



**Southern African
Development
Community**

Record of Summit

**Held in Maseru
Kingdom of Lesotho
24 August, 1996**



RECORD OF SUMMIT

24 AUGUST, 1996

MASERU, KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

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SUMMIT RECORD

MASERU, KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

24 AUGUST 1996

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

Summit adopted the Agenda (SADC/SM/1/96/1).

REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/2), Review of the Regional Situation, presented by the Secretariat.

Summit noted that an Extra-Ordinary Summit was convened in Gaborone, on 28 June 1996, to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security under the Chairmanship of His Excellency President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Summit agreed that the Organ would become the foremost institution of SADC mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution, democracy and human rights, as well as issues pertaining to peace, as outlined in the terms of reference for the Organ.

Summit reviewed the political situation in the region and, in particular, noted the following:

- .1 The political situation in the region had remained stable during the period August 1995 to August 1996.
- .2 The peace process in Angola continued to be undertaken successfully and great progress had been achieved in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. However, Summit expressed concern at the delays that were being experienced with respect to the implementation of the fundamental aspects of the Lusaka Protocol, namely the selection and integration of the UNITA forces into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the return of UNITA generals into the FAA, the removal of obstacles to the free movement of people and goods, and the restoration of the authority of the State throughout national territory, as well as the conclusion of the amendments to the constitution so as to permit the creation of the office of Vice-President.

- 2.3.3 It was agreed that a meeting of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security should be held in Angola soon after UNITA's Congress, in order to assess the implications of that Congress and also to influence the process positively.
- Concern was expressed over the likelihood that Dr. Savimbi could turn down the offer of the position of Vice-President in a Government of national unity.
- 2.3.4 SADC member States had sent troops to Angola within the framework of UNAVEM III to support the United Nations (UN) in its peace keeping operations, with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the accords. The Angolan Government and the International Community, particularly the UN, had been involved in the demining process, since mines were a matter of serious concern to the population as well as for the future development of the country. It was, therefore, important for the region to redouble the efforts under way regarding the removal of land mines.
- 2.3.5 The Government and the people of Mozambique continued to make significant strides in consolidating democracy, peace and stability. Institutions of democracy were being strengthened, and in this regard, preparations were under way for the holding of the first local government elections. The Government was implementing concrete plans for the reconstruction and transformation of the economy, and these were already beginning to show positive results.
- 2.3.6 The situation in Zambia around the constitutional debate was receiving attention from the Government and people of Zambia. It was regrettable that there had been attempts by some donors to internationalise the issues involved. The Government had put in place mechanisms to ensure that the elections later in the year were free and fair.
- 2.3.7 The constitutional process in Swaziland had been formally put in place following the official launching of the Constitutional Review Commission. Consultations were on-going between the Commission and the citizens. The consultations were expected to result in an acceptable and sustainable dispensation for the Swazi Nation.
- 2.3.8 With respect to South Africa, the recent Local Government elections in Kwazulu-Natal were completed peacefully. These had brought a large measure of hope for peace and stability in that Province.

It was hoped that these measures and others being put in place would go a long way towards ending violence and instability in the Province. The Government had also put in place strategies for combating crime generally throughout the country. These were already showing positive results and crime was declining.

- 2.3.9 On the issue of continued violence in some parts of the Western Cape and Kwazulu-Natal Provinces, concern was expressed that the involvement of law-enforcement agents in crime had reduced the effectiveness of police in the fight against crime. The Government had put in place measures to clean up the police force. The deployment of special forces in trouble areas had gone a long way in reducing crime.
- 2.3.10 The Government and the people of Lesotho continued to work together to consolidate peace and stability. The factors that had contributed to political conflict were being addressed in order to pre-empt the recurrence of violence and instability in the country. Political interference by the army had come to an end, and the army had been restructured into a professional army. Measures to pardon those members of the armed forces not involved in murder were being considered by the Government. Attempts by some opposition political parties to involve the monarchy in party politics continued, but without much success. Plans were being developed on the establishment of an independent electoral system. Concern was expressed that factional politics within the ruling party, the Basuto Congress Party, and the recent cabinet reshuffle could be a source of instability.
- 2.3.11 Serious concern was expressed on the political situation in Burundi. The Government of Tanzania continued to spearhead the search for peace with respect to the conflict in Burundi. The former President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, was centrally involved in rallying all the leaders of the Central and East African regions in the search for lasting peace in Burundi.
- 2.3.12 The recent military coup had delayed the realisation of an early solution to the conflict. If the current efforts succeeded, this would enable large numbers of refugees spread throughout the region to return to their country. It was noted that relations between Tanzania and Burundi were at their lowest, especially since the refusal by the countries of the region to recognise the coup leadership. The countries of Eastern and Central Africa had imposed sanctions against Burundi, in an attempt to restore democracy in that country.

- 2.3.13 Political stability, peace, democracy and human rights continued to deepen throughout Southern Africa. Multi-party general elections were being held throughout the region, and other political reforms, especially in the electoral systems, were being put in place to ensure transparency and predictability of the systems. These measures were necessary for the improvement of the overall investment climate in the region.
- 2.3.14 As a result of these measures, world attention on Southern Africa, especially by international investors, had been increasing considerably. Regional and international investors need to be assured, however, that these changes were permanent, and that administrative and bureaucratic impediments were being addressed at the same time in order to open up the region for trade and investment with and from the rest of the world.

3. THE ANNUAL REPORT

- 3.1 Summit considered the Annual Report (SADC/SM/1/96/3) presented by the Secretariat.
- 3.2 Summit noted the following developments with regard to each member State's economic performance and other developments in the SADC region:
- 3.2.1 The Regional Drought and Food Security Situation
- 3.2.1.1 With regard to the regional drought and food security situation, a preliminary review which assessed the availability/requirement position for maize and wheat as the major staples in the SADC region, had been made.
- 3.2.1.2 These forecasts indicated an above average cereal harvest of 26.36 million tonnes for 1995/96 crop season, a 62% increase over the 1994/95 harvest of 16.27 million tonnes. Maize output was forecast at 20.24 million tonnes, an increase of 80% over 1994/95 of 11.27 million tonnes and was also 15% higher than the SADC average of 17.50 million tonnes.
- 3.2.1.3 Total domestic maize availability (forecast opening stocks plus production) was projected at 20.79 million tonnes as against projected requirements of 17.74 million tonnes including projected Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) stocks of 1.56 million tonnes, giving a surplus of 1.49 million tonnes. Substantial maize output was forecast for all SADC member States, with South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana anticipating 100% increases.

- 3.2.1.4 Production of the 1996 winter wheat crop was projected to rise to 2.87 million tonnes over last season's harvest of 2.35 million tonnes due to increased availability of irrigation water particularly in South Africa and Zimbabwe.
- 3.2.1.5 Production forecasts for rice and sorghum/millet had also improved substantially over last year's levels.
- 3.2.1.6 Despite the impressive cereal production levels, Namibia had experienced consecutive years of drought and had declared a drought emergency. A working figure of 180,000 vulnerable people affected by the drought had been established for planning purposes, and the Government was working closely with international cooperating partners to assess the exact numbers and locations of those affected and what type of assistance to be provided.
- 3.2.2 Growth in Output
- 3.2.2.1 During 1995, the world economy slowed down slightly to register a growth of 3.5 per cent as compared to the strong performance of 3.7 per cent for 1994. Most industrialised countries demonstrated a significantly slower expansion of economic activity during 1995 than during 1994. Industrialised countries as a whole recorded a 2.1 per cent growth in real GDP, compared to 2.8 per cent in 1994.
- 3.2.2.2 Growth in the developing countries as a group was projected to have slowed down in 1995. Developing countries' GDP grew by 5.9 per cent in 1995 compared to 6.4 per cent in 1994. Rapid expansion continued in Asia. As a group, the Asian countries' economies grew by 8.4 per cent in 1995. While in Africa economic activity showed remarkable performance with GNP recording 3.2 per cent growth which was significantly higher than that of Latin America whose GDP grew at a mere 0.9 per cent in real terms and only slightly less than the Middle Eastern region whose GDP expanded by 3.7 per cent in 1995; while in Central and Eastern Europe GDP grew by 1.4 per cent in 1995.
- 3.2.2.3 The SADC region's 1995 GDP rose by 3.5 per cent, as compared to 2.7 per cent in 1994. The strong performance of the South African economy in 1995 of 3.4 per cent growth on the one hand, and the particularly high growth rates of 8.2% for Angola and 9.9% for Malawi, on the other hand, contributed significantly to this result.

- 3.2.2.4 The very strong growth of Angola and Malawi represented a recovery of these economies from recessions in previous years, in the course of which Angola's economic activity, in 1993, recorded a dramatic contraction equivalent to 24 per cent while Malawi's output, in 1994, had fallen by 12.5 per cent.
- 3.2.2.5 The SACU countries' economic growth rates, in 1995, ranged around that of the lead economy, South Africa, with Lesotho and Botswana recording somewhat higher growth (7.4 and 4.4 per cent, respectively) than South Africa (3.4%), while Swaziland and Namibia recorded somewhat lower rates (3.1 and 1.7 per cent, respectively).
- 3.2.2.6 Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania were cases where economic growth in 1995 continued along the encouraging trend of rapid expansion of output experienced already since the beginning of the decade, with the exception of Mozambique, where the upswing started only after the peace accord in late 1992.
- 3.2.2.7 Finally, Zambia and Zimbabwe represented the group of weak SADC performers in 1995. Both economies recorded negative growth, with a reduction in GDP of 3.9 and 1.1 per cent respectively. In the case of Zambia, this was the second consecutive year of recession, adding on to the decline of 5.1 per cent of output recorded during 1994. In Zimbabwe's case, the decline in output was less pronounced and took place after a period of significant growth during 1993 and 1994.
- 3.2.2.8 The already mentioned developments in the world economy had mixed implications for world demand and, therefore, prices and inflation.
- 3.2.2.9 With regard to world commodity prices, the following developments which had an impact on Africa in general, and SADC countries' exports in particular, obtained:
- 3.2.2.9.1 World prices for copper, which had risen by some 20 per cent already in 1994 over their 1993 level, surged another 28 per cent in 1995 and reached a particularly high level in the third quarter of the year. However, towards the end of 1995 and the beginning of 1996, world copper prices weakened somewhat and, in February 1996, stood at 13 per cent lower than their 1995 average, but still 10 per cent higher than their 1994 average.

