the role SADC member States play in global drug trafficking;
- d) provide the basis for agreement on the measures SADC member States should take collectively to combat illicit cross-border drug trafficking in the region;
- e) learn from the participation of international governments and organisations, how this problem has been addressed elsewhere; and

- f) provide a basis for the development of a SADC Protocol and an institutional framework for coordinating cooperation in combating illicit cross-border drug trafficking and crime.
- 5.2.12.3 The Summit also noted that the programme for the Conference had been agreed upon by the two sides, and that the Conference would take place in Mmabatho, South Africa from 30 October to 2 November, 1995. The Summit further noted that funding for the Conference had been secured from the EU.
- 5.2.12.4 Two regional experts had been hired to develop a Draft Protocol on regional cooperation to combat illicit cross-border drug trafficking in the region. The Draft Protocol would be tabled at the Conference for discussion and finalisation, before it is examined in accordance with the SADC Guidelines for processing protocols.
- 5.2.12.5 The Summit also noted that invitations for the Conference had been sent to all member States.
- 5.2.13 **Meeting of the SADC/EU Joint Steering Committee**
- 5.2.13.1 The Summit noted that SADC and the EU established a Joint Steering Committee of Senior Officials in Lilongwe, in January 1995. The Joint Steering Committee consists of three SADC member States (Namibia; South Africa; and Zambia) and the SADC Secretariat; and the EU Troika and the European Commission.
- 5.2.13.2 The Joint Steering Committee was established to assist the SADC/EU Senior Officials, established under the Berlin Initiative, to develop mutually agreed programmes and activities of cooperation under the Initiative.
- 5.2.13.3 The Summit also noted that the SADC/EU Steering Committee held its first meeting in Paris, France, on 16 June, 1995. The Summit further noted that during its meeting, the Steering Committee agreed on the following institutional arrangements and terms of reference for the Institutions established under the Berlin Initiative:

5.2.13.4 Joint Ministerial Meeting

5.2.13.4.1 The Joint Ministerial Meeting will consist of SADC Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the EU Foreign Ministers.

5.2.13.4.2 The Ministerial meeting will be held as and when necessary to consider important issues.

5.2.13.4.3 The Joint Ministerial meeting will meet alternately in the European Union and in the SADC Region.

5.2.13.5 Joint Senior Officials Meeting

5.2.13.5.1 The Joint Senior Officials Meeting will consist of SADC/EU Senior Officials.

5.2.13.5.2 The meeting of Senior Officials will meet once a year, preferably during the second half of the year.

5.2.13.5.3 The Senior Officials will meet alternately in the European Union and in the SADC region.

5.2.13.6 Joint Steering Committee

5.2.13.6.1 The Joint Steering Committee will consist of three SADC member States and the SADC Secretariat; and the EU Troika and the European Commission.

5.2.13.6.2 The Joint Steering Committee will meet at least once a year. One of these meetings will be held prior to the meeting of the senior officials.

5.2.13.6.3 The Joint Steering Committee will prepare the issues and agenda for both ministerial and senior officials meetings.

5.2.13.6.4 The Joint Steering Committee will meet alternately in Europe and in the SADC region.

5.2.13.6.5 The Summit is further invited to note that the Joint Steering Committee agreed to the following specific terms of reference for its operations:

- 5.2.13.6.5.1 The Joint Steering Committee Terms of Reference are based on the Berlin Declaration of September, 1994.
- 5.2.13.6.5.2 The Joint Steering Committee will take stock of the achievements made on political dialogue and other agreed areas of cooperation and submit a report to the Joint Meeting of Senior Officials.
- 5.2.13.6.5.3 The Joint Steering Committee shall agree and recommend to the Joint Meeting of Senior Officials, priority activities.
- 5.2.13.6.5.4 Subject to the approval of the Joint meeting of the SADC/EU Senior Officials, the following will constitute priority activities for 1995 for the Joint Steering Committee:
- a) Political Dialogue
 - b) Drug Trafficking
 - c) Landmine Clearing; and
 - d) Regional Integration
- 5.2.13.6.6 The Summit further noted that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25 - 26 August, 1995 approved the foregoing institutional arrangements and terms of reference for the Berlin Initiative.

5.2.14 Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems

- 5.2.14.1 Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 25 - 26 August 1995, noted that consultations, on the finalisation of the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems, between member States and the Sector Coordinator, had been completed. Council also noted that member States were ready to sign the protocol. Council, therefore, decided to recommend that the protocol be signed by the Summit at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 28 August 1995.
- 5.2.14.2 The Summit also noted that the objective of the protocol is to enhance cooperation on shared Watercourse Systems in order to optimise the utilization and conservation of water resources of Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC region.

5.2.14.3 The Summit signed the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems.

6. SADC/COMESA RELATIONS

6.1 Concerns Raised in Connection with the Implementation of the Summit Decision on SADC/COMESA Relations

6.1.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/ 1/95/8. 1) on concerns raised on the Implementation of the Summit Decision on SADC/COMESA Relations, presented by the Chairman.

6.1.2 The Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994 it:

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.

... agreed to give SADC member States time to implement this decision.

6.1.3 Summit noted that two issues had come to the fore in connection with the implementation of option 4, viz, African Unity and the loss of a large market offered by COMESA.

6.1.3.1 The Pan Africanist Argument

6.1.3.1.1 In considering the implementation of the Summit decision, there is need to ensure that such a move is not construed to be against African Unity. This concern has been examined in the context of the OAU guidelines which have a bearing on this matter.

6.1.3.1.2 The OAU has passed a number of important Resolutions and agreed on major policy guidelines on the establishment of regional economic groupings and the African Economic Community, in order to strengthen and consolidate African Solidarity in the economic field.

6.1.3.1.3 The OAU Resolution No CM/RES.5(i) of August 1963 requires that:

---- Any regional grouping or sub-regional grouping meets the following criteria:

- a) **geographic realities and economic, social and cultural factors common to States;**
- b) **Coordination of economic, social and cultural activities peculiar to the States concerned.**

The grouping of countries of Southern Africa under the umbrella of SADC meets fully these criteria. In addition to the criteria spelt out in the OAU Resolution referred to above, SADC member States have developed similar political systems. They have also agreed to observe democratic principles of managing their affairs. SADC member States have adopted market-based economic systems. Their transport and communications systems and other infrastructure, such as hydroelectric grids, are at an advanced level of integration. They share common values and constitute a cohesive group.

6.1.3.1.4 Furthermore, the OAU Resolution No CM/RES.464 (XXXVI) of 1976 divides Africa into five regions, namely: Northern, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern. In addition, the Heads of State and Government of the OAU member States, stated in Section IIB 1 (a) of the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980 as follows:

We commit ourselves..... to strengthen the existing regional economic communities and to establish other economic groupings in other regions of Africa (Central, Eastern, Southern, Northern, and Western) so as to cover the continent as a whole.

- 6.1.3.1.5 A close study of the Abuja Treaty of 1991 establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) has also been made. Article 28 of the Treaty requires OAU member States to strengthen the existing economic communities and establish new communities where they do not exist in order to ensure gradual establishment of the Continental Economic Community.
- 6.1.3.1.6 It is quite evident that the geographical coverage of COMESA membership cannot contribute to the consolidation of building blocks on the basis of macro-regions as provided for by the OAU. The COMESA scheme does not also assist in strengthening SADC as its member States have to devote their limited resources to the support of two regional Organisations. Under the circumstances SADC cannot be expected to be a vibrant, strong and effective building block for the African Economic Community.
- 6.1.3.1.7 The geographical sub-division of Africa into five macro-regions as a basis for the establishment and maintenance of regional economic communities, offers the most viable option for the existence of strong and cost effective communities as building blocks for the African Economic Community. SADC member States should observe this policy position in developing and strengthening SADC.
- 6.1.3.1.8 Regarding SADC member States' concerns about adverse implications of implementation of Option 4 on political solidarity, the Abuja Treaty on, the establishment of the African Economic Community contains specific provisions which could address such concerns. Chapter XXI of the Treaty provides in Article 93 that:

Member States may conclude economic, technical or cultural agreements with one or several member States, and with third States, regional and sub-regional Organisations or any other International Organisation, provided that such agreements are not incompatible with the provisions of this Treaty.

6.1.3.1.9 A close examination of the SADC Treaty has also been made. The Treaty contains specific provisions on this issue. Chapter Eight, Article 24 provides that:

Subject to the provisions of Article 6(i), member States and SADC shall maintain good working relations and other forms of co-operation, and may enter into agreements with other States, regional and international organisations, whose objectives are compatible with the objectives of SADC and the provisions of this Treaty.

6.1.3.1.10 Therefore, in the event of implementing Option 4, SADC member States would still be able, on the basis of the provisions of the Abuja Treaty and the SADC Treaty, to cooperate and maintain good working relations with Non-SADC COMESA countries.

6.1.3.2 The Perception of Loss of a Large Market

6.1.3.2.1 Apart from the political concern referred to above, the implementation of the Summit decision has been compounded by the perception that this would result in a loss of a large market.

6.1.3.2.2 The Secretariat has undertaken an analysis of intra-SADC trade, SADC member States' trade with non-SADC/COMESA member States; and SADC member States' trade with other African countries that are not in COMESA. The statistics have shown that the volume of intra-SADC trade is more than the volume of trade between SADC and Non-SADC COMESA countries. The exception is trade between Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, because of the long history of economic ties among these three countries.

6.1.3.2.3 However, the insignificant COMESA/SADC volume of trade notwithstanding, the implementation of Option 4 does not involve severance of economic ties with Non-SADC COMESA member States. The SADC Treaty provides for establishment of cooperation between SADC and/or its member States with third countries and other regional and international organisations. Further, the decision of the SADC Summit called for the

emergence of two separate organisations which would work together in the promotion of the African Economic Community.

6.1.3.2.4 It is also worth noting that the OAU and the Regional Economic Communities, including SADC and COMESA, are developing a specific protocol to promote cooperation between the African Economic Community (AEC) and Regional Economic Communities.

6.1.4 Conclusions

6.1.4.1 The decision of the Summit is politically consistent with the spirit and letter of Pan Africanism.

6.1.4.2 Implementation of the decision of the Summit should not involve any loss of market access on the part of SADC member States to the Non-SADC COMESA countries and vice-versa, on the basis of existing preferential arrangements.

6.1.4.3 Furthermore, Regional Economic Communities and their member States are expected to harmonise their economic policies, including Trade Policies, as part of the process for the establishment of the African Economic Community.

6.1.4.4 In view of the above, the Summit reaffirmed its decision taken in Gaborone in August, 1994.

6.2 COMESA Authority Proposal for an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit Meeting

6.2.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/6.2) on the COMESA Authority proposal for an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting, presented by the Chairman.

6.2.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994 it:

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 the emergence of two separate organisations which would work together for the promotion of the AEC

.... 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.

- 6.2.3 The Summit noted that its decision referred to above was conveyed to the Chairman of the COMESA Authority and the Secretary-General of COMESA. This decision was tabled and considered at the COMESA Authority meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in December, 1994.
- 6.2.4 The Summit also noted that the COMESA Authority:
- a) adopted Option 1, as modified by the SADC/PTA Joint Committee of Ministers;
 - b) decided that an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting be convened to:
 - i) consult and identify areas of possible duplication and overlap in the activities of the two Organisations; and
 - ii) agree on new modalities for harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations.
- 6.2.5 The Summit further noted that the Chairman of SADC and the Chairman of the COMESA Authority had consulted on the COMESA Authority proposal. Following these consultations, the Chairman of the COMESA Authority had submitted to the Chairman of SADC for consideration, a provisional agenda and an Aide Memoire as a basis for proposing to convene a Joint SADC/COMESA Extra-Ordinary Summit meeting of Heads of State and Government. The Chairman of SADC had agreed to submit the proposal of the COMESA Authority to the next Summit meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August, 1995.

- 6.2.6 The agenda proposed for consideration by the Extra-Ordinary SADC/COMESA Joint Summit meeting was based on the assumption that the two Organisations would continue to co-exist with dual membership and identical mandates. The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone in August, 1994, it rejected Option 1 which called for the perpetuation of the status quo.
- 6.2.7 The Agenda proposed by the COMESA Authority for the Extra-Ordinary SADC/COMESA Joint Summit meeting raised the question of harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations in order to avoid duplication, conflict and overlap. The Summit noted that with the transformation of SADCC into SADC and PTA into COMESA, the two Organisations had similar mandates and rendered harmonisation impossible.
- 6.2.8 Furthermore, the issues which were proposed for discussions were ordinarily dealt with at the level of ministers in SADC and, therefore, not appropriate for the Summit.
- 6.2.9 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25th - 26th August, 1995, considered the COMESA Authority proposal for an Extra-Ordinary SADC/COMESA Joint Summit meeting to:
- a) consult and identify areas of possible duplication and overlap in the activities of the two Organisations; and
 - b) agree on modalities for harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations.
- 6.2.10 The Summit also noted that during its deliberations on this issue, Council recognised the need for dialogue between the two Organisations. The Summit, therefore, considered and accepted in principle the COMESA Authority proposal for a Joint Summit Meeting to consider the future of the two Organisations. The Summit also mandated the Chairman of SADC to constitute, together with the Chairman of COMESA Authority, a Joint Committee of Ministers, consisting of five Ministers each, from SADC and COMESA, to develop and recommend to the two Chairmen, appropriate

Terms of Reference for the Joint Summit meeting. The Committee of Ministers would be assisted by an equal number of Senior Officials and supported by the two Secretariats.

7. POLITICAL COOPERATION, DEMOCRACY, PEACE AND SECURITY

- 7.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/7) on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security, presented by the Chairman.
- 7.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone in August 1994, it approved the establishment of a sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security.
- 7.3 The Summit also recalled that Council had deferred to the Summit, consideration of, and decision on, the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Front-line States proposing the establishment of the Association of Southern African States (ASAS), to succeed the Front-line States. The Summit further recalled that it had directed that:

"... the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Front-line 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."

- 7.4 The Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January 1995, had noted the proposal for the allocation of the Sector to Zimbabwe and the draft terms of reference for the new Sector, and deferred the allocation of this Sector to a member State in order to give the SADC Secretariat and the Foreign Ministers an opportunity to consult on the operational mechanisms of the new Sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security.
- 7.5 The Summit also noted that Council again proposed in Johannesburg in August, 1995 to allocate the Sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security to Zimbabwe. Thereupon the Ministers of Foreign Affairs proposed that the allocation of the Sector to any member State be deferred and that the Ministers of Foreign Affairs

be given time for further consultation among themselves, with the Ministers of Defence, and Security, and Ministers responsible for SADC affairs on the structure, terms of reference, and operational procedures for the Sector.

- 7.6 The Summit considered and approved the request of the Foreign Ministers that the allocation of the Sector, to any member State, be deferred and that they be given more time for consultations among themselves and with Ministers responsible for Defence and Security, Ministers responsible for SADC affairs, and the Secretariat on the structure, terms of reference, and operational procedures for the Sector.