- 3.2.2.9.2 World prices of both nickel and tin, during 1995, exceeded their 1994 levels by 30 and 11 per cent, respectively, while the 1995 average price of manganese was some 5 per cent below that of 1994.
- 3.2.2.9.3 World prices for beef, which had fallen already in 1994 by some 11 per cent, continued the downward trend dropping by another 18 per cent in 1995. The shake-up of the market in the wake of the UK cattle disease in 1996 and the change of consumer behaviour hinted towards further deterioration of prices during 1996.
- 3.2.2.9.4 Cotton prices, in 1995, were 23 per cent higher than in 1994, and no less than 53 per cent higher than in 1993.
- 3.2.2.9.5 World prices for agricultural commodities showed a disperse performance during the last year: average sugar prices, in 1995, were some 10 per cent higher than in 1994 and maintained comfortably high levels during January and February 1996; world groundnuts and world tea prices, on the other hand, dropped in 1995 by 5 and 10 per cent, respectively.
- 3.2.2.9.6 With respect to SADC countries' imports, the most important commodity was petroleum. World market prices of this commodity, during 1995, rose by some 8 per cent over the average price prevailing in 1994. Prices rose to an even higher level during the months of December 1995 to February 1996, but with Iraq re-entering the market and imports from the North Sea producing countries increasingly putting the OPEC cartel under price pressure, projections for 1996 and beyond point to a short- and medium-term decline of world petroleum prices.

3.2.3 Inflation

- 3.2.3.1 Inflation in developing countries, African countries and SADC countries in particular, showed signs of encouragement.
- 3.2.3.2 Both, developing as well as the African countries recorded achievements with respect to reducing inflation during 1995. Consumer prices in developing countries and Africa, in 1995, rose by 19.9 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively, compared to 48 per cent and 33.8 per cent, respectively, in 1994. Thus, the reduction of inflation was significantly more pronounced in developing countries in general than for the African economies, where inflation was higher than in the developing world - contrary to what was the situation in 1993 and 1994.

- 3.2.3.3 All SADC countries recorded some progress with respect to containing inflation in 1995, with the exception of Malawi, where inflation accelerated markedly to reach 56.5 per cent in 1995, compared to 34.6 per cent in 1995.
- 3.2.3.4 The formerly war-torn economies of Angola and Mozambique, on the other hand, managed to slow down inflation very significantly: in the case of Angola, hyper-inflation of 1,379 per cent in 1993 seems now to be a phenomenon of the past, as inflation was brought down to a rate of 43 per cent in 1995. In Mozambique, where inflation had temporarily accelerated in 1994, due to consumer price increases, in 1995, it was brought back to the level of 1993 and recorded 44.3 per cent.
- 3.2.3.5 In all the other SADC countries, inflation decelerated somewhat in 1995, though not dramatically.
- 3.2.3.6 The SACU bloc, as in earlier years, recorded one digit inflation rates with consumer price rises, during 1995, of slightly below 10 per cent, thus showing the best record within SADC - with the exception of Mauritius, where consumer price increases were even less (6.1 per cent).
- 3.2.3.7 Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in 1995, experienced consumer price increases of between 22 and 30 per cent, which represented an improvement in the case of the first two countries, while in Zimbabwe no major change was recorded.
- 3.3 With regard to the SADC Programme of Action (SPA), Summit noted that implementation continued during the reporting period. In accordance with various decisions made by Council on the rationalisation of the SPA, most of the Sectors had streamlined their programmes and the project portfolio under the SPA had constantly been under review. The size of the SPA had, therefore, either been maintained or reduced in accordance with the process of rationalisation. The size of the SADC Programme of Action, therefore, stood at 394 projects valued at US\$8.062 billion with slightly over 50 per cent funding secured.
- 3.4 Summit noted the Draft Annual Report and directed the Secretariat to finalise and publish it in consultation with member States.

4. COMMUNITY BUILDING

4.1 Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/4) on Community Building presented by the Secretariat. Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since August, 1994.

4.2 Review of Progress

Summit noted, with appreciation, the following progress made in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:

4.2.1 Development of the Protocols on Free Movement of SADC Persons and on the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking

4.2.1.1 The Secretariat organised a meeting of Lawyers and Senior Experts in Maseru, in March 1996, to discuss the two Draft Protocols on Free Movement of SADC Persons and on the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking.

The Officials adopted the revised texts of the two Draft Protocols, and recommended them to the Ministers responsible for Free Movement of SADC Persons and the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking.

4.2.1.2 The meeting of Ministers responsible for the two Draft Protocols took place in Gaborone, from 26 to 27 June 1996. The Ministers considered the two Draft Protocols. Ministers agreed to recommend for approval by Council the Draft Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in the region.

4.2.1.3 With respect to the Draft Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons, Ministers requested the Senior Officials and Experts, assisted by the Secretariat, to revise the current text of the Draft Protocol taking into account views expressed by the Ministers. The revised draft would then be submitted to the Ministers for consideration.

4.2.1.4 Council approved the Draft Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking and recommended it to Summit for signature, in accordance with the SADC Procedure for processing Protocols.

4.2.2 **Cooperation Between SADC and the Civil Society**

4.2.2.1 The Secretariat provided SADC-Council for Non-Governmental Organisations (CNGO) with the SADC Calendar of events to enable the NGOs to be fully involved in the work of SADC, in line with the Council decision of August 1995. Preparations were under way for the meeting of the Council of the NGOs, some time in August 1996, to review progress in the implementation of the NGO Programme of Action.

4.2.2.2 Other members of the Civil Society, such as researchers, academics and the private sector had become increasingly involved in the work of SADC, and were attending technical workshops, seminars and meetings of the Organisation. Researchers and academics constituted the region's capacity necessary for carrying out studies and research work.

4.2.2.3 In this respect, the Southern Africa Economic Summit was accepted as providing a forum for policy dialogue between the regional and international private sector and the political leadership of the region.

4.2.2.4 Concern was expressed over the role of NGOs, their financing and the use, by some donors, of NGOs as instruments for opposing governmental policies. The role of the private sector should receive prominence, and ways should be investigated by the Secretariat on the establishment of a regional business organisation.

4.2.3 **The Development of the Protocol on Energy**

4.2.3.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it reviewed progress in the drafting of the Energy Protocol.

4.2.3.2 Council, at its meeting held in Johannesburg, in January 1996, noted that the Secretariat had commissioned three consultants to study the implications for the establishment of an institutional mechanism for cooperation in the area of energy development. In view of this, Council deferred consideration of the Draft Energy Protocol to its meeting in August 1996, in order to allow the study and its implications to be fully assessed.

4.2.3.3 The study was completed at the end of May 1996 and was submitted to the Committee of Energy Ministers in June 1996.

- 4.2.3.4 The study report was discussed at the Energy Ministers meeting which was held in Mbabane, in June 1996. The recommendations of the study have been incorporated in the Draft Energy Protocol. The Ministers of Energy approved that an Energy Commission, with a technical unit, to be funded by all member States, be established.
- 4.2.3.5 Council approved the Draft Protocol on Energy, and recommended it to Summit for signature.
- 4.2.4 **Development of the Protocol on Trade**
- 4.2.4.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered progress report in the finalisation of the Protocol on Trade Cooperation.
- 4.2.4.2 Ministers responsible for Industry and Trade and for Finance and Investment, met in Pretoria, on 14 June 1996.
- 4.2.4.3 Ministers directed the Sector Coordinator, assisted by the Secretariat, to finalise all the outstanding work on the Draft Trade Protocol.
- 4.2.4.4 All outstanding work on the Draft Trade Protocol had been completed. A special meeting of Ministers of Industry and Trade was held in Dar-Es Salaam, from 8 to 9 August 1996, to consider the Draft Trade Protocol. Ministers met again in Maseru, on 22 August 1996, and adopted the draft protocol and recommended that it be approved by Council.
- 4.2.4.5 Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August 1996, approved the Protocol on Trade, and recommended it to Summit for signature.
- 4.2.5 **Development of the Protocol on Finance and Investment**
- 4.2.5.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the finalisation of the Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment. The Draft Protocol would be finalised by the new Sector on Finance and Investment.
- 4.2.5.2 The Sector on Finance and Investment was undertaking a Policy and Strategy Study for the Sector. Following this work the Sector would review the current Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment to ensure that it was consistent with the Sector's policies and strategies.
- 4.2.6 **Development of the Protocol on Human Resources Development**

- 4.2.6.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the development of the Protocol on Human Resources Development. The Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator were to engage consultants to prepare the Draft Protocol for the Sector, before the end of 1995.
- 4.2.6.2 Work on the development of the HRD Protocols was in progress. The first Protocol in the area of education and training was being developed and a first draft had been produced and circulated to member States for further inputs and consultations. Consultations on the Protocol with member States were concluded by the end of July, 1996. An Extra-Ordinary meeting of HRD Senior Officials would be convened in January 1997, just before the Consultative Conference, to consider submissions from member States.
- 4.2.7 **Development of the Protocol on Tourism**
- 4.2.7.1 Summit recalled that at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the development of the Protocol on Tourism. The Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator were to engage consultants to prepare the Draft Protocol for the Sector, before the end of 1995.
- 4.2.7.2 The development of the Tourism Protocol could not be undertaken in 1995 as the Sector underwent some restructuring, which resulted in the establishment of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA). It was decided that the development of the Protocol should only commence after RETOSA was operational.
- 4.2.7.3 Due to budgetary and other logistical problems faced by RETOSA, which still had to be formally established, the Sector decided to proceed with the development of the Tourism Protocol, so as not to lose more time. Therefore, the Consultants to develop the Tourism Protocol began their work in mid-July 1996. The first draft report was expected to be submitted by the Consultants before the end of October 1996.
- 4.2.7.4 Two of the Consultants were being financed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, and one by the SADC Secretariat.
- 4.2.7.5 At its meeting in Maseru, in August 1996, Council reallocated the Sector to Mauritius, which took over the finalisation of the Draft Protocol.

2.8 **Development of the Protocol on Mining**

2.8.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the convening of the Mining Community Building workshop which took place in Pretoria from 11 to 15 September 1995.

2.8.2 The recruitment of Consultants to develop the Mining Protocol was finalised in early May 1996.

2.8.3 The Consultants had already undertaken some preliminary work which had resulted in the production of a zero draft. The Consultants intend to discuss the zero draft with member States during field visits. The first draft Protocol was expected to be submitted by the Consultants by September 1996.

4.2.9 **Development of the Protocols on Transport, Communications and Meteorology**

4.2.9.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the Community Building Workshops for the Transport and Communications Sector. The transport and Communications National Workshops were held from 13 to 19 May 1995 in the then eleven SADC member States and that the regional Omnibus Workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 24 to 28 July 1995, to develop detailed protocols.

4.2.9.2 The work by the consultants on the drafting of the protocols on Transport, Communications and Meteorology started in September 1995, and was completed in February 1996. The Draft Protocols were considered by the Sector's working groups between February and April, 1996, and by the Sectoral Committee of Ministers in June, 1996.

4.2.9.3 The Ministers of Transport and Communications, at their meeting in Windhoek, on 21 June 1996, recommended the draft Protocol to Council for approval. Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August, 1996 approved the Transport, Communications and Meteorology Protocol and recommended it to Summit for signature.

4.2.10 **Development of Protocols on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources**

4.2.10.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it noted the progress report on the preparations for the Community Building Omnibus Workshop for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector. The Omnibus Workshop took place in Harare, in November 1995.