8. AWARD OF THE SIR SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL

- 8.1 The Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/95/8) on the Award of Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal, presented by the Chairman.
- 8.2 The Summit recalled that at its meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, on 9 August, 1985, it established the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal. The Summit also recalled that the medal was to be awarded to individuals considered to have made outstanding contribution towards the achievement of the goals of SADC as well as in other endeavours that have promoted the welfare and unity of the peoples of Southern Africa.
- 8.3 The Summit noted that the Sir Seretse Khama medal had so far been awarded to two distinguished sons of Africa, namely Dr Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, on 22 August 1986, and posthumously to Field Marshall Moises Samora Machel, first President of the Republic of Mozambique and Former President of FRELIMO, on 24 July, 1987, for their outstanding contribution to the establishment and development of SADC; the liberation struggle, peace and stability in Southern Africa and to the development of their respective countries.
- 8.4 The Summit also noted that one of the eminent citizens of Southern Africa who had made outstanding contribution to the process that led to the establishment of SADC through his participation in the Front-line States, is his Excellency the late Dr Antonio Agostino Neto, first President of the Republic of Angola and the MPLA.

- 8.5 The late President spearheaded the struggle for the liberation of Angola, whose independence created favourable conditions for the liberation of Southern Africa. The late President also facilitated the forging of links among Southern African Liberation Movements and the independent majority ruled states of Southern Africa.
- 8.6 The Summit awarded the late Dr Antonio Agostino Neto, posthumously the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal.
- 8.7 The Summit also decided that for future awards, a committee should be constituted to recommend nominees for the award of the Medal.

9. **ANNUAL REPORT**

9.1 The Summit considered the Annual Report (SADC/SM/1/95/8), presented by the Chairman.

9.2 The Summit noted in particular the following with respect to individual country economic performance:

9.2.1 **Growth in Output**

9.2.1.1 The world economy registered remarkable progress on a number of fronts in 1994. World output was estimated at 3.7 percent as compared to 2.5 percent in 1993. The forecast for 1995 indicated growth of 2.7 percent, reflecting a world wide recovery.

9.2.1.2 For the SADC countries as a bloc, overall economic activity during 1994 increased by 2.5 per cent, as compared to 0.5 per cent during 1993. This very significant acceleration in growth accompanied the general upturn in the world economy, which experienced a marked recovery from the 1990-93 slow-down to a growth of 3.7 per cent in 1994. It was also decisively influenced by higher growth recorded in the South African economy which grew by 2.3 per cent in 1994 compared to 1.1 per cent in 1993.

9.2.1.3 Angola, which had recorded a sharp decline in production of 22.6 per cent during 1993, achieved a remarkable growth rate in production of 2.7 per cent in 1994. This was due to by an improvement in the security and political situation in that country, following the conclusion of a peace accord in Lusaka, in November, 1994 through the mediation of the UN, and the active participation of the SADC member States.

- 9.2.1.4 Lesotho recorded the best economic performance among the SADC countries in 1994, with real GDP up by 16.7 per cent over the 1992 level. Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe recorded cyclical upswing of economic activity over 1993 with growth rates ranging from 2.8 - 4.5 per cent.
- 9.2.1.5 Tanzania achieved the same growth rate of 5 per cent as in 1993. Swaziland, on the other hand, experienced somewhat lower growth than in 1993. The real GDP was up by 3.5 per cent in 1994.
- 9.2.1.6 Zambia and Mozambique achieved a marked reduction in economic activity in 1994 relative to 1993. Real GDP expanded by 1.4 per cent and 5.8 per cent, compared to 9.2 per cent and 19.2 per cent, respectively, in 1994. Malawi's strong economic growth of 9.4 per cent in 1993 was reduced to a significant decline of 7.9 per cent. Thus, Malawi represented the only SADC country with a negative growth rate.
- 9.2.2 **Inflation**
- 9.2.2.1 In industrialized countries, inflation was contained in 1994 at 2.4 per cent compared to 3 per cent in 1993. The SACU bloc (consisting of Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland) recorded the lowest level of inflation within SADC, with single digit consumer price rises during 1994. Botswana was the only exception, where inflation was slightly over 10 per cent in 1994.
- 9.2.2.2 Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia experienced high inflation rates in 1994 ranging from 37 per cent (Malawi) to 67 per cent (Mozambique). However, Zambia managed to bring inflation down from 187 per cent in 1993 to 53 per cent in 1994. Malawi and Mozambique on the other hand, recorded higher inflation rates over the previous year. Angola experienced hyper-inflation both in 1993 and 1994. However, inflation was on a somewhat lower level in 1994. Consumer prices rose to 950 per cent, compared to 1380 per cent in 1993.
- 9.3 The Summit noted the Draft Annual Report and directed the Secretariat to finalise it in consultation with member States.

10. MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS

- 10.1 The Summit considered the note (SADC/SM/1/95/11) on member States' Contributions to SADC Institutions as at 26 August, 1995, presented by the Secretariat.
- 10.2 The Summit noted that at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January 1995, Council emphasised to member States the importance of strengthening the financial position of SADC Institutions and called upon those member States in arrears to settle their outstanding contributions as a matter of urgency. The Summit also noted that member States' contributions constitute the Institutions' only source of finance for meeting their operational costs. Therefore, when contributions are not paid timely, the Institutions are constrained in their operations.
- 10.3 The Summit also noted that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 25 - 26 August, 1995, was concerned that notwithstanding its appeal to member States at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January 1995, to settle their outstanding arrears and contributions, a number of member States had not done so.
- 10.4 Given the serious financial difficulties the Institutions were experiencing owing to non-payment of outstanding contributions by member States, Council decided that the provisions of Article 33 of the Treaty should be invoked in respect of member States which fail to meet their assessed contributions. Article 33 provides that:

sanctions may be imposed against any member State that:

..... is in arrears for more than one year in the payment of contributions to SADC, for reasons other than those caused by natural calamity or exceptional circumstances that gravely affect its economy, and has not secured the dispensation of the Summit.

Council, therefore, directed the Secretariat to recommend appropriate sanctions to Council for consideration at its meeting in January 1996.

- 10.5 The Summit noted that recommendations on appropriate sanctions against member States, which fail to settle arrears of their contributions, would be submitted at its next meeting.

11. VENUE FOR THE NEXT MEETING

11.1 The Summit decided to hold its next Summit meeting in the Kingdom of Lesotho,

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

13. COMMUNIQUE

SUMMIT MEETING
JOHANNESBURG, REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
28 AUGUST, 1995

DRAFT AGENDA

1. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
2. CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES FOR ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS
3. MAURITIUS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
4. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL SITUATION
5. COMMUNITY BUILDING
6. SADC/COMESA RELATIONS
 - 6.1 Concerns Raised in Connection with the Implementation of the Summit Decision on SADC/COMESA Relations
 - 6.2 COMESA Authority Proposal for an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit Meeting
7. POLITICAL COOPERATION, DEMOCRACY PEACE AND SECURITY
8. AWARD OF THE SIR SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL
9. ANNUAL REPORT
10. MEMBER STATES CONTRIBUTIONS
11. VENUE FOR THE NEXT MEETING
12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS
13. COMMUNIQUÉ

**CRITERIA AND PROCEDURE FOR ADMISSION
OF NEW MEMBERS**

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone in August, 1994 it received and considered an application from Mauritius for membership of SADC. The Summit will also recall that after due consideration of the application, it was noted that SADC had not developed and established criteria and procedure for admission of new members to the Organisation.
2. In view of the foregoing, the Summit decided to defer a decision on the application of Mauritius for membership of SADC to its next meeting. The Summit 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 SADC.
3. The Summit is invited to note that the Secretariat developed and submitted to the Council of Ministers at its meeting held in Lilongwe in January 1995, criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC as directed.
4. The Summit is also invited to note that the Council of Ministers adopted the following criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC for consideration of the Summit:

4.1 **Criteria:**

The applicant must fulfill all the following criteria:

- a) Geographical proximity of the applicant to the SADC Region.
- b) Commonality of political, economic, social and cultural systems of the applicant with the systems of the SADC Region.
- c) Feasibility of cost effective and efficient coordination of the applicant's economic, social and cultural activities under the SADC framework of cooperation.

- d) Absence of a record of engagement in subversive and destabilisation activities, and territorial ambitions against SADC, or any of its member States.
- e) Must be a democracy, observing the principles of human rights and the rule of law.
- f) Must share SADC's ideals and aspirations.

4.2 Procedure

- a) The country wishing to join SADC shall submit an application indicating its intention, in writing, to the Chairman of SADC, who shall inform other member States accordingly.
 - b) Within one year of receipt and circulation to member States, of the application, the Chairman shall table the application at an ordinary meeting of the Summit for consideration and approval.
 - c) The admission of a new member shall be effected by a unanimous decision of the Summit.
 - d) On admission into SADC, the new member shall accede to the SADC Treaty, and any such other instrument which forms an integral part of the Treaty at the material date of admission of the new member, by lodging with the Executive Secretary of SADC, an Instrument of Accessation to the Treaty.
 - e) The Executive Secretary of SADC shall transmit certified copies of the Instrument of accessation to all member States.
5. The criteria and procedure have been circulated to all the member States for their consideration prior to the meeting of the Summit.
6. The Summit is invited to consider and approve the foregoing criteria and procedure recommended by the Council of Ministers.

SADC Secretariat
August, 1995

MAURITIUS APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Note from the Chairman

1. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994, it received and considered an application from Mauritius for membership of SADC. At that meeting, the Summit noted, after due consideration of the application, that SADC had not developed and established criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC as required by Article 8, paragraph 3 of the Treaty establishing SADC.
2. The Summit, therefore, deferred a decision on the application and directed the Secretariat to develop and recommend to Council at its next meeting appropriate criteria and procedure for admission of new members into the Organisation.
3. The Summit, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995 has considered and approved Criteria and Procedure for admission of new members into SADC.
4. Subject to meeting the criteria and procedure for admission of new members to the Organisation, Article 8 of the Treaty provides that any State not listed in the Preamble to the Treaty may become a member of SADC upon being admitted by the existing members by a unanimous decision of the Summit, and acceding to the Treaty.
5. The Summit is invited to consider Mauritius's application for membership of SADC, taking into account the provisions of the Treaty, the criteria and procedure for admission of new members into SADC.

Chairman's Office
August 1995

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January 1995 considered the progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since August, 1994. The Summit is also invited to note that during the same meeting Council approved the programme for Regional Sectoral Workshops and the budget for the period April 1995 to March 1996.
2. The Summit is invited to note the following progress made in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:
 - 2.1 **Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons**
 - 2.1.1 The Summit is invited to note that the Draft Protocol and the Report of the Consultants have been circulated to all member States.
 - 2.1.2 The Summit is invited to note that the protocol aims at:
 - a) visa free movement of people across community borders, common approaches with respect to border procedures and opening times, dealing with non-community citizens and asylum seekers;
 - b) the right of residence overtime; and
 - c) the right of establishment.
 - 2.1.3 The Summit is also invited to note that Council urged member States to ensure that relevant stakeholders at the national level are consulted as part of the preparation for the meeting of experts tentatively scheduled for November, 1995, in accordance with the guidelines for the processing of protocols.

2.2 Cooperation Between SADC and the NGO Community

- 2.2.1 The Summit is invited to recall that the NGOs, at their workshop in Windhoek, in February 1994 resolved to establish a regional coordinating body which would ensure collaboration and cooperation of NGO Community with the SADC institutions in the development of the region.
- 2.2.2 The Summit is also invited to recall that Council approved the establishment of an NGO Desk in the SADC Secretariat for the coordination of cooperation with the NGOs.
- 2.2.3 The Summit is invited to note that a Memorandum of Understanding is being developed to define the basis for cooperation between SADC-CNGOs and SADC institutions. The Summit is also invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25 - 26 August, 1995, approved that NGOs attend the SADC Consultative Conference and relevant sectoral technical meetings of SADC, in accordance with the spirit and letter of Article 23 of the SADC Treaty. This is to enable the NGO Community to make an input in the design of regional integration activities.

2.3 The Development of the Energy Protocol

- 2.3.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, reviewed the progress in the drafting of the Energy Protocol and in particular that the Consultants had started work in September 1994.
- 2.3.2 The Summit is also invited to note that the Consultants completed the work on the protocol and that the Draft Protocol was first discussed at the Sectoral Technical Sub-Committee meeting held in Pretoria from 26 - 30 of June, 1995. The Draft Protocol has been considered by the Energy Officials and Ministers at their meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 03 - 07 July, 1995.

- 2.3.3 The Draft Protocol was submitted to the SADC Secretariat for translation into Portuguese. The Summit is further invited to note that the Sectoral Committee of Ministers agreed that the Draft Protocol was ready for distribution to member States for study and processing in accordance with the guidelines approved by Council. The Secretariat sent the Draft Protocol to all member States in July, 1995.
- 2.3.4 The overall objective of the protocol is the development, coordination and optimal utilization of the regional energy resources.
- 2.3.5 The Summit is further invited to note that the Council of Ministers, at its meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 25 - 26 August, 1995 approved the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU). Council directed that the IGMOU be signed by the Energy Ministers of SADC.
- 2.3.6 The Summit is invited to note that the objectives of the SAPP are to:
- * coordinate and cooperate in the planning and operation of member State's systems to minimise costs while maintaining reliability, autonomy and self-sufficiency to the degree they desire;
 - * to fully recover their costs and share equitably in the resultant benefits, including reductions in required generating capacity, reductions in fuel costs and improved use of hydroelectric energy.

2.4 Development of Protocols in the Industry and Trade Sector-

2.4.1 Protocol on Trade Cooperation

- 2.4.1.1 The Summit is invited to note that preparation of the Draft Protocol on Trade Cooperation together with relevant annexures was undertaken by the Sector. The overall objective of the protocol is to facilitate, increase and promote intra-SADC Trade through the gradual elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers; and also to allow competition and free and fair trade amongst SADC member States.

2.4.1.2 The Summit is also invited to note that the Sectoral Committee of Ministers of Industry and Trade approved, in principle, the main thrust of the revised Draft Trade Protocol. However, the Committee of Ministers agreed that further work still needed to be done to address the question of the Rules of Origin, the time frame and mechanism for the gradual elimination of tariffs.

2.4.1.3 The Summit is further invited to note that Council directed the Ministers of Industry, Trade and Finance to convene a special meeting to further examine issues regarding the finalisation of the Trade Protocol, and to put in place interim measures to enhance intra-SADC trade.

2.4.2 Protocol on Finance and Investment

The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995, established a new Sector of Finance and Investment and allocated it to South Africa. The mandate of the new Sector covers economic policy coordination and analysis and development of the financial sector. The new Sector has now the responsibility of undertaking further work on the Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment, in close collaboration with the Industry and Trade Sector, given that the development of the Industry and Trade Sector is predicated on the support services to be provided by the new Sector.

2.5 **Development of Protocols for the Human Resources Development, Employment and Labour Sectors**

2.5.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Community Building Workshop for Human Resources Development Sector that was held in Windhoek in September, 1994. The Summit is also invited to note that recommendations would be taken into account in the drafting of the Protocol for the Sector.

2.5.2 The Summit is further invited to note that the Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator for HRD are working together to engage the consultants for the drafting of the protocol before the end of the year.

2.6 Protocol Development for the Tourism Sector

- 2.6.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995, considered the recommendations contained in the Report of the Community Building Workshop for the Tourism Sector that was held in Harare in October, 1994. The Summit is also invited to note that the recommendations would be taken into account in the drafting of the Protocol for the Sector.
- 2.6.2 The Summit is further invited to note that the Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator for Tourism are working together to engage the consultancy for the drafting of the protocol. The Consultancy work is expected to start in March, 1996.