- 4.2.10.2 Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in January 1996, considered the report of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Community Building Omnibus Workshop.
- 4.2.10.3 Preparations were under way for the Community Building Workshops for the sub-sectors of Marine Fisheries/Inland Fisheries, Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Training/Food Security/Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control, Environment and Land Management/Forestry/Wildlife. The Workshops would be completed during the 1996/97 financial year.
- 4.2.10.4 Consultations between the respective Sectors and the Secretariat were under way. It was planned to hold these three workshops during the last quarter of 1996.
- 4.2.10.5 Protocol development work for the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector would commence once the sector specific workshops had been completed.
- 4.2.11 **SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security**
- 4.2.11.1 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered the progress report on the efforts made to establish a Sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security. In particular, Summit directed Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security and SADC matters to consult further on the matter.
- 4.2.11.2 Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, and SADC matters, met in Gaborone, on 18 January 1996. The report of the meeting of Ministers was submitted to Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg in January 1996. Council concurred with the recommendations of the Ministers to recommend to Summit the establishment of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.
- 4.2.11.3 An Extra-Ordinary Summit met in Gaborone, on 28 June, 1996, and approved the Terms of Reference and the Institutional framework for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. Summit launched the Organ and elected His Excellency President R.G.Mugabe of Zimbabwe as the Organ's first Chairman.
- 4.2.12 **Community Building Workshop Programme for 1996/97**
- Preparations were under way for Community Building Workshops on Marine Fisheries and Resources/Inland Fisheries; Agriculture and Natural Resources Research and Training/Food Security/Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control, and Environment and Land

Management/Forestry/Wildlife. Workshops on Culture and Information and Employment and Labour would be conducted after the completion of the work on the policies and strategies of these sectors.

4.2.13 National Constituency Mobilisation

4.2.13.1 Summit recalled that National Omnibus Seminars had been, and still remained, an important mobilisation instrument in the SADC Public Education Campaign which was launched in 1993 under the SADC Community Building Programme.

4.2.13.2 Summit further recalled that the National Seminars were to introduce the new SADC-(the Southern African Development Community)-to a cross section of national stakeholders representing constituencies such as business, civil society, academia, media and politicians. The seminars promoted public discussions and awareness of SADC policies and programmes and how they impacted on national affairs.

4.2.13.3 National Seminars were preceded by one-day national Media Workshops intended to familiarise local media with the Organisation. The schedule of National Seminars in 1996 was as follows:

June	18 - 19	:	Botswana
September	19 - 20	:	Zambia
September	26 - 27	:	Mauritius
November	6 - 7	:	Malawi
December	12 - 13	:	Angola

4.2.13.4 The Botswana National Seminar and Media Workshop took place as scheduled and were greatly appreciated by participants.

Zimbabwe and South Africa also took the initiative to organise highly successful Community Building local Seminars targeted at selected stakeholders such as Culture and Information practitioners in Zimbabwe and SADC Desk Officers in South Africa.

4.2.13.5 Issues of common concern that emanated from the Seminars in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe included the following:

- (i) There was need to strengthen consultative structures at national levels so that stakeholders were kept informed of and involved in SADC matters a regular basis;
- (ii) National governments and civil society should identify and adequately address national problems that impeded their effective participation in regional integration and Community Building;
- (iii) Member States should ensure that benefits and opportunities offered by SADC were tangible and accessible to majority of citizens;
- (iv) SADC should strengthen and reform its structures to effectively carry out its mission in partnership with civil society and the private sector; and
- (v) In spite of its apparent successes, SADC was yet to be regarded with the highest esteem, understanding and support by the majority of citizens of member States.

4.2.13.6 A more comprehensive overview of the National Seminars and actionable recommendations would be prepared by the Secretariat for consideration by Council and Summit.

4.2.14 **Media Coordinators Workshop**

4.2.14.1 The Secretariat convened a Workshop for SADC Media Coordinators in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 25 - 26 March 1996. The Workshop was attended by Media Coordinators from all member States except Angola and Zambia. Information Officers from several SADC Sector Coordinating Units also attended.

4.2.14.2 The following observations made by the Workshop were endorsed by Council:

- (a) The core responsibility of Media Coordinators would be the facilitation of the flow of information from the SADC Secretariat and national SADC institutions to the local media as well as organising SADC awareness-building seminars/workshops and distribution of SADC publicity material;
- (b) An enabling environment should be put in place for Media Coordinators to operate efficiently through provision of adequate staff and facilities. In particular E-mail facilities would be essential to link Media Coordinators with local media and their counterparts in other member States;

- (c) National Contact Points were to ensure that Media Coordinators were fully briefed on SADC matters and also had access to SADC Officials and Ministers in their respective countries;
- (d) The SADC Information Unit and Sector of Culture and Information were to closely coordinate and harmonise their work programmes and priorities to avoid unnecessary overlap and to facilitate joint action where possible;
- (e) Since in the majority of member States the positions of SADC Information Sectoral Contact Point and Media Coordinator were held by one person, the situation should continue as was until member States themselves found it desirable and practical to separate the two functions; and
- (f) Member States were to ensure that the person appointed Media Coordinator had journalistic and information marketing experience and that the position of Media Coordinator would gradually become a full-time job where this was not the case already.

4.2.14.3 All SADC member States had appointed Media Coordinators. A joint Conference on SADC Media Coordinators and Editors of National News Agencies was scheduled for November 1996 in Windhoek, Namibia, to discuss modalities for inter-agency collaboration and liaison with SADC Media Coordinators in order to establish an effective regional network of information dissemination on SADC.

5. SIGNING OF PROTOCOLS

- 5.1 Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/5) presented by the Secretariat. In particular, Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August 1996, considered and approved Draft Protocols on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Energy, Trade and Transport, Communications and Meteorology, submitted by the respective Sectors. The Draft Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons had been referred back to the Secretariat and Senior Officials and Experts for further work, taking into account comments made by the Ministers, at their meeting in Gaborone, in June 1996.
- 5.2 Summit noted that the four protocols were intended to provide the following policy framework:

a) **Combating Drug Trafficking**

The Protocol provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to cooperate in ensuring that the region does not become a producer, consumer, exporter and distributor of illicit drugs, and a conduit for illicit drugs destined for international markets. To achieve this the protocol provides for cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary systems of the region.

Cooperation will cover information exchange on the movement of known and suspected drug traffickers in the region, joint training of officers on various methods of detecting concealed drugs, harmonisation of judiciary systems pertaining to arrest, prosecution and sentencing of drug traffickers in order to ensure that criminals involved in illicit drug trafficking cannot escape the consequences of their actions through out the region.

The Protocol also provides mechanisms for combating money laundering so that drug traffickers cannot legitimise the proceeds of drug trafficking

b) **Energy**

The Protocol provides for the harmonisation and integration of national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. The Protocol provides for cooperation in the development of energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of supply and reduction of costs.

Provision was made for cooperation in the development and utilisation of energy in the sub-sectors of wood fuel, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, coal, new and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and other cross-cutting themes of interest to the region.

c) **Transport, Communications and Meteorology**

The Protocol provides for the establishment and integration of transport, communications and meteorology systems which will ensure the development of efficient, cost effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers, and promotes economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sustainable.

The Protocol also provides for the engagement of all stakeholders in the development, utilisation and maintenance of strategic infrastructure within an environment promotive of efficiency.

d) **Trade**

The SADC Trade Protocol provides for the further liberalisation of intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, equitable and mutually beneficial trade arrangements, with a view to the eventual establishment of a Free Trade Area.

The Trade Protocol provides for the phased reduction and eventual elimination of import duties and other charges of equivalent effect on goods originating in member States. Non-tariff barriers are also expected to be eliminated completely over time.

The ultimate objective of the Trade Protocol is to create an integrated regional market in order to boost economic development, diversification and the industrialisation of the region through the realisation of enhanced economies of scale.

- 5.3 Summit accepted the recommendation of Council that these four Protocols be signed by Summit, and urged member States, that once the Protocols were signed, they should speed up the ratification process in order to enable these instruments to come into force as the basis for cooperation in the region.
- 5.4 Summit signed the four Protocols as per the ceremony put in place for this purpose.
- 5.5 All member States signed the four Protocols except Angola which only signed the Protocols on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking and Energy. Internal processes in Angola were on-going with regard to the two remaining Protocols. Angola undertook to sign the two Protocols at the end of these consultations.
- 5.6 Zambia proposed comments to be negotiated and incorporated into the Trade Protocol, even after the Protocol had been signed.

6. **SANCTIONS FOR ARREARS ON CONTRIBUTIONS**

- 6.1 Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/6) from the Chairman of Council. In particular, Summit noted that Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg in August 1995, considered the contributions of SADC Member States to the budgets of SADC Institutions.

Council noted that most Member States were in arrears. Council, therefore, directed the SADC Secretariat to prepare and present a paper on sanctions at its next meeting, as per the provisions of the SADC Treaty.

6.2 Summit also noted that, Council, at its meeting, in Johannesburg, in January 1996, considered a note on Sanctions prepared by the Secretariat, and agreed to recommend the proposed Sanctions to Summit for approval. The proposal contained a range of possible Sanctions which could be imposed, in accordance with Article 33 of the Treaty.

6.3 Summit approved the following Sanctions recommended by Council:-

- i) suspension of the right to speak and receive documentation at SADC meetings when in arrears for two years;
- ii) suspension of recruitment and renewal of Contracts of personnel from a defaulting member State when in arrears for three years;
- iii) suspension of provision of funds for new projects in the defaulting member State when in arrears for four years;
- iv) suspension of cooperation in the areas as defined by the Treaty when in arrears for five years.
- v) suspension from membership when in arrears for six years.

6.4 Summit noted that Council approved that the mandate of the Finance Committee be expanded to include the following functions:

- i) consideration of the implementation of the Sanctions against any member State whose arrears exceeded two years of contributions.
- ii) recommending the imposition of the Sanctions against any member State whose arrears exceeded two years of contributions.

6.5. Summit approved that the Sanctions take effect from the 30 September 1996.

7. REPORT ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SADC/COMESA JOINT SUMMIT

7.1 Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/7) presented by the Chairman of SADC.

- 7.2 Summit recalled that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it considered SADC/COMESA relations.
- 7.3 Summit also recalled that it reaffirmed its decision taken in Gaborone, in August 1994, which reads, inter alia:

"..... provides for the splitting of the region covered by the PTA into two regions i.e., PTA-North and PTA-South comprising the eleven SADC member States in order to allow for the emergence of two separate organisations which would work together for the promotion of the African Economic Community."

- 7.4 However, Summit noted that Council, during its deliberations at its meeting in Johannesburg in August, 1995 on this issue, had recognised the need for dialogue between the two organisations. Summit, therefore, accepted in principle the COMESA Authority proposal that a SADC/COMESA Joint Summit be convened to consider the future of the two organisations.
- 7.5 Summit recalled that it mandated the Chairman of SADC to constitute, together with the Chairman of the 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.
- 7.6 Summit noted that the members of the Joint Committee of Ministers were, on the SADC side, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe and on the COMESA side, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire.
- 7.7 Summit also noted that the Joint SADC/COMESA Ministerial Committee met in Harare, from 31 July to 1 August 1996 to discuss and agree on the agenda and programme for the Joint SADC/COMESA Summit.
- 7.8 Summit further noted the following decisions of the Joint Ministerial Committee Meeting:
- a) The Co-Chairmen of the Joint Ministerial Committee should consult with the Chairmen of the COMESA Authority and SADC in Maseru, on 24 August 1996 on the date and venue for the Joint Summit.
 - b) The draft agenda for the Joint Summit would be as follows:
 - i) Adoption of the Agenda;

- ii) Opening Remarks by the Chairmen of COMESA Authority and SADC;
 - iii) Areas and Modalities of Future Cooperation;
 - iv) Programme of Work;
 - v) Any Other Business.
- c) The two Secretariats should each prepare a paper on areas and modalities of cooperation to be considered by the COMESA/SADC Joint Ministerial meeting to be preceded by a meeting of Senior Officials. In preparing these papers, the two Secretariats should consult as closely as possible to narrow down the areas of difference with a view to presenting one common position paper for consideration by the Joint Committee of Ministers.
- d) The two Secretariats should consult the Co-Chairmen on the date and venue for the second meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee to be held in preparation for the Joint Summit.
- 7.9 Summit approved Council recommendation that the holding of the Joint SADC/COMESA Summit proposed for 1996, be deferred to give the Joint Ministerial Committee more time to consult in order to complete its work. The Joint Summit would only meet when the Ministerial Committee had completed its work.

8. SADC ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY

Summit was briefed by the Chairman of SADC on the launching of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security which took place in Gaborone, in June 1996, at an Extra-Ordinary Meeting of Summit. Summit agreed that the first meeting of the Organ should take place in Angola, to lend support to the peace process in that country.

9. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CITES CONFERENCE (COP 10) IN ZIMBABWE

- 9.1 Summit considered a verbal presentation by the Government of Zimbabwe on the preparations for the CITES Conference, to be held in Zimbabwe in June 1997. Summit also urged member States to assist Zimbabwe in ensuring that the Conference would be successful, especially in addressing the conservation and sustainable utilisation of the region's wildlife resources.

9.2 In particular, Summit reiterated its position on the down-listing of elephants, and directed the relevant SADC Institutions to ensure that the Conference should endorse SADC's position in order to allow the region to utilise wildlife products arising from culling of elephants, as part of the region's wildlife resources management. Malawi, as Sector Coordinator would convene a SADC Ministerial meeting to develop a regional position, for the CITES Conference, in Harare.

9.3 Summit received a report on the holding of the World Solar Summit from the President of Zimbabwe. Summit urged member States to attend the World Solar Summit, to be held in Zimbabwe, in September 1996.

10. CHAIRMANSHIP OF SADC

10.1 Summit considered the Note (SADC/SM/1/96/7) presented by the Chairman of SADC.

10.2 Summit recalled that at its meeting in Gaborone in August 1994 it decided that:-

- a) The Term of Office of the Chairmanship should be for a period of three years;
- b) The Term of Office of the current Chairmanship should be deemed to have commenced in September 1993; and
- c) Botswana and Swaziland be elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively with immediate effect for a period of two years as they had already served a period of one year since September 1993.

10.3 Summit noted that the Term of Office of the current Chairman and Vice-Chairman expired in August 1996. Therefore, on the basis of its decision taken in Gaborone, in August 1994, the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman was due in August 1996.

10.4 Summit noted that, for purposes of election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Treaty provides that the Summit shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of SADC from among its Members for an agreed period on the basis of rotation.

10.5 Summit elected His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa as the new Chairman and His Excellency President Chissano of Mozambique, as Vice Chairman of SADC, for the next three years, starting on 1 September 1996.

11. **VENUE FOR THE NEXT MEETING**

The next venue of the of the Summit would be announced later after consultations.

12. **ANY OTHER BUSINESS**

There was no any other business.

13. **COMMUNIQUE**

Summit considered and approved the Communique.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

SUMMIT MEETING

MASERU, KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

24 AUGUST, 1996

D R A F T A G E N D A

1. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
2. REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION
3. THE ANNUAL REPORT
4. COMMUNITY BUILDING
5. SIGNING OF PROTOCOLS
6. SANCTIONS FOR ARREARS ON CONTRIBUTIONS
7. SADC ORGAN ON POLITICS, DEFENCE AND SECURITY
8. PREPARATIONS FOR SADC/COMESA JOINT SUMMIT
9. PREPARATIONS FOR CITES CONFERENCE (COP 10) IN ZIMBABWE
10. CHAIRMANSHIP OF SADC
11. VENUE OF NEXT MEETING
12. COMMUNIQUE

REVIEW OF THE REGIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Note from the Secretariat

1. An Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the Summit was convened in Gaborone, on June 28 1996 to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The Organ will become the foremost institution of the region, mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution, democracy and human rights, as well as issues pertaining to peace. The Summit also reviewed the political situation in the region.
2. The peace process in Angola continues to be undertaken successfully and great progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol. However, Summit expressed concern at the delays that are being experienced with respect to the implementation of the fundamental aspects of the Lusaka Protocol, namely the selection and integration of the UNITA forces into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the return of UNITA generals into the FAA, the removal of obstacles to the free movement of people and goods, and the restoration of the authority of the State through out national territory, as well as the conclusion of the amendments to the constitution so as to permit the creation of the offices of Vice-President.
3. It was agreed that a meeting of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security should be held in Angola soon after UNITA's Congress, in order to assess the implications of that Congress and also to influence the process positively. Concern was expressed over the likelihood that Dr. Savimbi could turn down the offer of the position of Vice-President in a Government of national unity.
4. SADC member States have sent troops to Angola within the framework of UNAVEM 111 to support the United Nations (UN) in its peace keeping operations, with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of the accords. The Angolan Government and the International Community, particularly the UN, have been involved in the demining process, since mines are a matter of serious concern to the population as well as for the future development of the country. It is, therefore, important for the region to redouble the efforts under way regarding the removal of land mines.

5. The Government and the people of Mozambique continue to make significant strides in consolidating democracy, peace and stability. Institutions of democracy are being strengthened, and in this regard, preparations are underway for the holding of the first local government elections. The Government is implementing concrete plans for the reconstruction and transformation of the economy, and these are already beginning to show some positive results.
6. The situation in Zambia around the constitutional debate is receiving attention from the Government and people of Zambia. It is regrettable that there have been attempts by some donors to internationalise the issues involved. The Government has put in place mechanisms to ensure that the elections later this year are free and fair.
7. The constitutional process in Swaziland has been formally put in place following the official launching of the Constitutional Review Commission. Internal national consultations are on-going between the Commission and the citizens. The consultations are expected to result in an acceptable and sustainable dispensation for the Swazi Nation.
8. With respect to South Africa, the recent Local Government elections in Kwazulu-Natal were completed peacefully. These have brought a large measure of hope for peace and stability in that Province. It is hoped that these measures and others being put in place will go a long way towards ending violence and instability in the Province. The Government has also put in place strategies for combating crime generally throughout the country. These are already showing positive results and crime is declining.
9. On the issue of continued violence in some parts of the Western Cape Town and Kwazulu-Natal Provinces, concern was expressed that the involvement of law-enforcement agents in crime has reduced the effectiveness of police in the fight against crime. The Government has put in place measures to clean up the police force. The deployment of special forces in trouble areas has gone a long way in reducing crime.
10. The Government and the people of Lesotho continue to work together to consolidate peace and stability. The factors that have contributed to political conflict are being addressed in order to pre-empt the recurrence of violence and instability in the country. Political interference by the army has come to the end, and the army has restructured itself into a professional army. Measures to pardon those members of the armed forces not involved in murder are being considered by the Government. Attempts by some opposition political parties to involve the monarchy in party politics continue, but without much success.

Plans are being developed on the establishment of an independent electoral system. Concern was expressed that factional politics within the ruling party, Basuto Congress Party, and the recent cabinet reshuffle could be a source of instability.

11. Serious concern was expressed, in the strongest terms, on the political situation in Burundi. The Government of Tanzania continues to spearhead the search for peace with respect to the conflict in Burundi. The former President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, is centrally involved in rallying all the leadership of the Central and East African regions in the search for lasting peace in Burundi.
12. The recent military coup has delayed the realisation of an early solution to the conflict. If the current efforts succeeded, this would enable large numbers of refugees spread throughout the region to return to their country. It is noted that relations between Tanzania and Burundi are at their lowest, especially since the refusal by the countries of the region to recognise the coup leadership. The countries of Eastern and Central Africa have imposed sanctions against Burundi, in an attempt to bring back democracy in that country.
13. Political stability, peace, democracy and human rights continue to deepen throughout Southern Africa. Multi-party general elections are being held throughout the region, and other political reforms, especially in the electoral systems, are being put in place to ensure transparency and predictability of the system. These measures are necessary for the promotion of investment flows and the of the overall investment climate of the region.
14. As a result of these measures, world attention on Southern Africa, especially by international investors, has been increasing considerably. A lot still needs to be done to assure the region and the international community that these changes are permanent, and that administrative and bureaucratic impediments are addressed at the same time in order to open up the region for trade and investment with and from the rest of the world.

SADC Secretariat
August

ANNUAL REPORT

Note from the Secretariat

1. The Regional Drought and Food Security Situation
 - 1.1 With regard to the regional drought and food security situation, a preliminary review which assesses the availability/requirement position for maize and wheat only as the major staples in the SADC region, has been made.
 - 1.2 These forecasts indicate an above average cereal harvest of 26.36 million tonnes for 1995/96 crop season, a 62% increase over the 1994/95 harvest of 16.27 million tonnes. Maize output is currently forecast at 20.24 million tonnes, an increase of 80% over 1994/95 of 11.27 million tonnes and is also 15% higher than the SADC average of 17.50 million tonnes.
 - 1.3 Total domestic maize availability (forecast opening stocks plus production) is projected at 20.79 million tonnes as against projected requirements of 17.74 million tonnes including projected Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) stocks of 1.56 million tonnes, giving a surplus of 1.49 million tonnes. Substantial maize output is forecast for all SADC member States, with South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana anticipating increases of 100%
 - 1.4 Production of the 1996 winter wheat crop is projected to rise to 2.87 million tonnes over last season's harvest of 2.35 million tonnes due to increased availability of irrigation water particularly in South Africa and Zimbabwe.
 - 1.5 Production forecasts for rice and sorghum/millet have also improved substantially over last year's levels.
 - 1.6 Despite the impressive cereal production levels, Namibia has experienced consecutive years of drought and has declared a drought emergency. A working figure of 180,000 vulnerable people affected by the drought has been established for planning purposes, and the Government is working closely with cooperating partners to assess the exact numbers and locations of those affected and what type of assistance to be provided.