2.7 Transport and Communications Community Building Workshops

- 2.7.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January 1995, noted that the Transport and Communications workshops, will be held in February, 1995. The Summit is also invited to note that the first regional stakeholder workshop was held in Harare, Zimbabwe from 20 - 24 February, 1995, to consider issues related to railways, roads and road transport, and ports and shipping sub-sectors. The second regional workshop was held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 13 - 17 March, 1995, to consider the issues in the civil aviation, meteorology, postal services, and telecommunications sub-sectors.
- 2.7.2 The Summit is further invited to note that the transport and Communications National Workshops were also held from 13 - 19 May, 1995 in all eleven member States. And, finally the regional Omnibus Workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 24 - 28 July, 1995 to develop detailed technical protocols. The Summit is invited to note that the drafting of Protocols on Transport and Communications will commence in September 1995.

2.8 Mining Community Building Workshop

2.8.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995 approved the convening of the Community Building Workshop on the Mining Sector during the first week of April, 1995. It has not been possible to hold the workshop as originally planned.

2.8.2 The Summit is also invited to note that preparations are under way to hold the Mining Community Building Workshop in Pretoria, South Africa from 11-15 September, 1995.

2.9 Food, Agricultural and Natural Resources Community Building Workshops

2.9.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe in January, 1995 noted that the Food, Agricultural and Natural Resources omnibus Community Building Workshop was scheduled to be held in June 1995. The Summit is also invited to note that the Workshop was postponed to the first week of November, 1995. This was done to allow adequate time for consultations within member States and to ensure that funds were available.

2.9.2 This workshop will also address in detail the institutional framework for the coordination of the FANR, including the rationalisation and harmonisation of FANR activities with those of the South African based Southern African Regional Commission for the Conservation and Utilisation of Soils (SARCCUS). Preparation for this Workshop is underway.

2.9.3 The Summit is further invited to note that Council at its meeting in Gaborone in January 1994, approved a programme of Sector specific Workshops, the issues to be discussed and the stakeholders to be invited for all the eight FANR Sectors.

2.9.4 The Summit is invited to note that after a re-examination of the programme, and bearing in mind the cost implications of holding eight separate Workshops, it is now proposed that three separate joint Workshops be held. The Summit is also invited to note that Council at its meeting held on 25 - 26 August, 1995, in Johannesburg, South Africa approved the Workshops to be held as follows:

- a) Marine Fisheries and Resources/Inland Fisheries;
- b) Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Training/Food Security/Livestock Production and Animal Diseases Control; and
- c) Environment and Land Management/Forestry/Wildlife.

2.10 SADC/EU Conference on Illicit Cross Border Drug Trafficking

- 2.10.1 The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January, 1995, noted that SADC and the EU were preparing a joint Conference on combating Illicit Cross Border Drug Trafficking in the Region, and that this matter was to be discussed further by the two sides in Lilongwe during the SADC/EU follow up meeting to the Berlin Initiative.
- 2.10.2 The Summit is also invited to note that the programme for the Conference has now been agreed upon by the two sides, and that the Conference will take place in Mmabatho, in South Africa from 30 October to 3 November, 1995. Council is further invited to note that funding for the Conference has been secured from the EU. Two regional experts have been hired to prepare a Draft Protocol on regional cooperation in combating illicit cross border drug trafficking in the region. The Draft Protocol will be tabled to the Conference for discussion and finalisation, before it is examined in accordance with the SADC Guidelines for processing protocols.
- 2.10.3 The Summit is invited to note that the main objectives of the Conference are to:
 - a) bring together, for discussion, all governmental and non-governmental organisations involved in combating illicit cross border drug trafficking, in the SADC region;
 - b) provide a forum for an open and frank examination of the extent of the illicit cross border drug trafficking in the region;
 - c) examine the international dimensions and role SADC member States play in global drug trafficking;

- d) provide the basis for agreement on the measures SADC member States should take collectively to combat illicit cross border drug trafficking in the region;
- e) learn from the participation of international governments and organisations, how this problem has been addressed elsewhere;
- f) provide the basis for the drafting of a SADC Protocol and institutional framework for coordinating cooperation in combating illicit cross border drug trafficking and crime.

2.10.4 The Summit is also invited to note that invitations have been sent to all member States for the Conference.

2.10.5 Meeting of the SADC/EU Joint Steering, Committee

2.10.5.1 The Summit is invited to note that SADC and the EU established a joined Steering Committee of Senior Officials in Lilongwe, Malawi in January 1995. The Joint Steering Committee consists of three SADC member States (Namibia (Joint Chairman); South Africa; and Zambia) and the SADC Secretariat; and the EU Troika and the European Commission.

2.10.5.2 The Joint Steering Committee was established to assist the SADC/EU Committee of Senior Officials, established under the Berlin Initiative, to develop mutually agreed programmes and activities of cooperation under the Initiative.

2.10.5.3 The Summit is invited to note that the SADC/EU Steering Committee held its first meeting in Paris, France, on 16 June, 1995. The Summit is also invited to note that during its meeting, the Steering Committee agreed on the following institutional arrangements and terms of reference for the institutions established under the Berlin Initiative:

2.10.6 **Joint Ministerial Meeting**

2.10.6.1 The Joint Ministerial Meeting will consist of SADC Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Ministers responsible for SADC and the ACP matters and the EU Foreign Ministers.

- 2.10.6.2 The Ministerial meeting will be held as and when necessary to consider important issues.
- 2.10.6.3 The Joint Ministerial meeting will meet alternately in the European Union and in the SADC Region.
- 2.10.7 **Joint Senior Officials Meeting**
- 2.10.7.1 The Joint Senior Officials Meeting will consist of SADC/EU Senior Officials.
- 2.10.7.2 The meeting of Senior Officials will meet once a year, preferably during the second semester.
- 2.10.7.3 The Senior Officials will meet alternately in the European Union and in the SADC region.
- 2.10.8 **Joint Steering Committee**
- 2.10.8.1 The Joint Steering Committee will consist of three SADC member States and the SADC Secretariat and the EU Troika and the European Commission.
- 2.10.8.2 The Joint Steering Committee will meet at least once a year. One of these meetings will be held prior to the meeting of the senior officials.
- 2.10.8.3 The Joint Steering Committee will prepare the issues and agenda for both ministerial and senior officials meetings.
- 2.10.8.4 The Joint Steering Committee will meet alternately in Europe and in the SADC region.
- 2.10.8.5 The Summit is further invited to note that the Joint Steering Committee agreed to the following specific terms of reference for its operations:
- 2.10.8.6 The Joint Steering Committee Terms of Reference are based on the Berlin Declaration of September, 1994.
- 2.10.8.7 The Joint Steering Committee will take stock of the achievements made on political dialogue and other agreed areas of cooperation and submit a report to the Joint Meeting of Senior Officials.
- 2.10.8.8 The Joint Steering Committee shall agree and recommend to the Joint Meeting of Senior Officials, priority activities.

2.10.8.9 Subject to the approval of the Joint meeting of the SADC/EU Senior Officials, the following will constitute priority activities for the Joint Steering Committee:

- a) Drug Trafficking
- b) Landmine Clearance; and
- c) Regional Integration

2.10.8.10 The Summit is invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25 - 26 August, 1995 approved the foregoing institutional arrangements and terms of reference for the Berlin Initiative.

2.11 Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems

2.11.1 Summit is invited to note that at its meeting in Johannesburg, on 25 -, 26 August 1995, Council noted that consultations between member States and the Sector Coordinator on the finalisation of the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems had been completed. Council also noted that member States were ready to sign the protocol. Council, therefore, decided to recommend that the protocol be signed by the Summit at its meeting in Johannesburg on 28 August 1995.

2.11.2 The Summit is also invited to note that the objective of the protocol is to enhance cooperation in the optimal utilization, and conservation of Shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC region.

2.11.3 The Summit is invited to sign the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems.

SADC Secretariat
August 1995

**CONCERNS RAISED IN CONNECTION WITH
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUMMIT DECISION
ON SADC/COMESA RELATIONS CONCERNS**

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Gaborone, in August, 1994 it:

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.

... agreed to give SADC member States time to implement this decision.

2. The Summit is invited to note that two issues have come to the fore in connection with the implementation of option 4, viz, African Unity and the loss of a large market offered by COMESA.

2.1 The Pan Africanist Argument

- 2.1.1 In considering the implementation of the Summit decision, there is a need to ensure that such a move is not construed to be against African Unity. This concern has been examined in the context of the OAU guidelines which have a bearing on this matter.
- 2.1.2 The OAU has adopted a number of important Resolutions and agreed on major policy guidelines on the establishment of regional economic groupings and the African Economic Community, in order to strengthen and consolidate African Solidarity in the economic field.
- 2.1.3 The OAU Resolution No CM/RES.5(i) of August 1963 requires that:

---- Any regional grouping or sub-regional grouping meets the following criteria:-

- a) geographic realities and economic, social and cultural factors common to States;
- b) Coordination of economic, social and cultural activities peculiar to the States concerned.

The grouping of countries of Southern Africa under the umbrella of SADC meets fully these criteria. In addition to the criteria spelt out in the OAU Resolution referred to above, SADC member States have developed similar political systems. They have also agreed to observe democratic principles of managing their affairs. SADC member States have adopted market-based economic systems. Their transport and communications systems and other infrastructure, such as hydroelectric grids, are at an advanced level of integration. They share common values and constitute a cohesive group.

- 2.1.4 Furthermore, the OAU Resolution No CM/RES.464 (XXXVI) of 1976 divides Africa into five regions, namely: Northern, Western, Central, Eastern and Southern. In addition, the Heads of State and Government of the OAU member States, stated in Section IIB I (a) of the Lagos Plan of Action of 1980 as follows:-

We commit ourselves..... to strengthen the existing regional economic communities and to establish other economic groupings in other regions of Africa (Central, Eastern, Southern, Northern, and Western) so as to cover the continent as a whole.

- 2.1.5 A close study of the Abuja Treaty of 1991 establishing the African Economic Community (AEC) has also been made. Article 28 of the Treaty requires OAU member States to strengthen the existing economic communities and establish new communities where they do not exist in order to ensure gradual establishment of the Continental Economic Community.

- 2.1.6 It is quite evident that the geographical coverage of COMESA membership cannot contribute to the consolidation of building blocks on the basis of macro-regions as provided for by the OAU. The COMESA scheme does not also assist in strengthening SADC as

its member States have to devote their limited resources to the support of two regional Organisations. Under the circumstances SADC cannot be expected to be a vibrant, strong and effective building block for the African Economic Community.

2.1.7 The geographic sub-division of Africa into five macro-regions as a basis for the establishment and maintenance of regional economic communities, offers the most viable option for the existence of strong and cost effective communities as building blocks for the African Economic Community. SADC member States should observe this policy position in developing and strengthening SADC.

2.1.8 Regarding SADC member States' concerns about adverse implications of implementation of Option 4 on political solidarity, the Abuja Treaty on the establishment of the African Economic Community contains specific provisions which could address such concerns. Chapter XXI of the Treaty provides in Article 93 that:

Member States may conclude economic, technical or cultural agreements with one or several member States, and with third States, regional and sub-regional Organisations or any other international Organisation, provided that such agreements are not incompatible with the provisions, of this Treaty.

2.1.9 A close examination of the SADC Treaty has also been made. The Treaty contains specific provisions on this issue. Chapter Eight, Article 24 provides that: -

Subject to the provisions of Article 6(1), member States and SADC shall maintain good working relations and other forms of cooperation, and may enter into agreements with other States, regional and international organisations, whose objectives are compatible with the objectives of SADC and the provisions of this Treaty.

2.1.10 Therefore, in the event of implementing Option 4, SADC member States would still be able, on the basis of the provisions of the Abuja Treaty and the SADC Treaty, to cooperate and maintain good working relations with Non-SADC COMESA countries.

2.2 The Perception of the Loss of a Large Market

- 2.2.1 Apart from the political concern referred to above, the implementation of the Summit decision has been compounded by the perception that this would result in a loss of a large market.
- 2.2.2 The Secretariat has undertaken an analysis of intra-SADC trade, SADC member States' trade with non-SADC/COMESA member States; and SADC member States and other African countries that are not in COMESA.
- 2.2.3 The statistics have shown that the volume of intra-SADC trade is more than the volume of trade between SADC and Non-SADC countries. The exception is trade between Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda, because of long economic ties among these three countries.
- 2.2.4 However, the insignificant COMESA/SADC volume of trade notwithstanding, the implementation of Option 4 does not involve severance of economic ties with non-SADC member States. The SADC Treaty provides for establishment of cooperation between SADC and/or its member States with third countries and other regional and international organisations. Further, the decision of SADC called for the emergence of two separate organisations which would work together in the promotion of African Economic Community.
- 2.2.5 It is also worth noting that the OAU and the Regional Economic Communities, including SADC and COMESA, are developing a specific protocol to promote cooperation between the African Economic Community (AEC) and Regional Economic Communities.

3. CONCLUSIONS

- 3.1 The decision of the Summit is politically consistent with the spirit and letter of Pan Africanism.
- 3.2 The implementation of the decision of the Summit should not involve any loss of market access on the part of SADC member States to the Non-SADC COMESA countries and vice-versa, on the basis of existing preferential arrangements.
- 3.3 Furthermore Regional Economic Communities and their member States are expected to harmonise their economic policies, including Trade Policies, as part of the process for the establishment of the African Economic Community.

3.4 In view of the above, the Summit is invited to reaffirm its decision taken in Gaborone in August, 1994.

SADC Secretariat
August, 1995

COMESA AUTHORITY PROPOSAL FOR AN
EXTRA-ORDINARY SADC/COMESA JOINT
SUMMIT MEETING

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone. in August, 1994 it:

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.

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.

2. The Summit is invited to note that its decision referred to above was conveyed to the Chairman of the COMESA Authority and the Secretary-General of COMESA. This decision was tabled and considered at the COMESA Authority meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in December, 1994.
3. The Summit is also invited to note that the COMESA Authority:
 - a) adopted Option 1, as modified by the SADC/PTA Joint Committee of Ministers;
 - b) decided that an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting be convened to:
 - i) consult and identify areas of possible duplication and overlap in the activities of the two Organisations; and

- ii) agree on new modalities for harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations.
4. The Summit is further invited to note that the Chairman of SADC and the Chairman of the COMESA Authority have consulted on the COMESA Authority proposal. Following these consultations, the Chairman of the COMESA Authority has submitted to the Chairman of SADC for consideration, a provisional agenda (Annex 1) and an Aide Memoire (Annex 2) as a basis for proposing to convene a Joint SADC/COMESA Extra-Ordinary Summit meeting of Heads of State and Government. The Chairman of SADC has agreed to submit the proposal of the COMESA Authority to the next Summit meeting to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in August, 1995.
 5. The agenda being proposed for consideration by the Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting is based on the assumption that the two Organisations will continue to co-exist with dual membership and identical mandates. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone in August, 1994, it rejected Option 1 which called for the perpetuation of the status quo.
 6. The Agenda proposed by the COMESA Authority for the Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting raises the question of harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities in order to avoid duplication, conflicts and overlap. Summit is invited to note that with the transformation of SADCC into SADC and PTA into COMESA, the two organisations have similar mandates and render harmonisation impossible.
 7. Furthermore, the issues which are proposed for discussions are ordinarily dealt with at the level of ministers in SADC and therefore not appropriate for Summit.
 8. The Summit is invited to note that Council at its meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25th - 26th August, 1995, considered the COMESA Authority proposal for an Extra-Ordinary Joint SADC/COMESA Summit meeting to:
 - a) consult and identify areas of possible duplication and overlap in the activities of the two Organisations; and
 - b) agree on modalities for harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two Organisations.