2 Growth in Output

- 2.1 During 1995, the world economy slowed down slightly to register a growth of 3.5 per cent as compared to the strong performance of 3.7 per cent for 1994. Most industrialised countries demonstrated a significantly slower expansion of economic activity during 1995 than during 1994. Industrialised countries as a whole recorded a 2.1 per cent growth in real GDP, compared to 2.8 per cent in 1994.
- 2.2 Growth in the developing countries as a group was projected to have slowed down in 1995. Developing countries' GDP grew by 5.9 per cent in 1995 compared to 6.4 per cent in 1994. Rapid expansion continued in Asia. As a group, the Asian countries' economies grew by 8.4 per cent in 1995. While in Africa economic activity showed remarkable performance with GNP recording 3.2 per cent growth which was significantly higher than that of Latin America whose GDP grew at a mere 0.9 per cent in real terms and only slightly less than the Middle Eastern region whose GDP expanded by 3.7 per cent in 1995; while in Central and Eastern Europe GDP grew by 1.4 per cent in 1995.
- 2.3 The SADC region's 1995 GDP rose by 3.5 per cent, as compared to 2.7 per cent in 1994. The strong performance of the South African economy in 1995 of 3.4 per cent growth on the one hand, and the particularly high growth rates of 8.2% for Angola and 9.9% for Malawi, on the other hand, contributed significantly to this result.
- 2.4 The very strong growth of Angola and Malawi represented a recovery of these economies from recessions in previous years, in the course of which Angola's economic activity, in 1993, recorded a dramatic contraction equivalent to 24 per cent while Malawi's output, in 1994, had fallen by 12.5 per cent.
- 2.5 The SACU countries' economic growth rates, in 1995, ranged around that of the lead economy, South Africa, with Lesotho and Botswana recording somewhat higher growth (7.4 and 4.4 per cent, respectively) than South Africa (3.4%), while Swaziland and Namibia recorded somewhat lower rates (3.1 and 1.7 per cent, respectively).
- 2.6 Mauritius, Mozambique and Tanzania are cases where economic growth in 1995 continued along the encouraging trend of rapid expansion of output experienced already since the beginning of the decade, with the exception of Mozambique, where the upswing started only after the peace accord in late 1992.

- 2.7 Finally, Zambia and Zimbabwe represent the group of weak SADC performers in 1995. Both economies recorded negative growth, with a reduction in GDP of 3.9 and 1.1 per cent respectively. In the case of Zambia, this is the second consecutive year of recession, adding on to the decline of 5.1 per cent of output recorded during 1994. In Zimbabwe's case, the decline in output was less pronounced and took place after a period of significant growth during 1993 and 1994.
- 2.8 These developments in the world economy had mixed implications for world demand and, therefore, prices and inflation.
- 2.9 With regard to world commodity prices, the following developments which had an impact on Africa in general, and SADC countries' exports in particular, obtained:
- 2.9.1 World prices for copper, which had risen by some 20 per cent already in 1994 over their 1993 level, surged another 28 per cent in 1995 and reached a particularly high level in the third quarter of the year. However, towards the end of 1995 and the beginning of 1996, world copper prices weakened somewhat and, in February 1996, stood at 13 per cent lower than their 1995 average, but still 10 per cent higher than their 1994 average.
- 2.9.2 World prices of both nickel and tin, during 1995, exceeded their 1994 levels by 30 and 11 per cent, respectively, while the 1995 average price of manganese was some 5 per cent below that of 1994.
- 2.9.3 World prices for beef, which had fallen already in 1994 by some 11 per cent, continued their downward development dropping by another 18 per cent in 1995. The shake-up of the market in the wake of the UK cattle disease in 1996 and the change of consumer behaviour hint towards further deterioration of prices during 1996.
- 2.9.4 Cotton prices, in 1995, were 23 per cent higher than in 1994, and no less than 53 per cent higher than in 1993.
- 2.9.5 World prices for agricultural commodities showed a disperse performance during the last year: average sugar prices, in 1995, were some 10 per cent higher than in 1994 and maintained comfortably high levels during January and February 1996; world groundnuts and world tea prices, on the other hand, dropped in 1995 by 5 and 10 per cent, respectively.

2.9.6 With respect to SADC countries' imports, the most important commodity is petroleum. World market prices of this commodity, during 1995, rose by some 8 per cent over the average price prevailing in 1994. Prices rose to an even higher level during the months of December 1995 to February 1996, but with Iraq re-entering the market and imports from the North Sea producing countries increasingly putting the OPEC cartel under price pressure, projections for 1996 and beyond point to a short- and medium-term decline of world petroleum prices.

3. Inflation

- 3.1 Inflation in developing countries, African countries and SADC countries in particular showed signs of encouragement.
- 3.2 Both, developing as well as the African countries recorded achievements with respect to reducing inflation during 1995. Consumer prices in developing countries and Africa, in 1995, rose by 19.9 per cent and 25.9 per cent respectively, compared to 48 per cent and 33.8 per cent, respectively, in 1994. Thus, the reduction of inflation was significantly more pronounced in developing countries in general than for the African economies, where inflation is now higher than in the developing world - contrary to what was the situation in 1993 and 1994.
- 3.3 All SADC countries recorded some progress with respect to containing inflation in 1995, with the exception of Malawi, where inflation accelerated markedly to reach 56.5 per cent in 1995, compared to 34.6 per cent in 1995.
- 3.4 The formerly war-torn economies of Angola and Mozambique, on the other hand, managed to slow down inflation very significantly: in the case of Angola, hyper-inflation of 1,379 per cent in 1993 seems now to be a phenomenon of the past, as inflation could be brought down to a rate of 43 per cent in 1995. In Mozambique, where inflation had temporarily accelerated in 1994, consumer price increases, in 1995, it was brought back to the level of 1993 and recorded 44.3 per cent.
- 3.5 In all the other SADC countries, inflation decelerated somewhat in 1995, though not dramatically.
- 3.6 The SACU bloc, as in earlier years, recorded one digit inflation rates with consumer price rises, during 1995, of slightly below 10 per cent, thus showing the best record within SADC - with the exception of Mauritius, where consumer price increases were even less (6.1 per cent).

3.7 Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, in 1995, experienced consumer price increases of between 22 and 30 per cent, which represents an improvement in the case of the first two countries, while in Zimbabwe no major change was recorded.

4. The SADC Programme of Action

Implementation of the SADC Programme of Action (SPA), continued during the reporting period. In accordance with various decisions made at the Council of Ministers meetings on rationalisation of the SPA, most of the Sectors have streamlined their programmes and the project portfolio under the SPA has been constantly under review. The size of the SPA has therefore either been maintained or reduced in accordance with the process of rationalisation. The size of the SADC Programme of Action therefore stands at 394 projects valued at US\$8.062 billion with slightly over 50 per cent funding secured.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

COMMUNITY BUILDING**Note from the Secretariat****1. Background**

Summit will recall that at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the implementation of the Community Building Programme since August, 1994.

2. Review of Progress

Summit is invited to note the following progress made in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:

2.1 Development of the Protocols on Free Movement of SADC Persons and on the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking

- 2.1.1 Summit will recall that at its meeting in Johannesburg, it noted that the Draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons and the Report of the Consultants had been circulated to all member States. Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in January, 1996, agreed to urge member States to ensure that relevant stakeholders at the national level were consulted as part of the preparation for the meeting of experts, tentatively scheduled for November, 1995, in accordance with the guidelines for processing protocols.
- 2.1.2 The Draft Protocol on Illicit Drug Trafficking complements the Draft Protocol on Free Movement of Persons, by offering member States a mechanism for police and security cooperation in dealing with undesirable persons while allowing bona fide travellers to move freely throughout the region.
- 2.1.3 Council approved that the two Draft Protocols should be considered by the meeting of experts, scheduled for March/April, 1996. The results of the meeting of experts would be submitted to the relevant Ministers, in accordance with the procedures for processing protocols.
- 2.1.4 The Secretariat organised a meeting of Lawyers and Senior Experts in Maseru, in March, 1996, to discuss the two Draft Protocols.

The Officials adopted the revised texts of the two Draft Protocols, and recommended them to the Ministers responsible for Free Movement of SADC Persons and the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking.

- 2.1.5 The meeting of Ministers responsible for the two Draft Protocols took place in Gaborone, from 26 to 27 June, 1996. The Ministers considered the two Draft Protocols and agreed to recommend for approval by Council, the Draft Protocol on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking in the region.
- 2.1.6 With respect to the Draft Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons, Ministers requested the Secretariat, assisted by the Senior Officials and Expertst, to revise the current text of the Draft Protocol taking into account views expressed by the Ministers. The revised draft would be submitted to Ministers for consideration.
- 2.1.7 Council approved the Draft Protocol on Combating Drug Trafficking and is recommending it to Summit for signature, in accordance with the SADC Procedure for processing Protocols.

2.2 Cooperation Between SADC and the Civil Society

- 2.2.1 The Secretariat has provided SADC-Council for Non-Governmental Organisations (CNGO) with the SADC Calendar of events to enable the NGOs to be fully involved in the work of SADC, in line with the Council decision of August 1995. Preparations are under way for the meeting of the Council of the NGOs, in August, 1996, to review progress in the implementation of the NGO Programme of Action.
- 2.2.2 Other members of the Civil Society, such as researchers, academics and the private sector have become increasingly involved in the work of SADC, and are attending technical workshops, seminars and meetings of the Organisation. Researchers and academics constitute the region's capacity necessary for carrying out studies and research work.
- 2.2.3 In this respect, the Southern Africa Economic Summit is accepted as providing a forum for policy dialogue between the regional and international private sector and the political leadership of the region.
- 2.2.4 Concern was expressed over the role of NGOs, their financing and the use, by some donors, of NGOs as instruments for opposing governmental policies.

The role of the private sector should receive prominence, and ways should be investigated by the Secretariat on the establishment of a regional business organisation.

2.3 The Development of the Protocol on Energy

- 2.3.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August 1995, it reviewed progress in the drafting of the Energy Protocol. Summit will also recall that the consultants completed the work on the Draft Energy Protocol and that the Draft Protocol was first discussed at the meeting of Energy technical experts, held in Pretoria from 26 - 30 June, 1995.
- 2.3.2 The Draft Energy Protocol had been considered by the Energy Officials and Ministers at their meeting held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 3 - 7 July, 1995. The Sectoral Committee of Energy Ministers agreed that the Draft Energy Protocol was ready for distribution to member States for their study, concurrence and processing in accordance with the SADC Guidelines. The Secretariat sent the Draft Protocol to all member States in July 1995, for their study and concurrence and submission of comments to the Secretariat by 15 November, 1995.
- 2.3.3 Only eight member States had submitted their comments to the Secretariat by June 1996.
- 2.3.4 Council, at its meeting held in Johannesburg, in January 1996, noted that the Secretariat had commissioned three consultants to study the implications for the establishment of an institutional mechanism for cooperation in the area of energy development. In view of this, Council deferred consideration of the Draft Energy Protocol to its meeting in August 1996, in order to allow the study and its implications to be fully assessed.
- 2.3.5 The study was completed at the end of May 1996 and was submitted to the Committee of Energy Ministers in June 1996.
- 2.3.6 The study report was discussed at the Energy Ministers meeting which was held in Mbabane, in June, 1996. The recommendations of the study have been incorporated in the Draft Energy Protocol. The Ministers of Energy approved that an Energy Commission, with a technical unit, to be funded by all member States, be established.
- 2.3.7 Council approved the Draft Protocol on Energy, and is recommending it to Summit for signature.