9. The Summit is invited to note that during its deliberations on this issue, Council recognised the need for dialogue between the two Organisations. The Summit is, therefore, invited to consider the COMESA Authority proposal for an Extra-Ordinary Joint Summit Meeting.

SADC Secretariat
August, 1995

**POLITICAL COOPERATION, DEMOCRACY,
PEACE AND SECURITY**

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone in August 1994, it approved the establishment of a sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security.
2. The Summit will also recall that the Foreign Ministers of the Front-line States submitted to the Summit in Gaborone in August 1994, a proposal to establish the Association of Southern African States (ASAS), to succeed the Front-line States. The Summit will further recall that it directed that:

"...the recommendation of the Foreign Ministers of the Front-line 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."

3. The Summit is invited to note that Council, at its meeting in Lilongwe, in January 1995, noted the draft terms of reference for the new Sector, and deferred the allocation of this Sector to a member State in order to give the SADC Secretariat and the Foreign Ministers an opportunity to consult on the operational mechanisms of the new Sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security.
4. The Summit is invited to note that the SADC Foreign Ministers met in Harare, in March 1995. The Ministers were of the opinion that a traditional SADC Sector was not appropriate for the coordination of cooperation in the area of politics, peace, security, conflict prevention, management and resolution. The Ministers, therefore, reaffirmed their earlier recommendation for the creation of the Association of Southern African States (ASAS), as the institutional mechanism for coordinating cooperation in this area,

5. The Summit is invited to note that the reasons advanced by Foreign Ministers for rejecting the Sector do not take into account the fact that Chapter Five, Article 10 (5) and 11 (2j) of the Treaty provide adequate flexibility for the convening of summits, conferences and other meetings as appropriate for purposes of promoting the objectives and programmes of SADC.
6. The Summit is also invited to note that during the deliberations on the matter, the Foreign Ministers were of the view that they needed more time to consult with the Ministers of Defence and Security, the Ministers responsible for SADC Affairs, and the Secretariat, with the view to devising appropriate terms of reference and operational procedures.
7. The Summit is invited to consider the request of the Foreign Ministers that the allocation of the Sector, to any member State, be deferred and that they be more time for consultations with Ministers responsible for Defence and Security, and the Secretariat.

SADC Secretariat
August, 1995

AWARD OF SIR SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL

Note from the Chairman of SADC

1. The Summit will recall that at its meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, on 9th August, 1985, it established the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal. The Summit will also recall that the medal was to be awarded to individuals considered to have made outstanding contribution towards the achievement of the goals of SADC as well as in other endeavours that have promoted the welfare and unity of the peoples of Southern Africa.
2. The Summit is invited to note that the Sir Seretse Khama medal has so far been awarded to two distinguished sons of Africa, namely Dr Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, Former President of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Chama Cha Mapinduzi in 22 August 1986, and posthumously to Field Marshall Moises Samora Machel, first President of the Republic of Mozambique and Former President of FRELIMO on 24 July, 1987, for their outstanding contribution to the establishment and development of SADC; the liberation struggle, peace and stability in Southern Africa and to the development of their respective countries.
3. The Summit is also invited to note that one of the eminent citizens of Southern Africa who has made outstanding contribution to the founding of SADC, the liberation struggle, peace and stability, and the development and betterment of the people of Southern Africa is His Excellency the late Dr Antonio Agostino Neto, first President of the Republic of Angola and MPLA.
4. The late President spearheaded the struggle for liberation of Angola, whose independence created favourable conditions for the liberation of Southern Africa. The late President also facilitated the forging of links among Southern African Liberation Movements and the independent majority ruled states of Southern Africa.

5. It is, therefore, recommended that the Summit considers awarding the late Dr Antonio Agostino Neto, posthumously with the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal, at its meeting in Johannesburg on 28th August, 1995.

Office of the Chairman
August 1995

MEMBER STATES' CONTRIBUTIONS

1. The Summit is invited to note the Member States' outstanding contributions (Annex 1) to SADC Institutions as at 26th August 1995.
2. The Summit is also invited to note that at its meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in January 1995, Council emphasised to Member States the importance of strengthening the financial position of SADC Institutions and called upon those member States in arrears to settle the outstanding contributions as a matter of urgency. Council also noted that member States' contributions constitute the Institutions' only source of finance for meeting their operational costs. Therefore when contributions are not paid timely, the Institutions are constrained in their operations.
3. The Summit is further invited to note that Council at its meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa on 25-26 August, 1995, was concerned that notwithstanding its appeal to member States at its meeting in Lilongwe, Malawi, in January 1995, to settle their outstanding arrears and contributions, a number of member States had not done so.
4. Given the serious financial difficulties the Institutions are experiencing owing to nonpayment of outstanding contributions by member States, Council decided that the provisions of Article 33 of the Treaty should be invited in respect of member States which fail to meet their assessed contributions. Article 33 provides that:

sanctions may be imposed against any Member State that:

.... is in arrears for more than one year in the payment of contributions to SADC, for reasons other than those caused by natural calamity or exceptional circumstances that gravely affect its economy, and has not secured the dispensation of the Summit.

sanctions shall be determined by the Summit on a case by case basis.

Council, therefore, directed the Secretariat to recommend appropriate sanctions to Council for consideration at its meeting in January 1996.

5. The Summit is invited to note that recommendations on appropriate sanctions against member States, which fail to settle arrears of their contributions, will be submitted at its next meeting.

SADC SUMMIT
August 1995

ANNEX 1

STATUS OF MEMBER STATES' CONTRIBUTIONS
AS AT AUGUST 20, 1995

MEMBER	SECRETARIAT		SACCAR		SATCC		EARLY WARNING		PRESS	TOTAL
	Arrears	Current	Arrears	Current	Arrears	Current	Arrears	Current		
ANGOLA	0	331291	211868	91560	100865	121767	41120	31380	9332	939183
BOTSWANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LESOTHO	0	0	0	91560	0	5294	0	10660	9332	116846
MALAWI	0	0	104241	91560	100510	121767	20720	31380	9332	810801
MOZAMBIQUE	179486	331291	0	-57712	100510	121767	20720	31380	9332	736774
NAMIBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31380	9332	463563
SOUTH AFR	0	331291	0	91560	0	0	0	0	9332	432183
SWAZILAND	0	0	63056	0	0	100229	41120	31380	9332	336677
TANZANIA	271617	331291	250542	91560	89309	121767	41120	31380	9332	1237918
ZAMBIA	0	0	142628	91560	96086	121767	35920	31380	0	147827
ZIMBABWE	0	0	57049	91560	0	63188	20720	31380	9332	273229
TOTAL	1078748	2319037	829384	766328	487280	777546	221440	261700	83988	682545

WELCOME AND OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA AT THE
SUMMIT MEETING OF SADC HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT KEMPTON
PARK, 28 AUGUST 1995

Mr Chairman
Distinguished Heads of State and Government
Heads of Delegations
Distinguished Ministers
Your Excellencies, Ambassadors and High Commissioners
Comrades
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is an honour and a great privilege for us, as the newest member of the Southern African Development Community, to host the Summit of Heads of State and Government. In this, the Community's fifteenth year, we warmly welcome you all to our newly democratic country.

The Community was conceived in the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa, and born of the courage of its leaders in setting out to create a new reality. As Front Line States you were in the forefront of the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. Perhaps thanks are misplaced between those who fought and suffered together for a great and noble cause. But on behalf of the people of South Africa we must record the profound debt of gratitude we owe you for your support.

Our victory, is your victory also. Welcome home!

The liberation of South Africa and the end of Southern Africa destabilisation, brought great possibilities for the development of our region. We must translate those hopes into reality. We must plant the seeds of Africa economic rebirth in the soil of Southern Africa, and see them flower to help bring comfort and a better life to all our continent.

Our greatest need today is to eradicate the scourge of poverty afflicting the great mass of our people. Only then can we fulfill the dream of Africa's liberation in the health, happiness and well-being of its children.

The SADC's mission reflects the reality that Southern Africa has long passed the stage of lamenting the privations of the past. The challenge is to find within ourselves the resources to overcome this legacy, with the co-operation of the international community. We need to adapt to the demand of a rapidly changing world economy and to develop the skills needed to compete internationally.

Ladies and gentlemen

Our concern for national sovereignty and national interest need not prevent us from planning seriously for regional growth and development - in deed they dictate that we move in that direction, because our fortunes are so interdependent. None of us can achieve sustainable growth and development, or peace and stability, in isolation.

The developments of the past year have greatly enhanced the prospects for such an enterprise. Freed at last from the grip of the apartheid system, we took great strides towards regional peace and stability, with political systems based on tolerance and democratic practice.

The positive political climate made for substantial progress in building on the foundations for integrated regional development which SADC laid in its earlier, more difficult, phase.

A joint approach to regional infrastructure has become a reality. We can feel well satisfied at the progress with regard to the Southern African Power Pool and Shared Water Course Systems. They are shining examples of what can be achieved, and set the scene of further advances. No less significant is the progress in tourism towards pooling our assets and collectively exploiting them for our mutual benefit.

Work on preparing for the progressive integration of our trade and financial markets is now well under way. South Africa supports the goal of full economic integration of the SADC region. All those engaged in manufacturing and trade in our subcontinent will benefit by having unfettered access to a market of 100 million people, as will our people.

The consensus that has been reached on the need for a phased approach to this goal reflects the complex of the situation. If we move with undue speed towards the noble ideals of full integration and trade liberalisation, negative migration trends in capital, skills and labour might well set in. We would wish to see balanced and equitable development throughout the region,

to the mutual benefit of all its people. Trace liberation has to be complemented by measures to address the historic imbalances between and within countries.

Our vision for the SADC region is therefore one of the highest possible degree of economic integration consistent with socioeconomic and political reality.

Our task as governments is to provide the environment that will release the creative abilities of our people to produce wealth and cause development themselves.

The directions have been marked out across our region; political stability based on democratic governance and human rights; disciplined approaches to fiscal and monetary matters; large-scale infrastructural development; and massive investment in people in order simultaneously to improve their lives and to enhance our human capital.

SADC provides a framework for translating the imperatives of reconstruction and development onto a regional plane. In so doing it enhances the degree to which, individually and collectively, we offer a climate for sustained growth and development. Achieving the growth that this makes possible will require business also to rise to the challenge, through investment and active participation in the shaping of our region's development.

Such a partnership, of governments, business and other spheres of society, can help build SADC into a powerful force for development.

To the extent that we succeed in doing so, we will strengthen our influence, as individual countries and as a region, in a world increasingly defined by the formation of regional economic blocs. We will be also be shaping a building block for continental economic community.

We have set ourselves an ambitious agenda, necessarily more so than the one that the SADC defined for itself at its birth in 1980. In a sense it is even more challenging than the goal of national liberation that sustained us through long years of struggle. But the conditions for regional co-operation and integration have never been as favourable.

We look forward with confidence to today's Summit. This derives not only from the far-reaching issues on the agenda, but also from the fact that the SADC can at last commune in a home once fenced off by the folly of an inhuman system.

Ladies and gentlemen

It is now my great privilege to declare the 1995 SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government open.

Thank you.

ANNEX B

ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR KETUMILE MASIRE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA AND CHAIRMAN OF SADC ON THE OCCASION OF THE
1995 SUMMIT HELD ON 28 AUGUST IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA

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

I would like to thank His Excellency President Nelson Mandela most sincerely for his wise and warm words of welcome. I also wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude, on behalf of SADC delegations and our distinguished guests, to the people and government of the Republic of South Africa for their generosity and hospitality in hosting this year's Summit.

May I now welcome our distinguished guests, the Secretary General of the OAU, Executive Secretary of UNECA and the representative of the President of the DB to the 1995 Summit. In addition, let me give special recognition and a warm welcome to the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Mauritius and his delegation.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

It fills me with great sense of pride to note that the SADC Summit has finally come to meet in Johannesburg, in a democratic and non-racial South Africa. This is the realisation of a long and cherished dream about a Southern Africa being finally at peace with itself. This region is now united by a common vision of a shared future and unwavering commitment to peace and prosperity for all its people.

When SADCC was formed, in April 1980, Southern Africa was in turmoil. Civil wars were raging in some of our countries, the impact of apartheid sponsored destabilisation was bleeding economies and international commodity prices for our primary exports had virtually collapsed. Our nations felt vulnerable and isolated.

The Founding Fathers of SADCC had the foresight and courage to rise above the pressure of parochial national survival. They chose to stand together and build a regional community which could address our common problems through collective action.

Today, 15 years later, our region has become a haven of democracy and a beacon of hope in Africa's hazardous road to economic development and social advancement.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

As we acknowledge our great achievements and bestow honour on our visionaries, we cannot afford to ignore the daunting challenges still facing us today. The decision to transform SADCC into a Community, in 1992, was aimed at reordering our priorities to sharpen our focus in dealing with new challenges.

Our task is to build a new Southern Africa in which relations amongst its nations will be predicated on principles of mutual benefit, equity and balance. The principle of mutual benefit, equity and balance. The principle of benefit means that all of us, both the weak and the strong, should legitimately expect to benefit materially from a restructured and integrated regional economy. Equity and balance imply a willingness amongst nations of Southern Africa to commit ourselves to act together to redress inequalities that characterise the present relations amongst ourselves. The principle of mutual interdependence, on the other hand, is a solemn recognition by us all that the fate of the entire region is irrevocably inter-twined such that poverty for one is poverty for all, and the growth and sustainable development throughout the region is in the interests of us all.

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

It is, therefore, the task of the new SADC to ensure that the process of regional integration is facilitated by, amongst other things:

- harmonisation of political and socioeconomic policies of member States'
- mobilisation of the peoples of the region and their institutions to participate fully in the planning and implementation of SADC programmes;
- agreement on policies aimed at progressive elimination of obstacles to free movement of people, capital, goods and services in the region;
- and last, but not least, putting in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that regional integration involves effective mobilisation of our own resources as well as genuine and active involvement of the private sector in regional integration programmes.

I wish to take this opportunity to applaud our coordinators of various sectors for the commendable work they have done so far in the process of finalising protocols aimed at guiding member States towards achieving the goals I have just alluded to. In this regard, I note with great satisfaction that we shall be signing a major protocol on "Shared Watercourse Systems" and a Memorandum of Understanding establishing a framework for setting up the Southern African Power Pool.

These are indeed giant steps forward. The absolute importance of having a common strategy for conservation and utilisation of water in a drought-prone region as ours cannot be overemphasised. Water is a scarce and precious resource in Southern Africa without which industries, agriculture, and other strategic sectors would simply collapse. Electric power is equally important to the development of our region in today's competitive and technology driven global economy.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

Our Sectors of Industry and Trade as well as Finance and Investment must provide decisive leadership in defining SADC's role, opportunities and challenges in the new economic order created by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). SADC seeks a stake in a liberalised global market.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

The African continent is the most economically backward compared with other developing regions in the world such as Latin America, Asia and the Far East. It is therefore incumbent upon us to ensure that Africa is not victimised and marginalised in the implementation of the programme of the World Trade Organisation (WTO). We can prevent this from happening if we stand together and act collectively.

We, in SADC, believe that Africa will derive strength through economic groups that serve as building blocks for the African Economic Community (AEC). It is against this background that SADC has been at the forefront of promoting dialogue and cooperation among sub-regional economic groupings. SADC will never relent in its responsibility to contribute, as a region, to African Unity, economic development and social advancement of the African Continent.

We sincerely value and appreciate the assistance and guidance we receive from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

Our Organisation is expanding its contacts and forging links with new friends. We have started dialogue and exchange of experiences with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Latin American sub-regional grouping, MERCESUR, which includes Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Peru. An African Latin American Institute is in the process of being established with the view to promoting and enhancing cooperation in the field of investment, trade and cultural exchange. Closer to home, SADC has started dialogue with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). It is expected that a Memorandum of Understanding providing terms of cooperation between the two regions will be signed in the not too distant future.

We have also expanded the level of cooperation with the European Union (EU) through the Berlin Initiative which seeks to intensify cultural, economic and political links between the governments and peoples of Europe and Southern Africa. I am glad that the Berlin Initiative has been given concrete form through joint institutional mechanisms which shall facilitate implementation of joint decisions and ensure regular consultations and feedback.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

We have no doubt, whatsoever, that because of its track record in regional cooperation, SADC is held in the highest regard the world over. Countries such as Japan and the Nordic group have found merit in cooperating directly with SADC in addition to their "one on one" relations with SADC member States. We welcome this gesture of goodwill and faith in SADC.

We are equally encouraged by the high level of support and encouragement that we continue to receive from our other major Cooperating Partners such as the United States, particularly through its Southern Africa Initiative whose major thrust is to assist in developing local business capacities and entrepreneurial skills.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen

We are embarking on a process of reconstruction, regional integration and economic development in order to face the challenges of the 21st Century with dignity and collective strength. We have pledged ourselves to cooperate across a wide field of human endeavour through SADC as a means of achieving this goal. It is an achievable goal, but only if our artists, engineers, entrepreneur, farmers and other people in all walks of life are mobilised and become involved in this process. SADC is therefore not about Governments alone but a process of commitment and full participation by all the people of this region. We have the human capacity and vision to transform this region into a viable economic bloc and I am confident that we will achieve this objective.

I Thank You.

ADDRESS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE DR NTSU MOKHEHLE, PRIME MINISTER
OF THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO ON THE OCCASION OF THE 1995 SUMMIT IN
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA - 28 AUGUST, 1995

Mr Chairman
Your Excellencies
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

On behalf of his Majesty King Moshoeshoe 11, the people of Lesotho and on my behalf, may I express our profound gratitude to His Excellency President Nelson Mandela, our gracious host for the excellent arrangements that have been made here in Johannesburg for this fifteenth birthday of SADC.

May I also thank him for the inspiring words of welcome he has just delivered.

Last year was a happy one for all of us when we welcomed South Africa, officially, in our midst. Not as an adversary but as valued friend and partner. It was always ironical that one of the most important countries on the map of Southern Africa, and, indeed, one that completely surrounds us in Lesotho was the reason for so much anxiety when we tried to pan and implement joint programmes for the upliftment of our people.

Once again, President Mandela, thank you for hosting us even if you are the proverbial "baby" of the family.

Peace and stability are the *sine qua non* for development and integration. After many years of struggle the people of this region need a respite and it is up to the leaders of the region to make that respite permanent. It is in that spirit, that on behalf of His Majesty and the people of Lesotho, I take this opportunity to thank all of you for your mediation in Lesotho; not because you re-instated my administration, but because you demonstrated the supremacy and invincibility of democracy. Your continued support of the process of normalisation will, I am sure, remain a glowing chapter in our history books, with all Excellencies' names indelibly engraved.

The situation in Mozambique is another great victory for SADC and the fruits of democracy; and we welcome, with all our hearts, the changing scenario 'n Angola. Last year we took a decision to establish a Sector on these issues and we hope it will take off as decided.

Mr Chairman

While all our countries continue to develop the larger picture, our attention must remain unshakably focused on problems associated with the social sectors, especially problems associated with poverty and economic and social underdevelopment.

Our development from an Organisation aimed, at among other things, reducing dependence on South Africa, to a coherent regional powerhouse must be a matter for satisfaction. However, our limited, albeit conspicuous successes should not lull us into complacency, because the lot of our people remain desperately poor and unprovided for.

The exploitation of our resources for mutual benefit, especially water resources, needs our closer attention. While SADC is blessed with water resources of the Limpopo, Senqu, Ruvuma, Komati, Kunene and Zambezi, as well as the lakes Kariba and Malawi; these resources remain localised, leaving the region still vulnerable to recurrent droughts. The Protocol on Shared Water Course Systems which will be signed during this Summit will be an important milestone. We, in Lesotho are particularly excited about this development as we have the responsibility of coordinating this Sector.

Mr Chairman

Our problems are many, but we now know that as a united force we shall triumph over them, and our land space, one of our most important assets cries for our attention and protection. Let us formulate and adopt wise policies that will contribute to our economic development while securing the richness of our natural environment.

Mr Chairman
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen

I Thank You

KHOTSO!!! PULA!!! NALA!!!

ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS THE
RT HON SIR ANEROOD JUGNAUTH P C, K C M G, QC

On the Occasion of the Accession of Mauritius as a Member of SADC

Distinguished Chairman of SADC, Your Excellency Sir Quett Masire
Respected Heads of State and Government
Excellencies
Mr Executive Secretary
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is indeed a great honour for me and my delegation to be in this August assembly to-day on the auspicious occasion of the 1995 Southern African Development Community Summit. It is also a historic day for us in Mauritius as it marks the accession of our small country to your large and dynamic Community.

May I begin by expressing my deep appreciation to Quett Masire who, in his capacity as Chairman of SADC, has generously invited me to be here among you. Let me place on record my gratitude to my fellow Heads of States and Governments for having welcomed the Republic of Mauritius to join you as the twelfth member of the Southern African Development Community and as its only island State member. I would also like to express my gratitude to the host country and the people of the Republic of South Africa for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to me and my delegation.

"The long walk to freedom" as inaugurated and continued by our brother Nelson Mandela whom we have now learned to call by his other legitimate clan name of "MADIBA" - is not yet completed. Nothing is easy when a country aims at its rehabilitation and reconstruction. But history will forever bear testimony to the relentless determination of an entire national and not a single drop of blood and tears will remain sterile. We, in Mauritius, as the vast majority of the African people, have also learned to share the spirit of "MASEKHANE." Now that we are together in SADC, we wish to be and are already part of that spirit.

Excellencies

The Government and the people of Mauritius have been following very closely the work and evolution of your Community since its establishment in August 1992 when it succeeded the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. SADC's mandate allows for a wider form of regional economic integration moving much beyond sector-level coordination towards harmonised cooperation and planned convergence.

In the SADC Declaration and Treaty, which you adopted at your Windhoek Summit 1992, you reaffirmed the basic aim of achieving economic development through regional cooperation. This is an important stride forward taken in the context of market-friendly policies. More important still, this reaffirmation brings us closer with the Lagos Plan of Action which was adopted in 1980 and puts us firmly on a path of convergence with the Abuja Treaty on the establishment of the African Economic Community.

Excellencies

To-day, we have to wake up to the reality that times have changed. The collapse of the former Soviet bloc, the increasing dominance of regionalism and powerful regional blocs in orienting the course of international affairs, and the post-GATT era have resulted in a major realignment of political and economic forces. New centres of economic power are building up, and if we Africans are not careful, we will leave the African continent at the periphery of development. We cannot run such a risk. It is thus imperative for us to strengthen our collaborative mechanisms to react firmly and in an effective manner to what can be considered as a major threat to our society as a whole. Taken individually, the small size of some of our economies would make it difficult to overcome the obstacles in our way. But a collective effort from all of us on the economic and political fronts would enable us to reaffirm our presence in international fora and help bring about a meaningful transformation of the African economic landscape.

Excellencies, regional associations now have a strategic role in protecting and promoting the trade interests of their members, not only within their own region, but perhaps more importantly, at the level of the wider international community. This is where the new wave of open regionalism that is increasingly characterising regional cooperation to-day is extremely vital for our part of the World also.

I am sure that we have no pretension to become a regional cooperation platform that is restrictive or which seeks to form a closed trade area. Such a course of action would be self-defeating and will not enable us to become competitive on the

world market. Regional cooperation should be in harmony with the post-GATT trend of free trade. It is in this spirit, therefore, that we welcome cooperation in the field of tariffs review, customs cooperation, standards, cross-border investment, and other areas where we can derive mutual benefit.

Regional cooperation will certainly facilitate our greater integration in the global economy. However, we are all acutely aware of the inequities of an unjust international order towards us. There are sharp limits to attempts at engineering meaningful global cooperation among developing countries to press their case in a coordinated manner vis-a-vis the developed world. That is why regional cooperation fora in the developing world have their work cut out for them. We are not on a level playing field in the economic and trade arena. We have fulfilled and are fulfilling a large part of the new contract with the developed countries.

At the political level, the process of democratisation is on course in most of our countries. We expect the developed world to do their bit by maintaining development aid levels and preserving existing trade preferences for developing countries. It is important that countries like us act in a politically united manner to preserve these rights at all levels. It is, therefore, essential, to continue political cooperation in other fora beyond regional.

Distinguished Chairman
Excellencies

Mauritius fully subscribes to the primary objectives of SADC as enunciated in Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the institution. I believe that SADC has the basic framework to confront the emerging challenges. The changing structure of the world economic environment requires us to have macroeconomic policies consistent with the maintenance of monetary and price stability while simultaneously providing a conducive environment for domestic and foreign investors. Besides, there must exist an incentives framework geared towards economic efficiency and productivity.

Mauritius has a thriving, dynamic economy which is open to the world when compared to many island states in this part of our region. We are a pluri-cultural society at the crossroads of many major civilisations. SADC member States are firmly anchored on the continental mainland. We hope that my country can bring in an oceanic perspective to add to the well-established continental strength of the Community. In spite of the tiny size of my island republic, my countrymen have developed a well-

deserved reputation for the successful management of our national affairs. We can bring all this experience and expertise of our people as our contribution to our SADC partners. I am sure that we can serve as a channel to bring in capital, technology, industrial savoir faire and marketing know-how for the benefit of all of us.

Excellencies

Ladies and gentlemen

The financial services sector in Mauritius has attained a relative sophistication and has much to offer to other members. With the international liberalisation of trade in services and globalisation of capital markets, Mauritius has the potential to provide supporting infrastructure for the emerging capital and money markets of some of the economies of the region. At the apex of the financial services sector is the offshore business centre with a range of activities such as international consultancy, fund management and insurance. It is a low-cost center with well-developed means of communications with the outside world and state-of-the-art telecommunications system. Major accountancy and management consultancy firms have offices in Mauritius. In addition, the Mauritius Offshore business centre with its many natural advantages of language, historical connections and its geographical location may be used beneficially by companies in SADC member States to tap and exploit regional opportunities.

Mauritius has also experienced some important capital market developments. The Stock Exchange has shown a fairly satisfactory record of performance in terms of increased volume of transactions, the number of listed companies, market capitalisation and efficiency of its operations. As you are aware, Mauritius participated in the Second African Stock Exchange Conference which was held here in October last. This year Mauritius will host the Third Conference of the African Stock Exchange Association. This conference will be a forum for discussion, problem solving and implementation of programmes for the enhancement of cooperation and development of African Stock Exchanges. It will also be an opportunity to explore the possibilities of developing mutually advantageous synergies between our respective capital markets.

Moreover, through the Mauritius Freeport, we can provide regional warehousing as well as transshipment facilities linking the African countries, the Indian Ocean Islands and other sources markets. Mauritius could thus serve as a gateway for SADC's businessmen and traders to penetrate new markets and diversify their source of imports.

We have also acquired significant experience in the tourism industry, the third largest foreign exchange earner of Mauritius. Starting from modest beginnings in the early seventies, the Mauritian tourism industry has shown remarkable progress. The number of tourists as well as gross tourism earnings have increased manifold. Mauritius is to-day widely recognised as a safe and quality destination ideally suited for up-market tourists. The policy framework governing the sector has ensured its growth in an environmentally sustainable manner which is so vital given the fragile nature of the ecosystem of our island-nation. The political and economic environment which is prevailing in this part of our continent provides adequate scope and potential for the development of a sustainable regional tourism industry. The tourism industry therefore deserves more attention as it has substantial multiplier effects on overall economic development.

Mr Chairman
Excellencies

I wish to reaffirm to you my Government's determination and commitment to the ideals, principles and programmes of SADC. Mauritius will be a faithful partner within our Organisation. As a small island nation, our contribution to SADC's objectives and work will of necessity be limited. We bring, however, some very real strengths to your Community. We have transformed a small, sleepy, resource-poor economy into a dynamic middle-income country in barely one decade. We have recognised strengths and unique experiences in the areas of export manufacturing and tourism. In human resource development, we have consistently scored very high marks in areas such as empowerment, gender mainstreaming and political freedom. We have done that in the context of a pluri-cultural and tolerant secular nation. We may be small but we have a rich experience and we certainly have big ambitions. Big ambitions not only for us in Mauritius but also for the wider SADC Community.

Our support to SADC is unconditional and unflinching. Our private sector operators, our academic community and NGOs, and others, are looking forward to participate fully and effectively along with our African brothers and sisters in the economic and social upliftment of the Southern African region. We are ready to assume the responsibilities entrusted to us and lend our support to any area of activity that is required of us.

I thank you, Excellencies for having listened to me. I thank you profoundly for having welcomed Mauritius within the fold of SADC. It is the beginning of a cooperative relation that we earnestly hope, will be crowned with success for the benefit of all the peoples of our countries.

Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen
Thank you once again.

**SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA, H.E.
MR. ALI HASSAN MWINYI AT THE 1995 SUMMIT OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICA
DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY, (SADC), JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA**

28TH AUGUST, 1995

Mr Chairman
My Fellow Heads of State and Government
Your Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen

The Holy Books tell us that there is a time for everything. And the time has now come for me to bid farewell to this supreme organ of the Southern African Development Community. In exactly two months time, we will have our first multi-party General Elections in Tanzania, and I am not standing for re-election. The constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania provides for a maximum Presidential tenure of two five-year terms. This is my second and last term. This, therefore, is the last time I will address the SADC Summit as President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Allow me therefore, to use this opportunity to bid farewell to you, my colleagues, as well as to the SADC Institutions we established together and the Secretariat. In doing so, I look back with tremendous pride over the long road we travelled together in my ten years as President of Tanzania. It was, by no means, a smooth ride. But we have learnt a lot and we all have the right to derive maximum pleasure from the success we have attained together through our unique solidarity great cooperation and exceptional political goodwill.