2.4 Development of the Protocol on Trade

- 2.4.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered progress report in the finalisation of the Protocol on Trade Cooperation.
- 2.4.2 Ministers responsible for Industry and Trade and for Finance and Investment, met in Pretoria, on 14 June, 1996.
- 2.4.3 Ministers directed the Sector Coordinator, assisted by the Secretariat, to finalise all the outstanding work on the draft Trade Protocol.
- 2.4.4 All outstanding work on the draft trade protocol has been completed. A special meeting of Ministers of Industry and Trade was held in Dar-Es Salaam, from 8 to 9 August, 1996, to consider the Draft Trade Protocol. Ministers met again in Maseru, on 22 August, 1996, and adopted the draft protocol and recommended that it be approved by Council.
- 2.4.5 Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August 1996, approved the Protocol on Trade, and is recommending it to Summit for signature.

2.5 Development of the Protocol on Finance and Investment

- 2.5.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the finalisation of the Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment. The Draft Protocol would be finalised by the new Sector on Finance and Investment.
- 2.5.2 The Sector on Finance and Investment is undertaking a Policy and Strategy Study for the Sector. Following this work the Sector would review the current Draft Protocol on Finance and Investment to ensure that it is consistent with the Sector's policies and strategies.

2.6 Development of the Protocol on Human Resources Development

- 2.6.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the development of the Protocol on Human Resources Development. The Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator were to engage consultants to prepare the Draft Protocol for the Sector, before the end of 1995.

2.6.2 Work on the development of the HRD Protocols is in progress. The first Protocol in the area of education and training is being developed and a first draft has been produced and circulated to member States for further inputs and consultations. Consultations on the Protocol with member States were concluded by the end of July, 1996. An Extra-Ordinary meeting of HRD Senior Officials will be convened in January, 1997, just before the Consultative Conference, to consider submissions from member States.

2.7 Development of the Protocol on Tourism

2.7.1 Summit will recall that at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the development of the Protocol on Tourism. The Secretariat and the Sector Coordinator were to engage consultants to prepare the Draft Protocol for the Sector, before the end of 1995.

2.7.2 The development of the Tourism Protocol could not be undertaken in 1995 as the Sector underwent some restructuring, which resulted in the establishment of the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA). It was decided that the development of the Protocol should only commence after RETOSA was operational.

2.7.3 Due to budgetary and other logistical problems faced by RETOSA, which still has to be formally established, the Sector has decided to proceed with the development of the Tourism Protocol, so as not to lose more time. Therefore, the Consultants to develop the Tourism Protocol began their work in mid-July, 1996. The first draft report is expected to be submitted by the Consultants before the end of October, 1996.

2.7.4 Two of the Consultants are being financed by the Commonwealth Secretariat, and one by the SADC Secretariat.

2.7.5 At its meeting in Maseru, in August, 1996, Council reallocated the Sector to Mauritius, which took over the finalisation of the Draft Protocol.

2.8 Development of the Protocol on Mining

2.8.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the convening of the Mining Community Building workshop which took place in Pretoria from 11 to 15 September, 1995.

- 2.8.2 The recruitment of Consultants to develop the Mining Protocol was finalised in early May, 1996.
- 2.8.3 The Consultants have already undertaken some preliminary work which has resulted in the production of a zero draft. The Consultants intend to discuss the zero draft with member States during field visits. The first draft Protocol is expected to be submitted by the Consultants by September 1996.
- 2.9 Development of the Protocols on Transport, Communications and Meteorology**
- 2.9.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the Community Building Workshops for the Transport and Communications Sector. The transport and Communications National Workshops were held from 13 to 19 May, 1995 in the then eleven SADC member States and that the regional Omnibus Workshop was held in Lusaka, Zambia from 24 to 28 July, 1995, to develop detailed protocols.
- 2.9.2 The work by the consultants on the drafting of the protocols on Transport, Communications and Meteorology started in September, 1995, and was completed in February, 1996. The Draft Protocols were considered by the Sector's working groups between February and April, 1996, and by the Sectoral Committee of Ministers in June, 1996.
- 2.9.3 The Ministers of Transport and Communications, at their meeting in Windhoek, on 21st June, 1996, recommended the draft Protocol to Council for approval. Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August, 1996, approved the Transport, Communications and Meteorology Protocol and is recommending it to Summit for signature.
- 2.10 Development of Protocols on Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources**
- 2.10.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it noted the progress report on the preparations for the Community Building Omnibus Workshop for Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector. The Omnibus Workshop took place in Harare, in November, 1995.
- 2.10.2 Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in January, 1996, considered the report of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Community Building Omnibus Workshop.

- 2.10.3 Preparations are under way for the Community Building Workshops for the sub-sectors of Marine Fisheries/Inland Fisheries, Agricultural and Natural Resources Research and Training/Food Security/Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control, Environment and Land Management/Forestry/Wildlife. The Workshops would be completed during the 1996/97 financial year.
- 2.10.4 Consultations between the respective Sectors and the Secretariat are under way. It is planned to hold these three workshops during the last quarter of 1996.
- 2.10.5 Protocol development work for the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector will commence once the sector specific workshops have been completed.

2.11 SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security

- 2.11.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on the efforts made to establish a Sector on Political Cooperation, Democracy, Peace and Security. In particular, Summit directed Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security and SADC matters to consult further on the matter.
- 2.11.2 Ministers responsible for Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security, and SADC matters, met in Gaborone, on 18 January, 1996. The report of the meeting of Ministers was submitted to Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg in January, 1996. Council concurred with the recommendations of the Ministers to recommend to Summit the establishment of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.
- 2.11.3 An Extra-Ordinary Summit met in Gaborone, on 28 June, 1996, and approved the Terms of Reference and the Institutional framework for the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security. Summit launched the Organ and elected His Excellency President R.G.Mugabe of Zimbabwe as the Organ's first Chairman.

2.12 Community Building Workshop Programme for 1996/97

Preparations are under way for Community Building Workshops on Marine Fisheries and Resources/Inland Fisheries; Agriculture and Natural Resources Research and Training/Food Security/Livestock Production and Animal Disease Control, and Environment and Land Management/Forestry/Wildlife.

Workshops on Culture and Information and Employment and Labour will be conducted after the completion of the work on the policies and strategies of these sectors.

2.13 National Seminars/Media Workshops

2.13.1 Summit will recall that National Omnibus Seminars have been, and still remain, an important mobilisation instrument in the SADC Public Education Campaign which was launched in 1993 under the SADC Community Building Programme.

2.13.2 Summit will also recall that the National Seminars were designed to introduce the new SADC to a cross section of national stakeholders, representing constituencies such as business, civil society, academia, media and politicians. The seminars are, therefore, to promote public discussions and awareness of SADC policies and programmes and how they impact on national affairs.

2.13.3 National Seminars are preceded by one-day national Media Workshops intended to familiarise local media with the Organisation. The schedule of National Seminars for 1996 is as follows:

June	18 - 19	:	Botswana
September	19 - 20	:	Zambia
September	26 - 27	:	Mauritius
November	6 - 7	:	Malawi
December	12 - 13	:	Angola

2.13.4 The Botswana National Seminar and Media Workshop took place as scheduled and were greatly appreciated by participants. Zimbabwe and South Africa also took the initiative to organise highly successful Community Building national Seminars targeted at selected stakeholders such as Culture and Information practitioners in Zimbabwe and SADC Desk Officers in South Africa.

2.13.5 Issues of common concern that emanated from the Seminars in Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe included the following:

- (i) The need to strengthen consultative structures at national levels so that stakeholders are kept informed of and involved in SADC matters on a regular basis;

(ii) National governments and civil society should identify and adequately address national problems that impede their effective participation in regional integration and Community Building;

(iii) Member States should ensure that benefits and opportunities offered by SADC are tangible and accessible to majority of citizens;

(iv) SADC should strengthen and reform its structures to effectively carry out its mission in partnership with civil society and the private sector; and

(v) In spite of its apparent successes, SADC is yet to be regarded with the highest esteem, understanding and support by the majority of citizens of member States.

2.13.6 A more comprehensive overview of the National Seminars and actionable recommendations will be presented by the Secretariat at Summit's next meeting when the first phase of the National Seminars Programme shall have been completed.

2.14 Media Coordinators Workshop

2.14.1 Council, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995 it approved that:

(a) Positions of SADC Media Coordinators be established on a full-time basis in member States Ministries responsible for information;

(b) Once the SADC Media Coordinators are appointed, the SADC Information Unit should organise a Workshop to discuss the functions and roles of Media Coordinators vis-a-vis Information Sectoral Contact Points as well as the role of the Sub-Committee of Information in Community Building;

2.14.2 The Workshop for SADC Media Coordinators was convened in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on 25-26 March, 1996. The Workshop was attended by Media Coordinators from all member States except Angola and Zambia. Information Officers from several SADC Sector Coordinating Units also attended.

2.14.3 Amongst others, the following major topics were discussed:

- Overview of SADC Information Dissemination Campaign;
- The role and functions of SADC Media Coordinators;
- Mandate and activities of the Sub-Sector on Information and Coordination with SADC Information Unit;
- Opportunities for and possible constraints to media liaison in SADC countries; and
- Overview of media in home country and how best to utilise such media in dissemination of SADC news and information.

2.14.4 The Workshop made the following observations for noting by Summit and Council, namely that;

- (a) The core responsibility of Media Coordinators would be facilitation of the flow of information from the SADC Secretariat and national SADC institutions to the local media as well as organising SADC awareness-building seminars/workshops and distribution of SADC publicity material;
- (b) An enabling environment should be put in place for Media Coordinators to operate efficiently through provision of adequate staff and facilities. In particular E-mail facilities will be essential to link Media Coordinators with local media and their counterparts in other member States;
- (c) National Contact Points are to ensure that Media Coordinators are fully briefed on SADC matters and also have access to SADC Officials and Ministers in their respective countries;
- (d) The SADC Information Unit and Sector of Culture and Information are to closely coordinate and harmonise their work programmes and priorities to avoid unnecessary overlap and to facilitate joint action where possible;
- (e) Since in the majority of member States the positions of SADC Information Sectoral Contact Point and Media Coordinator are held by one person, the situation should continue as is until member States themselves find it desirable and practical to separate the two functions; and

(f) Member States are to ensure that the person appointed Media Coordinator has journalistic and information marketing experience and that the position of Media Coordinator will gradually become a full-time job where this is not the case already.

2.14.5 All SADC member States have appointed Media Coordinators. A joint Conference on SADC Media Coordinators and Editors of National News Agencies is scheduled for November 1996 in Windhoek, Namibia.

2.14.6 The Conference will agree on modalities for inter-agency collaboration and liaison with SADC Media Coordinators in order to establish an effective regional network of information dissemination on SADC.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

SIGNING OF PROTOCOLS**Note from the Secretariat**

1. Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the progress report on Community Building. Summit noted that progress in the finalisation of the Protocols on Free Movement of SADC Persons, the Combating of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Trade Facilitation, Energy, and Transport, Telecommunications and Meteorology, were at an advanced stage.
2. Summit is invited to note that the Draft Protocol on Free Movement of SADC Persons has been referred back to the Senior Officials and Experts for further work, taking into account comments made by the Ministers, at their meeting in Gaborone, in June, 1996. Summit is also invited to note that the Ministers responsible for the Draft Protocols on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking, Energy, Trade and Transport, Communications and Meteorology, have concluded negotiations on these Protocols. Council, at its meeting in Maseru, in August, 1996, considered and approved these protocols.
3. Council is recommending that the Protocols be signed by Summit during its current sitting in Maseru.
4. Summit is further invited to note that the four protocols are intended to provide the following policy framework:

a) **Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking**

The Draft Protocol provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to cooperate in ensuring that the region does not become a producer, consumer, exporter and distributor of illicit drugs, and a conduit for illicit drugs destined for international markets. To achieve this the protocol provides for cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary systems of the region.

Cooperation will cover information exchange on the movement of known and suspected drug traffickers in the region, joint training of officers on various methods of detecting concealed drugs, harmonisation of judiciary systems pertaining to arrest, prosecution and sentencing of drug traffickers in order to ensure that criminals involved in illicit drug trafficking cannot escape the consequences of their actions through out the region.

The Draft Protocol also provides mechanisms to combat money laundering so that drug traffickers cannot legitimise the proceeds of drug trafficking

b) **Energy**

The Draft Protocol provides for the harmonisation and integration of national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest, based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. The Protocol provides for cooperation in the development of energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of supply and reduction of costs.

Provision is made for cooperation in the development and utilisation of energy in the sub-sectors of wood fuel, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, coal, new and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and other cross-cutting themes of interest to the region.

c) **Transport, Communications and Meteorology**

The Draft Protocol provides for the establishment and integration of transport, communications and meteorology systems which would ensure the development of efficient, cost effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers, and promote economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sound and sustainable.

The Draft Protocol also provides for the engagement of all stakeholders in the development, utilisation and maintenance of strategic infrastructure within an environment promotive of efficiency.

d) **Trade**

The SADC Draft Trade Protocol provides for the further liberalisation of intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, equitable and mutually beneficial trade arrangements, with a view to the eventual establishment of a Free Trade Area.

The Trade Protocol provides for the phased reduction and eventual elimination of import duties and other charges of equivalent effect on goods originating in member States. Non-tariff barriers are also expected to be eliminated completely over time.

The ultimate objective of the Trade Protocol is to create an integrated regional market in order to boost economic development, diversification and the industrialisation of the region through the realisation of enhanced economies of scale.

5. Summit is invited to sign the four Protocols, and to urge member States to speed up the ratification process to enable these Protocols to enter into force as the basis for cooperation in the region.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

SANCTIONS FOR ARREARS ON CONTRIBUTIONS

Note from the Secretariat

1. Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it noted that Council had considered the contributions of SADC member States to the budgets of SADC Institutions. Council had noted that most member States were in arrears. Council had, therefore directed the SADC Secretariat to prepare and present a paper on Sanctions at its next meeting.
2. Summit is invited to note that, Council, at its meeting, in Johannesburg, in January, 1996, it considered a note on Sanctions prepared by the Secretariat, and agreed to recommend the proposed Sanctions to Summit for approval. The proposal contained a range of possible sanctions which could be imposed, as provided in Article 33 of the Treaty.
3. Summit is invited to approve the following Sanctions recommended by Council:-
 - (a) suspension of the right to speak and receive documentation at SADC meetings when in arrears for two years;
 - (b) suspension of recruiting and renewal of contracts of personnel from a defaulting member State when in arrears for three years;
 - (c) suspension of provision of funds for new projects in the defaulting member State when in arrears for four years;
 - (d) suspension of cooperation in the areas defined in the Treaty; and
 - (e) suspension from membership when in arrears for six years.
4. Summit is also invited to note that Council approved that the mandate of the Finance Committee be expanded to include the following functions:
 - i) consideration of the implementation of Sanctions against any member State whose arrears exceeded two years of contributions.

ii) recommending the imposition of the Sanctions against any member State whose arrears exceeded two years of contributions.

5. Summit is invited to approve that Sanctions take effect from 30 September 1996.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

REPORT ON THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SADC/COMESA JOINT SUMMIT

Note from the Chairman

1. Background

- 1.1 Summit will recall that, at its meeting in Johannesburg, in August, 1995, it considered the concerns raised in the Note from the Chairman of SADC on the implementation of its decision taken in Gaborone, in August, 1994, to adopt Option 4 recommended by the consultants which, reads, inter alia:

"..... provides for the splitting of the region covered by the PTA into two regions i.e., PTA-North and PTA-South comprising the eleven SADC member States in order to allow for the emergence of two separate organisations which would work together for the promotion of the African Economic Community."

- 1.2 Summit will also recall that after due consideration of the matter, it concluded that:-
- a) Its decision was politically consistent with the spirit and letter of Pan Africanism;
 - b) implementation of the decision 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;
 - c) Regional Economic Communities and their member States are expected to harmonise their economic and trade policies, as part of the process for the establishment of the African Economic Community.
- 1.3 Summit will further recall that it considered the COMESA Authority decision to adopt Option 1 proposed by the consultants and the proposal that a SADC/COMESA Extra-Ordinary Joint Summit meeting be convened to:-
- a) consult and identify areas of possible duplication and overlap in activities of the two organisations; and
 - b) agree on modalities for harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of the two organisations.

- 1.4 Summit noted that the Agenda proposed for the Extra-Ordinary Joint Summit meeting was based on an assumption that the two organisations would continue to co-exist with dual membership and identical mandates. Summit also noted that with the transformation of SADCC into SADC and the PTA into COMESA, the two organisations had similar mandates and rendered harmonisation impossible.
- 1.5 Summit will further recall that in the light of the foregoing, it reaffirmed its decision taken in Gaborone, in August, 1994. However, Summit noted that Council, during its deliberations at its meeting in Johannesburg in August, 1995, on this issue, had recognised the need for dialogue between the two organisations. Summit, therefore, accepted in principle the COMESA Authority proposal that a SADC/COMESA Joint Summit be convened to consider the future of the two organisations.
- 1.6 Summit mandated the Chairman of SADC to constitute, together with the Chairman of the 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.
- 1.7 Summit is invited to note that the members of the Joint Committee of Ministers are, on the SADC side, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe and on the COMESA side, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and Zaire.
2. **Meeting of the SADC/COMESA Joint Committee of Ministers**
 - 2.1 Summit is invited to note that in compliance with its decision and that of the COMESA Authority, the SADC/COMESA Joint Committee of Ministers met in Harare, on 1 August, 1996. The meeting was co-chaired by Hon Lt General M. S. Merafhe, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Botswana, on behalf of SADC, and Hon L. C. Chaziya, Minister of Commerce and Industry of Malawi, representing COMESA. The meeting was attended by the five SADC member States and the five COMESA countries.
 - 2.2 The meeting of the Joint Committee of Ministers was preceded by the meetings of SADC Senior Officials on 29 July, 1996, the SADC Ministers, on 30 July, 1996, and the SADC/COMESA Senior Officials on 31 July, 1996. The purpose of the SADC internal meetings was to agree on, and present, a common position at the Joint meeting of Ministers.

2.3 Summit is invited to note that at both the Joint Senior Officials and Ministerial meetings, SADC adopted the following position:-

- a) the establishment of the SADC/COMESA Joint Committee of Ministers was based on the SADC Summit decision, taken in Gaborone, in August, 1994, and reaffirmed in Johannesburg in August, 1995 i.e., existence of two autonomous and separate organisations; and
- b) the mandate was to identify areas and modalities for future cooperation, between the two organisations on the basis of the SADC Summit decision, taken in Gaborone in August, 1994.

2.4 Summit is also invited to note that the COMESA Ministers and Senior Officials maintained the decision of the COMESA Authority on Option 1, taken in Lilongwe, in December, 1994 providing for:

"maintaining the status quo, which allows both organisations to continue with the proviso that a consultative committee comprising the Chairmen of the respective Councils of Ministers of the two organisations, should be established to pursue, on a regular basis, the issue of harmonisation, coordination and rationalisation of the activities of COMESA and SADC."

The COMESA stand is based on some SADC member States' continued dual membership of SADC and COMESA, notwithstanding the SADC Summit decision of Gaborone, in August, 1994.

2.5 On the basis of these two divergent positions, the SADC and the COMESA delegations each proposed the following:

2.5.1 COMESA

2.5.1.1 COMESA is to be responsible for cooperation in trade development; industrial development; monetary harmonisation; environment; tourism; technical cooperation among member States; private sector development; and transport and communications facilitation system.

2.5.1.2 SADC is to be responsible for coordinating agriculture and food security; development of transport infrastructures; mining and energy; and issues of peace, security, and stability.

- 2.5.1.3 Separation of mandates will only affect those countries with dual membership. In areas where mandates or division of labour is not clear, joint programming will be undertaken. In order to facilitate implementation of agreed mandates, the bureau of both organisations should meet regularly, preferably on an annual basis.
- 2.5.1.4 A joint COMESA/SADC Summit every three years should also be institutionalised.
- 2.5.1.4 The two Secretariats, particularly at sectoral level, should meet and consult on a regular basis.
- 2.5.1.5 In view of the fact that the ultimate objective of the two organisations is to contribute towards the creation of an African Economic Community, there should be convergence of programmes in order to create one single market.
- 2.5.1.6 In those countries where there is dual membership, coordination of activities of the two organisations at the national level should be under one ministry.
- 2.5.1.7 Specialised institutions under COMESA such as the Clearing House could extend their services to non-COMESA member States and, therefore, there is no need for SADC to create similar organisations.

2.5.2 Observation

Council is invited to note that the import of the COMESA proposal is the revocation of the SADC Treaty which calls for cooperation in all areas as identified at Article 21 of the Treaty and also a revocation of the SADC Summit decision taken at Gaborone in August 1994.

2.5.3 SADC

- 2.5.3.1 SADC called for the identification of areas of cooperation between the two organisations as distinct entities. A first step in this direction should be to undertake a detailed study by the two organisations in conjunction with member States. This should include review and analysis of areas in which the two organisations have developed programmes such as Trade and trade related services; Industrial Development; Monetary Issues; Transport and Communications; Food and Agriculture; Tourism; Human Resources Development; Private Sector Development; and Energy.