When I came to power ten years ago, Namibia was not yet free, South Africa was still governed by an apartheid regime. Civil war and political discord characterised life in Angola and Mozambique. Economic and political destabilisation of the region was still being used as a grand strategy to delay the liberation of Namibia and South Africa. Today, all this is history. Namibia and South Africa are not only free, united and democratic states, but they are also members of SADC. Peace has come to Mozambique and durable peace is on the threshold in Angola. For the first time in recent history the entire Southern African region is coming to peace with itself. In so doing, the long-awaited opportunity to beat swords into ploughshares has arrived

and with it the possibility to exploit our region's resources for the betterment of the lives of our people. Today, Southern Africa is emerging as the most peaceful sub-region in a continent afflicted by conflict. As I take leave of you my dear colleagues, I urge you to ensure that peace and security is forever kept in our region. Never again should war erupt in our region.

Mr Chairman

In the last 10 years, the political wind of change has completely transformed the political landscape of our region. Today Southern Africa is proving to be the most democratic region in our continent. what is more we in SADC share and have decided to enshrine in our cooperation the political values and virtues of multi-party democracy, good governance, and observance of human rights. As I take leave of you my dear colleagues, I urge you to keep it that way and enhance it for there is no better way to lead our people.

In the last 10 years we have made great strides towards regional integration and cooperation. We started 15 years ago as a Development Coordinating Conference. Today we are a Development Community.

For sure a lot remains to be done, but it is also a fact that substantial progress has been achieved in all sectors - be it transport and communications: trade and industry: food and agriculture: energy and the like. Above all, SADC has developed an identity for itself as the most viable instrument for economic cooperation and integration in the region. SADC has established pragmatic and flexible institutions. It has generated an innovative spirit for the joint pursuit of common goals. SADC has won the support and respect of the external world, including the international donor community, as well as countries and other institutions in the developing world. There is no doubt that SADC is the most solid block for the building of our long-cherished goal of an African Economic Community.

Today, as I take leave of you, I ask you to continue with the good work. For there is no faster way for us to develop except to pool our resources, our knowledge and our markets for the development of our economies. As Africa is being marginalised politically and economically, and as countries elsewhere are organising themselves into larger economic and political groupings, SADC is our only hope to be competitive and to earn respect in the emerging new world.

Experience has shown elsewhere that setting a good timetable for economic integration is the easier part. Our Community will not be judged by the treaties and protocols we have signed or the institutions we have established, but by how far we shall succeed in integrating our economies, and harmonising our social and economic policies for the betterment of our people. and that implies sacrifice not only in terms of resources, but also in terms of some loss of national sovereignty over social and economic policies so that in the end we can all emerge stronger.

Mr Chairman

We are an amalgamation of nations each with limited means, but with abundant resources and geographical advantages. We need to work together to collectively exploit those resources and advantages for our common good and balanced development of our region. This is quite possible within a reasonable time-frame, But being with limited means we need to focus on priority issues especially those that de-bottleneck greater regional cooperation. such as transport and communications, energy and so on. with limited means we cannot afford to spread resources too thin as this will create little impact. With limited resources we cannot have everything. We must choose and I think we should choose to focus on SADC.

For I believe that none of us belongs to any other Organisation that provides greater satisfaction on a wider range of concerns than SADC. None is built on a stronger bed rock of political goodwill, a common heritage and a shared vision than SADC. There are regional organisations born out of geographical necessity. One is your neighbour and there is nothing you can do about it. You might as well trade with him even if you do not see eye to eye on anything else. But SADC is much more than a geographical necessity. There are regional organisations born out of the need to enlarge markets. SADC is surely interested in trade, but SADC is a lot more than trade. There are regional organisations born out of the need for collective action against a common enemy or for a common cause - political security or otherwise. SADC is much more than that, SADC is like a family. It is more than the sum of its parts and its activities.

We have created in SADC a unique regional Organisation - an Organisation that address the traditional needs for regional integration but which are carried out within the context of shared values on political economic and social spheres and systems. These include enterprise competitiveness, democracy, good governance, respect for the rule of law, guarantee of human rights, popular participation and alleviation of poverty. And all this is carried out and coordinated through a small secretariat and a flexible structure.

Furthermore, as a region consisting of many members who emerged to free statehood through violent means we treasure greatly peace and security - for we found out the hard way what insecurity means and what war entails. Most of our wounds - be they spiritual physical, political or economic are only beginning to heal now. We now know the value of peace - peace as an end in itself and peace as a necessary ingredient for social and economic development. Peace as humanity. Anyone who does not subscribe to these ideals and values has no place in our midst. for it is these values that now bind us together after the liberation struggle. They are the threads with which the SADC cloth is woven. They are the glue that holds us together and makes us unique. They are the reason for success where others have failed or wavered. We must never ignore them, and we should never welcome in our midst anyone who does not share this with us.

Mr Chairman

This is the SADC I have been privileged to be associated with for the last 10 years. It is the SADC I wish to bequeath to my successor confident that he will receive the same support and cooperation that I received from you in my 10 years as President of the United Republic of Tanzania. I trust that he will continue to share the views I expressed today, and play his role in strengthening SADC as you steer it towards a fully-fledged development community. We have in SADC the requisite framework to propel our region to higher levels of socioeconomic development. We have the framework for equitable and balanced growth. Let us use it well.

Above all, as we realised back in 1992, we must develop and encourage the sense of community among our people and institutions. Today SADC has already begun to approach the external world with a collective view and a collective mission. We have begun to develop common positions on matters of common interest in international fora. Our Ambassadors and High Commissioners abroad coordinate their actions. And now within the region we need to forge a regional identity through sporting

and cultural exchanges and through networking our national institutions and civic societies. Our people and institutions have begun to think in a regional perspective rather than a national one. We must promote that which brings us together not that which takes us as under. From the Cape to the Kilimanjaro and from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic we must stand together as one people with one destiny.

It is on that note that I bid you a farewell, and thank you all most sincerely for the support, cooperation and brotherhood extended to me and my country during the entire period I was privileged to be President of Tanzania. Thank you all and please grant the same support, cooperation and brotherhood to my successor.

Thank you all for your kind attention.
God Bless Africa
God bless SADC

THE STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
YOUTH OF BOTSWANA

MS MALEFSHWANE MAUCO

Master of Ceremonies,
The Chairman of the Southern
African Development Community
Your Excellencies Heads of State
Distinguished Guests
Fellow Youth
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is indeed my pleasure and honour to say a message on behalf of the Botswana youth.

I was just two years old when the Southern African Development Community was founded. I have grown up enough to become a young woman, and to have some role in the activities of SADC. I therefore regard SADC as a young woman who is full of confidence, pride and vision for success.

We, the youth of today are faced with both external and internal pressures which divert us from our current and prospective roles in society. Internal, in a way that we have proclitised, that is, forced to adopt the westernised way of living. We have strayed from our moral, religious and cultural bases or foundations and we all know, you cannot build a house without a foundation. External, focusing on sensationalisation by the media of youth and drug trafficking and abuse, organised crime, youth gangs, and other similar immoral activities, which are symptoms of a morally decaying society. Although there has been some positive attitude by the media towards youth welfare, generally negative reportings about youth deprive us of our rights and responsibilities to participate in all aspects of our nation building.

The internal and external pressures leave us prone to life damaging activities such as drug abuse and premature sex, which leads to teenage pregnancy. These, especially teenage pregnancy, are some of the most predominant causes of the school drop-out problem which in-turn leads to a wastage of human resources and low productivity in our countries. In this regard, female youth in the region are at a disadvantage, and need special programmes to empower them to participate on equal basis with male youth in the economic, social and political activities of the region.

Youth Excellencies,

Every component of the ecosystem needs to be equally balanced out so that it work properly and accordingly.

Any disturbance in any component of the ecosystem means the whole system is thrown out of balance. Our region consists of nations, which are formed by communities and from these communities we get the family. The family is the building block of our societies, and if there is a disjunction in a family, our whole region is endangered. These disfunctions leave families broken up and the most traumatised are the youth, who end up as juvenile delinquents, and hence get a rise in street children and youth violence.

Since we, the youth are the future leaders of tomorrow and are a reflection of what to expect in the future; as the young people of the region, we require the development, strengthening and support of the Southern African Development Community Youth Council mechanism. This facility will enable a youth to youth interaction and will be a strategy for regional integration. Through this, mutually better beneficial activities and programmes will be initiated and managed within the framework of youth empowerment and human resource development. All sectors of SADC need the participation of youth for continuity.

In conclusion, I wish to call upon youth to work hard to be productive and pray to resist all temptations from manipulative and malicious organised criminals who abuse youth, or take advantage of them for economic and political gains. For SADC to address youth problems, it needs to implement all the resolutions adopted at international conferences held at Rio de Janeiro, Cairo, Copenhagen and Beijing as they relate to youth. This is would be the beginning of youth empowerment. There is a Setswana idiom which says "Botlhale jwa phala bo phalaneng" which means: the wisdom of a grown up derived from vibrant youthful ideas. After all the SADC of today is our SADC of tomorrow.

PULA SADC, VIVA SADC, LONG LIVE SADC,

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF LESOTHO

THOKO PUTSOA

HELP COMES FROM WITHIN YOU!

Mother Africa I salute
Our beloved SADC Countries I honour you
Sons and Daughters of Africa LUMELANG
LESOTHO I adore and cherish you

I want ye Africans to think and think
carefully.

I want ye Africans to Act and Act
assiduously

I fear ye Mother Africa is on the brink of
extinction.

Look at our mountains, they are naked.
Look at our sky, it is misty.
Look at our rivers, they are polluted.
Look at our land, it is eroded.

Our forefathers were bestowed with a fertile land.
Our forefathers were bestowed with clean water.
Our forefathers were bestowed with fresh air.

We have destroyed our land
God has turned his face away from us.
The taps of Heaven are closed.
Hell is sneaking to suffocate us.

Wither shall help come
SADC our Mother and Father.

The wiseman says divided we fall
and united we stand
SADC you are the answer
LONG LIVE SADC VIVA SADC

Women of the world are our future
Behind every successful society stands a woman
Behind every successful country stands a woman
Long live Women of SADC.

Alas! the youth of Africa are gradually eroded.
Mentally and physically eroded
Delinquency is the order of the day
Disease is habitant in our youthful, bodies

Young men and women of SADC, have you lost your pride?
Stand up and fight hunger.
Stand up and fight disease.
Stand up and fight juvenile delinquency.

I call upon everyone to rise and stand up
I call upon everyone to declare war against famine
Rise and run from the evils of the streets
SADC our Mother, the spring of our life, needs us all.

LONG LIVE SADC
and Good Luck to Women conference at Beijing
LESOTHO WISHES YOU A LONG LASTING AND FRUITFUL
COOPERATION!!

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF MOZAMBIQUE

BY CLAUDIO NAVESSE

Your Excellencies
Heads of State and Government of SADC Member States
Honourable Ministers
Distinguished Members of Delegations
Distinguished Guests
Ladies and Gentlemen

It is with great pleasure that I associate myself with all participants celebrating the SADC 15th Anniversary on behalf of the Mozambican youth.

As part of the Leaders of tomorrow in Southern Africa, we, the Mozambican youth feel proud for the efforts being made by this Organisation towards economic integration of our region, a vital element for the eradication of poverty and misery still besetting our people.

We the Mozambican youth would like to see further efforts developed towards the realisation of a long cherished dream of holding a SADC Youth Festival. At that occasion we would sing and dance to the rhythm of our culture, practice sports, as well as deliberate on issues of concern, inter alia, how to consolidate peace and stability and combat drugs. Thus, like our parents, we would be able to learn to live as members of a community.

We wish to seize this opportunity to call upon our Heads of State and Government to leave no stone unturned in the concerted efforts towards consolidating peace in the region.

We would like to pay tribute to the founding fathers of SADC and likewise express our wishes of good health and long life to all SADC Heads of State and Government, so that they continue to guide us in the pursuance of our common goals.

To conclude, we wish to uphold our commitment together with the great family of SADC, study and work towards a prosperous future in the region.

LONG LIVE SADC!
A LUTA CONTUA!
THANK YOU

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF NAMIBIA

BY BONAVENTURA APRIL

It does not often happen that young people are given opportunities to say something in front of distinguished people let alone Heads of State. On behalf of the youth of Namibia, we commend the Southern African Heads of State for the noble act to involve the youth in important issues of our countries. We request Your Excellencies to make this a culture of SADC.

On behalf of the youth of Namibia, I wish to deliver the following message to our SADC family:

- We are a family and must work together, protect each other and communicate with each other for the common good of our socio-economic and political advancement. Cooperation must start with us, the youth, through interaction in the various fields of sports, cultural exchange and the likes.
- We have common problems of HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Teenage Pregnancies. It is not only the adults who can assist and guide us in decreasing the menace of AIDS and other health related issues. We the young people have the potential and capability to influence our peers and thus to change attitudes among ourselves. Therefore, be the agents of change in our societies for the better.
- The readings and documentations have it that, the world population is growing at an alarming rate. We cannot sit idle and watch this happening, as potential parents of tomorrow, we should make all efforts to assert that we can economically sustain our population, thus to make sound choices as individuals and collectively as Nations. Gone are the days of "the more children the more wealth." In retrospect it was not even true (I think).
- Strengthen our values for families, because most families are disrupted. It is the only institution which can keep all of us as individuals happy, intact and mould us into valuable human beings.

- Education is the vehicle for all of us to pass through this world of competitiveness and advancement. No youth should compromise education for anything. Gone are the days of "I have passed my Grade 12 (Matric). Now, today we are talking of University Degrees, Higher Education and Vocational Training Certificates and Diplomas. Namibia urge the youth to venture that path.
- I cannot stop my message without bringing you, You Excellencies, a message of peace to our countries from the youth of Namibia. Peace is invaluable-you have it, it pays off all the debts of wars, killings, discrimination and all the negative aspects associated with conflicts.
- Most of all, to maintain the peace, we must communicate at all times. We wish you, Your Excellencies, our continent and the whole world, PEACE.

Lastly Namibia says:

We love you our-leaders
 Wir Lieben ihnen unsere fuhrer
 Ons het jufle lief ons leiers
 Otu mu hole aaleli yetu
 Sida ge sado a nam, gae gui aodu-e

Thank you

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF SOUTH AFRICA

BY ANTHEA TROLLIP

Your Excellencies, Heads of State, Honourable Ministers
Distinguished Guests, Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

On the occasion of the 15th Anniversary of SADC, we, the South African youth, appreciate the opportunity to participate this distinguished gathering.

My brothers and sisters in the SADC family, let us work together for peace, prosperity and the combat of poverty. The development of our youth is also the development of your youth. Let us live together in harmony.

We need to cooperate to address issues like economic, social and environmental development. As the youth of SADC, we wish to play a role in the following important issues.

Firstly, Education: by engaging, in dialogue through youth exchange schemes and scholarships;

Secondly, Health: For our youth, SADC needs to exchange medical expertise through the creation of a Health Sector in SADC.

As the youth of our SADC family, we need to be sensitised about adequate and sustainable efforts to prevent and control the spread of diseases, for example, AIDS.

Thirdly, Sport: We the youth can play a role in sports development through the formation of regional clubs and tournaments.

We, the youth and future role-players of SADC, are in support of integration through cooperation, commitment and popular participation.

Let the youth Unite!!

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF SWAZILAND

BY MR SICELO MAZIYA

Mr Chairman, Sir KETUMILE MASIRE, President of the Republic of Botswana and Chairman of SADC,

Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government,

Your Honour Vice President and Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Right Honourable Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister,
Honourable Ministers,

Excellencies, Members of the Diplomatic Corps,

The Executive Secretary of SADC,
Invited Guests,

Distinguished Delegates

Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is my privilege and honour on behalf of the youth of Swaziland, to deliver this important message at this most honourable occasion.

Your Excellencies,

The youth of Swaziland are in solidarity with the existence of the Southern African Development Community and totally support the membership of Swaziland into the Organization. This is, mainly because the Southern African countries have similar historical, political, cultural and socio-economic background, thus making regional cooperation and integration a reality.

We view SADC as an important regional grouping, which will enhance socio-economic development within the Southern African member States. Further, we fully support the strategy by SADC of popular participation of all its citizens. However, we are concerned that, there are few pronounced activities and programmes which involve the active participation of the youth both at national and regional levels. In particular, a number of SADC member States do not have policies to cater for the youth.

We request that all SADC countries develop youth policies and formulae strategies and programmes that will address the needs of the youth and that these be incorporated into the National Development plans. We request that at regional level, we be allocated specific activities to implement in order to promote the process of Community building and regional integration, since we are the future leaders.

Your Excellencies,

We are also concerned by the problems of drug trafficking and abuse in the region. In my country drug abuse is depriving my colleagues of the opportunity to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. This is critical and dangerous because if the situation is not timeously addressed, all the developmental efforts being undertaken would not be sustained to reality due to inadequate capacities and capabilities by ourselves as future leaders. We plead that our Governments and SADC develop strategies and mechanisms that will curb drug smuggling and trafficking into the region.

We are further concerned, that the educational systems of the region have not been fully responsive to the needs of our economies. The systems have for a long time focused more on the conventional type of education. This shortfall has resulted in the escalation of unemployment in our various countries, particularly in Swaziland. We feel there is need for inclusion of skills development in our curricula in order to prepare us for self-employment. We request our Governments to restructure the educational systems such that they are more responsive to the needs of the industry.

We request the SADC region to fully support the promotion of AIDS prevention programmes and consider developing regional strategies aimed at controlling the spread of the disease.

Last, but not least, Your Excellencies, allow me to once again express our profound gratitude for having afforded us this opportunity to address your most important gathering for the first time as the youth of Swaziland.

THANK YOU SIR.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF TANZANIA

BY CLARENCE KIKWABA

Your Excellencies, Heads of State and Government of the Southern African Development Community, Honourable Ministers, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen.

On behalf of the Tanzania youth, let me express how delighted I am to address the SADC August body for the first time in the history of the Organisation.

Your Excellencies,

We the Youth in Tanzania have known SADC through our Leaders and particularly through our academic programmes at school.

We consider SADC to be a very useful instrument of political and economic liberation in our Southern African Region. Indeed ever since its inception in 1980, when it was known as Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADC has succeeded to make this Region a very peaceful and attractive Place for the Youth to live and develop. We commend and support our leaders for this important achievement.

Your Excellencies,

It is at this moment 1995, when SADC is celebrating the 15th Anniversary that for the first time in the history of SADC the youth have been invited to participate in the SADC Summit programme. We take this opportunity to express our appreciation and congratulate SADC for what it has done to the Youth in the last fifteen years. We wish to reaffirm our continued support to the SADC endeavours towards economic emancipation and regional integration.

Long Live SADC.

Your Excellencies, I thank you.

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH OF ZAMBIA

BY ISAAC MANDA

Your Excellency, The Chairman of SADC
Your Excellencies Heads of State or Government
Ladies and Gentlemen

I feel very privilege and honoured to speak on behalf of the youth of the Republic of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf on issues concerning the youth of the SADC region. The concerns of the youths in the region are many, but I would like to confine myself to the following:

- i) high child mortality rate that has claimed the lives of many children, mainly because of inadequate health facilities and non-availability of healthy food.
- ii) Vulnerability to the effects of civil war and poverty in general.
- iii) Educational systems that are mainly tailored to white colour jobs (working offices)
- iv) Inadequate provision of social welfare to the children.

Chair Person,

Having mentioned some of the concerns of the youth in the region, it is appropriate to request our "parents" to address these concerns in order to prepare us to be good future leaders, if not better than them. We, the youth of the region expect our Organisation (SADC), to come up with a well thought programme of action that will be made obligatory to all member States to implement. For the programme of action to be effective, the youth of the region should be fully consulted, and participate.

Chair Person,

The programme of action, among others, should address the following;

- i) Reduction of child mortality rate through the provision of adequate health facilities and nutritious food for the youth.
- ii) Provision of education that will prepare the youth, not only to be good future leaders, but also to participate in the social and economic development of the region, taking into account gender issues, provision of such education with emphasis on a girl child.
- iii) Measures that will alleviate poverty in the region.
- iv) All member States should be called upon to sign and ratify the OAU Convention on the Rights of a Child.

Chair Person,

The youth of Zambia are encouraged to note that SADC is intending to create a sector on health and also planning to hold a regional conference on health, child welfare population issues. This is an important step towards the right direction in addressing the concerns of the youth in the region.

It is the wish and hope of the youth of Zambia that these plans will be effected as soon as possible. Resolutions and plans alone are of no use if they can not be implemented. We wish the SADC Summit success.

LONG LIVE SADC
LONG LIVE THE YOUTH OF THE REGION
THANK YOU!

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YOUTH ZIMBABWE THE

BY HANIFA KHAN

Mr Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen,

We the youth of Zimbabwe would like to wish the Southern African Development Community a happy 15th Birthday.

We would also want to tell you of the main problems we face today. They are unemployment and poverty.

Unemployment has led to the poverty of the youth and has forced many youth onto the streets where they beg for a living. These youth depend on those who take pity on them. Some go for days without eating anything. Day and night they beg. "Sir, may I have some money.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, this is not a suitable life for the youth. But some youth live this kind of life today. They do not know where their next meal will come from or where they will sleep.

The problems of unemployment, poverty and street children are also found in other SADC countries. Our Governments and charity organisations in SADC have taken steps to assist the street children. Institutions to assist the less fortunate youth have been established.

But we the youth of SADC should not leave everything to our Governments. We the youth of today are the leaders of tomorrow and should play a useful role to help develop our countries. Today's youth are tomorrow's adults!

It is important for the youth to get a good education, for with knowledge we can make Southern Africa and the world a better place.

As the youth, we must not forget to maintain our traditions, our cultures, and moral values. For it is on the basis of our shared history and culture that we can maintain our identity as a region and as a Community.

Finally, Mr Chairman, we the youth of SADC ask our Governments to work together. For it is only working together as one "big family" that we can overcome the problems of unemployment and poverty facing the youth today.

THANK YOU

MESSAGE FROM
THE WOMEN OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

TO THE SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

AUGUST 28, 1995

KEMPTON PARK, SOUTH AFRICA

Your Excellency, Chairperson of SADC, Your Excellencies
Heads of State and Government, Distinguished Guests, Ladies
and Gentlemen.

It is a singular honour and pleasure to stand here today
and deliver a message from the women of Southern Africa to
you the Leaders of this sub-region.

Slightly over two years ago, It was inconceivable to think
that we would converge in Kempton Park in a democratic
South Africa on this 28th day of August, 1995.

Not out of pessimism, but as a result of the mistrust born
from the decades of apartheid colonialism, destabilisation,
hunger, starvation and human suffering of sorts that
characterised our region for so long.

As we commemorate the 15th anniversary of the foundation of
the Southern African Development Community (SADC), we
vividly recall the, now by-gone dark era in our region.

The effects of this era not only affected those who were
still oppressed, but also the sisters of our member States
who were amongst the first to be liberated. They, made
enormous sacrifices to help their fellow sisters cope.

The economies of our region, were plundered under the
destabilisation policies that were employed to destroy our
region and keep us under subjugation. Under the inhumane
divide and rule system we inevitably developed low esteems
for ourselves, and complexities towards each other.

Thanks to your tireless efforts, dear leaders, that era is
something of the past now. Even in the People's Republic of
Angola which has been under civil wars for so long this has
finally been resolved.

We, the women of Southern Africa, rise today to applaud you for leading our nations during that era, for the peace and stability that our region has collectively been enjoying since the decolonisation of the last colony in our region, the democratisation of South Africa, as well as the multipartism in all our countries.

While that era is something of the past, the legacies still linger on: poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, crime and diseases continue to challenge the efforts towards peace, equality and development.

Allow us to acknowledge your efforts in working towards stamping out crime, which is probably one of the most devastating enemy that hinders progress in developing countries. Topping the list are sexual abuse of women and children. This is devastating, especially in the wake of the AIDS plague that threatens to wipe human kind off the face of earth. It is worse when the spreading of this plague is aggravated by rape.

Thus, our plea to you dear leaders: Re-double your efforts and together we must make our region a safe place to live on in which all of us take our rightful place in building our Community. A gender perspective on all social, economic and political sphere will minimise the underutilisation of an abundant human resource, that it is, women in this region.

The world has dedicated itself to address the plight of women, using the gender and development approach. Southern Africa is no exception. Most of our leaders have proven their dedication to that cause by way of ratifying and implementing provisions of the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, others have engaged in deliberate affirmative action policies, and collectively as the leadership of this region, the SADC Council of Ministers meeting in Gaborone last year, re-affirmed that position by urging member States to redouble efforts in the advancement of the status of women in their countries, and the inclusion of gender issues in SADC projects.

This could have come at no better an opportune time other than now. At the time when we were commemorating the foundation of our Community. At the time when the whole world has its attention focused on Southern Africa with, keen interest to see how far our democracy will go. As all

these take place on the eve of the Fourth World Conference of Women, we thought the time is now, for the women of Southern Africa to thank you, Your Excellencies for the peace and stability that prevails under your leadership.

At the same vein, we wish to collectively present to you the programmes of the Fourth World Conference and ask you to note that we are going to the Fourth World Conference in Beijing, China, where women of the world will be endorsing the global platform of action as a commitment towards the advancement of women and the harmonisation of gender equality.

Upon our return from China, we will lay a global platform of action at your doorsteps, at our respective national levels. We count on your commitment for its implementation.

When you empower women you empower the Community that is SADC.

LONG LIVE SADC

1995 SUMMIT

**CLOSING STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR KETUMILE MASIRE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA
AND CHAIRMAN OF SADC**

We have now come to the end of what has been a long eventful day of momentous decisions that will make the 1995 Summit a landmark event in the annals of SADC's history.

We have witnessed the birth of a new SADC baby - the Republic of Mauritius which has now joined the SADC family. To the Right Honourable, Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth, and through you Sir, to His Excellency, the President and the People of the Republic of Mauritius, I say welcome.

SADC embraces you with open arms as your membership of the Organisation today was only a reaffirmation of the close historic, social and economic ties that exist between the Peoples of the Republic of Mauritius and Southern Africa. We believe there is a lot that Mauritius can contribute to SADC much as it can benefit from becoming an integral part of the region with tremendous potential for being a major power in Africa and the developing world.

For the first time in the long history of our Summits, we have been accorded the opportunity to hear what our children have to say about regional cooperation and their role in it. It is indeed our duty as parents and leaders to nurture an environment in which our youth feel confident and capable of playing a positive role in the development of their societies.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, let me assure the women of the region that we agree and support them on the issues they will be raising at next month's World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

Our meeting today also examined other issues of great import to our region. We were greatly encouraged by the improving security situation in Angola. We are confident that UNITA has fully committed itself to being a major player in bringing peace and stability to Angola.

We also received reassurances from the Right Honourable Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho that SADC mediation in his country has greatly calmed the political temperature, and that all Basotho were working hard towards national reconciliation.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, our meeting received a long comprehensive report on the remarkable progress SADC has made in developing protocols in key sectors of Environment, Energy, Trade and Industry. We have witnessed the historic signing of the first sectoral protocol of SADC to come out of the on-going process of workshops and other Community building activities.

On relations with our sister Organisation, COMESA, we considered a proposal from the COMESA Authority for a Joint Summit of Heads of State to discuss the future of both organisations.

We have decided that such a joint Summit would be welcome and have tasked the Council of Ministers to work with its COMESA counterpart in finalising the agenda and issues for the meeting,

In conclusion, may I commend you, dear colleagues and Heads of State for agreeing with me to pay a fitting tribute to one of the heroic sons of Southern Africa, His Excellency, the late Dr Agostinho Neto.

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 1996 Summit.

I thank you.

CITATION

THE SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL

WHEREAS by an Order of the Summit of Heads of State or Government of the member States of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to wit, the Heads of State or Government of,

The Republic of Angola
The Republic of Botswana
The Kingdom of Lesotho
The Republic of Malawi
The Republic of Mozambique
The Republic of Namibia
The Republic of South Africa
The Kingdom of Swaziland
The United Republic of Tanzania
The Republic of Zambia and
The Republic of Zimbabwe

established on AUGUST 9, 1985 at ARUSHA, TANZANIA, the
SERETSE
KHAMA SADC MEDAL,

AND WHEREAS Their Excellencies ordered that the MEDAL be awarded in HONOUR of those who shall be considered to have made outstanding contribution towards the achievement of the goals of SADC as well as in other endeavours that shall have promoted the welfare and unity of the peoples of Southern Africa;

AND WHEREAS by his role in the founding and development of the Front-line States which led to the formation of SADC and because of his distinguished leadership of the REPUBLIC of ANGOLA as the State President from 1975 to 1979 and especially in leading the people of Angola in their heroic struggle against colonial domination and oppression:

ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO

is, in the view of Their Excellencies, eminently qualified and worthy of the Honour of the AWARD of the SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL;

AND WHEREAS it has pleased Their Excellencies to AWARD
posthumously to -

ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO

The SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL:
NOW THEREFORE the SERETSE KHAMA SADC MEDAL is hereby award

ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO

BY ORDER OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
of the
member States of SADC.

THUS DONE and SIGNED this 28th day of AUGUST in the YEAR OF
OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED and NINETY FIVE.

Q.K.J. Masire
President of the Republic of Botswana
Chairman of SADC

OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHY OF DR ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO

DR ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO was born on 17 September 1922 at a village called "KAXIKANE", area of "IKOLO E BENGO". His father was a missionary and his mother a teacher. After completing his high school studies in Angola, DR ANTONIO AGOSTINHO NETO started working for the health services. During the 40s, he was considered one of the important members of the nationalist cultural movement.

As a student, he founded the newspaper called "ESTUDANTE" and also actively contributed to a magazine called "MENSAGEM". He was also a founding member of a bulletin called "O MOMENTO".

At that time he worked hard in order to raise the cultural level of the communities by teaching, free of charge, those who had no access to school.

However, he decided to graduate in Medicine and due to the lack of an university in the former Portuguese colony of Angola, DR AGOSTINHO NETO left for Portugal in 1947 where he enrolled in the faculty of Medicine in Coimbra and was later transferred to Lisbon.

In 1951, when he was canvassing for signatures for the Stockholm Peace Appeal, he was arrested for the first time.

He resumed his activities after being released and became a member of the so-called Portuguese colonies with the Portuguese youth.

In February 1955, during a student's political rally, he was arrested again by the Portuguese Political Police (PIDE) and a book containing his poems describing the inhuman conditions of life of the Angolan People and the poet's and politician's hope that he would be a winner in the struggle against the Portuguese regime was disclosed.

On 10 December 1956, several patriotic movements merged in Angola in order to create the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola - MPLA, a political organisation which would launch the armed struggle of the Angolan people against the colonial regimes.

In 1957, Dr Agostinho Neto due to his international prestige, was honoured as the political prisoner of the year by Amnesty International.

In 1958, Antonio Agostinho Neto graduated from Medical School and the same year married Madam MARIA EUGENIA NETO. The same year, he was one of the founders of the Anti-colonial Clandestine Movement (MAC) which organised patriotic people from the different Portuguese colonies.

On 30 December 1959, he was back in Angola together with his wife and young son and started his medical practice.

On 8 June 1960, the PIDE director went personally to Agostinho Neto's surgery in Luanda and arrested him. Agostinho Neto was then transferred to prison Lisbon and later on to Cape Verde, in St Autao and then to Saint Tiago, where he continued to work as a doctor under constant watch.

Shortly after his release from prison, Agostinho Neto left Portugal clandestinely with his wife and sons, and arrived at Leopoldville where MPLA in June 1962 had its head office. In December that year, he was elected President of MPLA during the National Conference of the movement. He had from then on directed the glorious struggle of the Angolan people.

After the 25th April and the defeat of another manoeuvre against MPLA, which was dubbed the Chipenda betrayal - MPLA signed in October 1974 the Truce Agreement in the area of LUMHAMEGE. Agostinho Net returned to Luanda on 4 February 1975 and was the target of the greatest peoples' demonstration ever carried out in Angola.

After 14 years of armed struggle against colonialism, the Angolan people proclaimed independence on 11 November 1975, after so many worthy sons of the Angola Homeland sacrificed their lives. He was on that day sworn in as President of the Peoples' Republic of Angola.

The questions of National Liberation, the real and complete liberation of the people of Southern Africa greatly concerned Agostinho Neto. This was indicated in the unreserved and multiple support given by Angola to the people who were still fighting mainly Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa) for their independence. The principles of

non-alignment and national independence were permanently reiterated by President Agostinho Neto, who regarded them as a milestone in the external policy of the People's Republic of Angola and an indispensable factor to the political, economical and social development.

The International recognition of Dr Agostinho Neto as an outstanding statesman and patriot was also indicated through the award of several distinctions as follows:

- A Golden Medal by the World Peace Council - Julliot C...., on 28 April 1976,
- A Golden Medal in the city of Belgrade, the highest decoration of the Yugoslavia Federal Republic on 25 April 1977,
- Lenine International prize awarded by the Supreme Soviet of USSR on May 1 1977;
- Title - Doctor "Honoris Causa" awarded by the University of Lagos, Nigeria on 19 January 1978;
- Title of Honorary citizen of the People's Republic of Mozambique on 30 September 1978.
- Medal - 17 November awarded by the Student's Intentional Union on 4 February 1979.

The award of the Premium Lotus in 1970, by the African-Asian Writers Conference in 1970. The other Distinguished prizes given to some of his literary works are another Intentional recognition of his merit in this field.

Endowed with an uncommon dynamism and ability to work, President Agostinho Neto had until his death worked tirelessly to solve all the matters relating to the life of the communities, the Government and MPLA.

Comrade Agostinho Neto.

Present!

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
BY
SADC EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
DR KAIRE MBUENDE

28 AUGUST 1995
SANDTON SUN, JOHANNESBURG

Your Excellency, the Chairman of SADC, Your Excellencies,
Heads of State and Government, Honourable Ministers
My Co-host, Chief Executive of ESKOM
Distinguished Guests

It is my humble duty to welcome you to this cocktail
reception in honour of the recipient of the 1995 Seretse
Khama SADC Medal.

Your Excellencies could not have chosen a better candidate
than the late Dr Agostinho Neto, the first President of the
Republic of Angola, who passed away in 1979. We shall
remember him for generations to come, through this award,
as a man who loved Southern Africa and its people and was
prepared to sacrifice his own life in our region's heroic
struggle against evil forces of colonialism and racial
oppression.

If I may steal Your Excellencies' time to recap on the
background of the Seretse Khama SADC Medal, for the benefit
of those who may not be familiar with its origins. The award
was made in honour of the first President of the Republic
of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama, who was the founding
Chairman of SADC, which at that time was known as the
Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

Sir Seretse lived for SADC and selflessly championed its
course until his death in 1980. This Award therefore is at
the same time a permanent tribute to his contribution
towards regional cooperation.

The Seretse Khama Medal has hitherto been awarded to only
two people, the late President Samora Machel of the
Republic of Mozambique and Mwalimo Julius Nyerere, the
former President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

In conclusion, your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, let me express on your behalf, our sincere thanks to the Chief Executive of ESKOM and his organisation, for generously donating a total of R12 400 towards the 1995 Seretse Khama SADC Medal and the function that we are attending tonight.

This goes a long way to show the commitment of ESKOM in not only identifying with the region, but also its preparedness to be a major player in the Southern African Community that are all trying to build.

I note with great appreciation the role that ESKOM already played in the SADC Sector of Energy, particularly in spearheading efforts towards establishing a Southern African Power Pool (SAPP) which is today a living reality.

I thank you very much.

PRESENT

CHAIRMEN

H E Sir Ketumile Masire
President of the Republic of Botswana
and Chairman of SADC

Hon F G Mogae
Vice President of the Republic of Botswana
and Chairman of SADC

Dr Kaire Mbuende
Executive Secretary

ANGOLA

Prime Minister
Hon J P Morais
Minister of Planning and
President of SADC National Commission

Hon A A Africano
Minister of Petroleum

C da Silva Feijo
Secretary of Council of Ministers

D V Lopes
State Secretary for Cooperation
SADC National Contact Point

H da Silva
SADC Energy Coordinator - TAU

M G Femandes
Director for Africa and Middle East
Ministry of External Relations

BOTSWANA

Hon D N Magang
Minister of Mineral Resources
and Water Affairs and Leader of Botswana Delegation

Hon M S Merafhe
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon G Kgoroba
Minister of Commerce and Industry

Hon R Blackbeard
Minister of Agriculture

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

A Lionjanga
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications

O Tebape
High Commissioner to the Republic of South Africa

LESOTHO

Dr Ntsu Mokhehle
Rt Hon Prime Minister
Prime Minister's Office

Hon K D Raditapole
Minister of Natural Resources

Hon M Senaoana
Minister of Economic Planning

Hon K Maope
Minister of Foreign Affairs

T Thababane
Special Advisor to the Prime Minister

H Makhooane
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture

Mr M E M Matekane
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning
SADC National Contact Point

MALAWI

H.E. President B Muluzi

Hon Z Q Y Chibambo
Minister of Natural Resources

Hon E C I Bwanali
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon F P Kalilombe
Minister of Commerce and Industry

D Mkandawire (Prof)
Ambassador at Large

G S Galimoto
Senior Deputy Chief Economist

J Maida (Dr)
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Natural Resources

MAURITIUS

The Rt Hon Sir A Jugnauth
Prime Minister

Hon P Nababsing
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning and
Development

Hon R Jadoo
Minister of External Affairs

H.E. E Maunick
High Commissioner to South Africa
R Bheenick
Director
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

D Baichoo
Minister Counsellor
Ministry of External Affairs

V D Bassant
Principal Economist
Ministry of Economic Planning and Development

L Ramroop
Principal Trade Officer
Ministry of Trade and Shipping

MOZAMBIQUE

H.E. President J Chissano

Hon J M Katupha
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon L Simao
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon P Muxanga
Minister of Transport and Communications

M Jeichande
Ambassador of Mozambique to South Africa

C dos Santos
Private Secretary to the President

B Malate
SADC National Contact Point
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NAMIBIA

H.E. President S Nujoma

Hon Theo-Ben Gurirab
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Hon H Hamutenya
Minister of Trade and Industry

M Tjitendoro
Speaker of the National Assembly

SOUTH AFRICA

H.E. President N R Mandela

Hon A Nzo
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon K Asmal
Minister of Water and Affairs and Forestry

Hon S Mufamadi
Minister of Safety and Security

Hon B Ngubane
Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology

Hon S Mzimela
Minister of Correctional Services

P van Niekerk
Chief Engineer
Water Affairs and Forestry

Hon A Erwin
Deputy Minister of Finance

SWAZILAND

Rt Hon S S Nxumalo
Deputy Prime Minister

Hon S M Dlamini
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon T N Masuku
Minister for Economic Planning and Development

E M Hlophe
Principal Secretary
Economic Planning and Development

S B Ceko
Principal Secretary
Labour and Public Service

F Kuhlase
Principal Secretary
Transport and Communications

TANZANIA

H.E. President A H Mwinyi

Hon A O Kinana
Acting Foreign Minister and Minister of State (Defence)
Ministry of Defence and National Service

Hon K Kamba
Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade

Ambassador M M Matiko
Director of International Cooperation and Legal Affairs

Ambassador A R Mpungwe
High Commissioner to South Africa

P Ngaiza
First Counsellor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

ZAMBIA

H.E. President Chiluba

Hon C S Tembo
Minister of Foreign

Hon D Patel
Minister of Commerce and Industry

Ron K Walubita
Minister of Mines
Hon D Pule
Deputy Minister
National Commission for Development Planning

I Kamanga
Permanent Secretary
National Commission for Development Planning

H.E. J M Kabinga
High Commissioner to South Africa

T C Kapoma
Deputy Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

ZIMBABWE

H. E. Dr R G Mugabe
President of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Hon I S G Mudenge
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Hon H M Murerwa
Minister of Industry and Trade

Hon S K Moyo
Minister of Transport and Energy

C N C Mangwana
Head of Officials Delegation
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

G Charamba
Chief Press Officer
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K G Moesi
Information Officer

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVES

Gizela Cartashe
Daniel Cartashe
Angola

Malefshwane mauco
Botswana

Thoko Putsoa
Lesotho

Zolani Kheswa
(Originally from Swaziland but stood for Malawi)

Claudio Navesse
Mozambique

Bonaventural April
Namibia

Anthea Trollip
South Africa

Sicelo Maziya
Swaziland

Clarence Kikwaba
Tanzania

Isaac Mandae
Zambia

Hanifa Khan
Zimbabwe

THE WOMEN OF SOUTHERN AFRICA REPRESENTATIVE

Ms Mathye

**SADC SUMMIT
JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
COMMUNIQUE
28TH AUGUST, 1995**

1. The Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) met in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 28th August, 1995, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. All SADC member States were represented at the Summit, by Heads of State or Government or their representatives. The Republic of Mauritius attended the Summit for the first time.
3. The Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU), The African Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) were especially invited to the Summit as observers.
4. His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela, delivered a Statement, welcoming fellow Heads of State and Governments and other delegates to the Summit. He noted that peace and stability was now prevailing in the region, pointing out that time had come to concentrate on economic growth and development issues.
5. His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana, and Chairman of SADC delivered a statement, reviewing the activities of the Organisation, as well as developments in the region and the world.
6. A response statement was made by the Rt. Hon. Ntsu Mokhehle, Prime Minister of Lesotho. He thanked leaders of the region for their contribution to the resolution of the Lesotho crisis. He informed the Summit that relative stability had returned to the country. Broad consultations on the further enhancement of stability were continuing at the national level, as well as the regional level.
7. The Summit commemorated the 15' Anniversary of SADC and noted with satisfaction progress made to-date since the establishment of the Organisation in 1980.

8. The Summit received messages from youth representatives of the SADC member States. In particular, the Summit noted the need to involve the youth in the development process of the region as future leaders. The Summit appreciated the concerns of the youth with regard to child abuse, teenage pregnancies, drug trafficking, disease, hunger, youth unemployment, etc.
9. The Summit also received a special message from the SADC women. The women called upon the leaders of the region to seriously address the upliftment of the position of the women of the region, and to eradicate hunger, poverty, illiteracy, crime, women and child abuse. The Summit noted that the SADC women will be represented at the forthcoming Conference on Women to be held in Beijing, China, from 4 to 15 September 1995.
10. The Summit was briefed on the current situation in Angola. The Summit noted that the Government of Angola continued to have consultations with UNITA in order to have a long-lasting solution to that country's problems. The Summit noted that efforts were being made to ensure the demilitarisation of UNITA and its integration into the new national army. The reconstruction and rehabilitation of the economy was also being addressed.
11. The Summit considered the Report on SADC/COMESA Relations, and reaffirmed its decision of GABORONE in August 1994, that the region covered by the geographical area of COMESA should be split into PTA North and PTA South; the latter comprising the current SADC member States.
12. The Summit agreed to the proposal of the COMESA Authority for a Joint SADC/COMESA Summit Meeting on the future of the two Organisations. The Summit agreed to appoint a joint Committee of Ministers, five each from SADC and COMESA, assisted by an equal number of senior officials from each side, to draw up and recommend appropriate terms of reference for approval by the two Chairmen.
13. The Summit noted progress on Community Building and in particular, that draft protocols for the sectors of Energy, Free Movement of SADC Persons and Trade are well under preparation.

14. The Summit signed the Protocol on "Shared Watercourse Systems" in the SADC Region. Angola, Tanzania and Zambia indicated that they would sign the Protocol on "Shared Water Course Systems" at a later date after making internal consultations. The objective of the Protocol is to enhance cooperation in the optimal utilization and conservation of shared Watercourse Systems in the SADC region.
15. The Summit noted that the Council of Ministers, at their meeting held in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 25-26 August 1995, approved the Southern African Power Pool (SAPP), Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding (IGMOU) and directed the SADC Energy Ministers to sign the IGMOU. The Summit noted that the objective of the SAPP is to create a common pool for electricity in the SADC region.
16. The Summit reviewed its decision of Gaborone in August 1994, to establish the sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security. The Summit considered and granted the request of the Foreign Ministers of SADC, that the allocation of the sector, to any Member State be deferred and that they be given more time for consultations among themselves and with Ministers responsible for Defence and Security and SADC Matters, on the structures, terms of reference, and operational procedures, for the sector.
17. The Summit awarded posthumously the Sir Seretse Khama SADC Medal, to the late President of Angola, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, for his outstanding contribution to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and to the process leading to the establishment of SADC.
18. The Summit reviewed and noted the draft Annual Report for the period covering July 1994 to June 1995. The Summit also noted the status of the economies of member States and especially, the growth in output and inflation.
19. The Summit noted, with concern, that most of the countries in Southern Africa have experienced erratic and generally poor rainfall during 1994/95 growing season. The Summit, further noted that an appeal conference was launched in Geneva on 20th June 1995, which was well received by cooperating partners. The

Summit thanked cooperating partners and other donors for the assistance rendered to SADC countries to overcome the drought.

20. The Summit accepted the invitation of The Rt. Hon. Ntsu Mokhehle to host its next meeting in Lesotho.
21. The Rt. Hon. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius signed an instrument of accession to SADC, and made a statement marking the occasion of Mauritius becoming the twelve member State of the SADC.
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. Ali Hassan Mwinyi, President of the Republic of Tanzania.
23. The Summit thanked H.E. President Nelson Mandela, the government and people of South Africa for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to Heads of state or Governments and their delegations.