- 2.5.3.2 SADC proposed that the two Secretariats, in collaboration with the member States, should be mandated to carry out the detailed study and analysis of possible areas and modalities of cooperation and submit a comprehensive report to the Joint Ministerial Committee for consideration.
- 2.6 Notwithstanding these fundamental differences between the two delegations, the Joint Committee of Ministers agreed as follows:-
- a) COMESA and SADC should co-exist and cooperate.
 - b) A SADC/COMESA Joint Summit should be convened.
 - c) In view of the urgency of the matter, the Joint Summit should be convened before the end of 1996 at a date convenient to the Heads of State or Government.
 - d) The Co-Chairmen of the Joint Ministerial Committee should report the outcome of the meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee to the Chairmen of the COMESA Authority and the SADC Summit.
 - e) The Co-Chairmen of the Joint Ministerial Committee should consult with the Chairmen of the COMESA Authority and SADC in Maseru, on 24 August, 1996 on the date and venue for the Joint Summit.
 - f) The draft agenda for the Joint Summit would be as follows:
 - i) Adoption of the Agenda;
 - ii) Opening Remarks by the Chairmen of SADC and COMESA Authority;
 - iii) Areas and Modalities of Future Cooperation;
 - iv) Programme of Work;
 - v) Any Other Business.
 - g) The two Secretariats should each prepare a paper on areas and modalities of cooperation to be considered by the COMESA/SADC Joint Ministerial meeting, to be preceded by a meeting of Senior Officials. In preparing these papers, the two Secretariats should consult as closely as possible to narrow down the areas of difference with a view to presenting one common position paper for consideration by the Joint Committee of Ministers.

- h) The two Secretariats should consult the Co-Chairmen on the date and venue for the second meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee to be held in preparation for the Joint Summit.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

CHAIRMANSHIP OF SADC

Note from the Chairman

1. Summit will recall that at its meeting in Gaborone in August, 1994 it decided that:-
 - a) The Term of Office of the Chairmanship should be for a period of three years;
 - b) The Term of Office of the current Chairmanship should be deemed to have commenced in September, 1993; and
 - c) Botswana and Swaziland be elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively with immediate effect for a period of two years as they had already served a period of one year since September, 1993.
- 2) Summit is invited to note that the Term of Office of the current Chairman and Vice-Chairman expires at the end of August, 1996. Therefore, on the basis of its decision taken in Gaborone, in August, 1994, the election of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman is due in August, 1996.
- 3) Summit is invited to note that, for purposes of the election of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, the Treaty provides that the Summit shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of SADC from among its Members for an agreed period on the basis of rotation.
- 4) Summit is invited to elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman at its current session for a term of three years, with effect from 1st September, 1996.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

**RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHAIRMANSHIP AND
VICE-CHAIRMANSHIP OF SADC**

Note from the Secretariat

1. Background

1.1 Article 10(4) of the Treaty establishing SADC provides that the Summit shall elect a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of SADC from among its members and Article 11(3) of the Treaty provides that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council shall be appointed by the Member States holding the Chairmanship and the Vice-Chairman of SADC respectively. Article 13(4) of the Treaty provides that the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee shall be appointed from the Member States holding the Chairmanship and Vice-Chairmanship; respectively, of the Council.

1.2 The Treaty defines the responsibilities of the Institutions of SADC for which the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Summit; the Council and the Standing Committee are elected/appointed. The Treaty does not, however, define specifically the responsibilities of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the three Institutions of SADC. Their responsibilities can, therefore, only be derived from those of the Institutions of which they are appointed Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen.

2. Responsibilities of SADC Institutions Which are Indicative of those of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of SADC

2.1 The Summit

2.1.1 Article 10 of the Treaty provides that the Summit shall consist of the Heads of State or Government of all Member States, and shall be the supreme policy-making Institution of SADC. Article 10 also provides, among others, that the Summit shall:

- a) be responsible for the overall policy direction and control of the functions of SADC;
- b) meet at least once a year;
- c) decide on the creation of Commissions, other Institutions, Committees and organs as need arises;

- d) appoint the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary on the recommendations of Council.

2.1.2 Article 10(8) provides that unless otherwise provided in the Treaty, the decision of the Summit shall be by consensus and shall be binding.

2.2 The Council of Ministers

2.2.1 Article 11(1) of the Treaty provides that the Council shall consist of one Minister from each Member State, preferably a Minister responsible for Economic Planning and Finance.

2.2.2 Article 11(2) defines the responsibilities of the Council. These include:

- a) overseeing the functioning and development of SADC;
- b) overseeing the implementation of the policies of SADC and the proper execution of its programmes;
- c) advising the Summit on matters of overall policy and efficient and harmonious functioning and development of SADC;
- d) approving policies, strategies and work programmes of SADC;
- e) defining Sectoral areas of cooperation and allocating to Member States responsibilities for coordinating Sectoral activities or re-allocating such responsibilities;
- e) recommending to the Summit, persons for appointment for the posts of Executive Secretary and Deputy Executive Secretary;
- g) determining the Terms and Conditions of Service of the staff of the Institutions of SADC.

2.3 The Standing Committee Of Officials

2.3.1 Article 13(1) provides that the Standing Committee shall consist of one Permanent Secretary or an official of equivalent rank from each Member State, preferably from a Ministry responsible for economic planning or Finance.

- 2.3.2 Article 13(2) provides that the Standing Committee shall be a technical advisory Committee to the Council. Article 13(3) provides that the Standing Committee shall be responsible and report to the Council.
- 2.3.3 Article 13(6) provides that the decisions of the Standing Committee shall be by consensus.
3. Responsibilities Of The SADC Chairmen And Vice-Chairmen Percieved From Estbalished Practice Or Convention
- 3.1 Over the last sixteen years of its existence, SADC has develeped and established unwritten convention or practice which governs the functions and responsibilities of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of SADC at the various levels.
- 3.2 Responsibilities developed and established by convention over the years include the following:
- a) Leading by example by ensuring that own countrys policies are consistent with agreed SADC regional policies;
 - b) Ensuring that policy decisions of SADC are implemented, as appropriate, by the Chairmans and the Vice-Chairmans own countries;
 - c) Ensuring that the Chairmans and the Vice-Chairmans own countries meet their obligations to SADC, such as contributions to the budgets of the Institutions of SADC;
 - d) Monitoring and assessing political and economic developments in the region and initiating appropriate preemptive corrective measures, before adverse situations arise. Corrective measures include timely dialogue with appropriate leadership in the affected part of the region or Member State;
 - e) Keeping abreast of continental and international development, assessing their implications on the region and taking appropriate remedial measures;
 - f) Prompting special initiatives to address specific situations of interest or concern to the region;
 - g) Undertaking national, regional and international missions in pursuit of specific regional objectives and or interests;
 - h) Representing SADC at international fora, as appropriate;

- i) Preparedness to use own national resources to carryout the foregoing responsibilities, as appropriate.

4. Definition Of The Responsibilities Of The Chairman And Vice-Chairman of SADC

4.1 In the light of the foregoing, the following can be deduced as the responsibilities of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of SADC at the various levels:-

4.1.1 Summit Level

- a) Ensuring that ordinary meetings of the Summit are convened regularly as required under the Treaty;
- b) Convening special Summit meetings, as necessary, to address concerns of the region;
- c) Chairing and conducting regular and special meetings of the Summit with all the necessary political, democratic and diplomatic skills to ensure that decisions are taken by consensus;
- d) Establishing special ad-hoc Committees, in consultation with Members of the Summit, the Chairman of the Council, and the Executive Secretary of SADC to deal with special issues of interest and/or concern to the region;
- e) Ensuring that the policies of SADC are observed and the Summit decisions implemented;
- f) Ensuring that each country meets its obligations to SADC timely;
- g) Undertaking missions at national level to explain and clarify SADC policy position on any given issue of national and regional interest and concern;
- h) Briefing the nation on SADC periodically through appropriate media;
- i) monitoring political and economic developments in the region, and initiating preemptive and corrective measures, as appropriate;
- j) undertaking missions to Member States to consult on matters of mutual interest and concern;
- k) undertaking missions abroad to consult with, and market SADC to the international community;

- l) representing SADC at continental and international fora;
- m) appointing the Chairman of the Council of Ministers;
- n) Issuing letters of appointment to the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Executive Secretary of SADC;
- o) Receiving briefs from and giving policy guidance to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers; and the Executive Secretary of SADC;
- p) Visiting the SADC House and meeting the staff of SADC periodically to exchange views on SADC and their welfare;
- q) Carrying out such other functions as the Summit may determine.

4.1.2

Chairman Of The SADC Council Of Ministers

- a) Ensuring that ordinary meetings of Council are convened regularly;
- b) Convening Special Council Meetings, as necessary, to address concerns of the Member States;
- c) Chairing and conducting regular and Special meetings of Council skillfully to ensure that decisions are taken by consensus;
- d) Establishing Special Ad-hoc Committees, in consultation with the Chairman of SADC, the Member States, and the Executive Secretary of SADC to deal with specific issues of interest and/or concern to the region;
- e) Ensuring that the policies of SADC are observed and the decisions of the Summit and Council are implemented;
- f) Ensuring that own country meets its obligations to SADC, such as contributions to the budgets of SADC Institutions;
- g) Giving Policy advice to, and briefing the Chairman of SADC periodically on issues of strategic importance to the region;
- h) Briefing own nation on SADC periodically;

- i) Undertaking national missions to inform own citizens at various levels about SADC and its Mission;
- j) Undertaking missions to Member States to consult and exchange views with stakeholders on matters of mutual interest and concern regarding their involvement in SADC and Community building;
- k) Keeping abreast of regional and international developments, assessing their likely impact on SADC; and initiating appropriate actions in consultation with the Chairman of SADC, the Executive Secretary of SADC and the Member States, as appropriate;
- l) Undertaking Missions abroad to consult with SADC's International Cooperating Partners and seeking their continued understanding and support and briefing them on developments in the region;
- m) Representing SADC at continental and international fora;
- n) Consulting with and giving Policy guidance to the Executive Secretary of SADC, as appropriate and necessary;
- o) Taking decisions on issues of Policy in between Council meetings;
- p) Undertaking periodic visits to the Secretariat and other SADC Institutions and consulting and exchanging views with staff on SADC and their welfare; and
- q) Carrying out such other responsibilities as the Chairman of SADC and the Council of Ministers may determine.

4.1.3

Chairman Of The Standing Committee Of Officials

- a) Chairing and conducting the ordinary meetings of the Standing Committee of Officials;
- b) Interpreting and advising the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee on SADC Policies, Strategies and programmes;
- c) Convening and Chairing Special Meetings of the Standing Committee of Officials;

- d) Cultivating harmony and mutual understanding between the Committee and the Institutions of SADC;
- e) Monitoring and evaluating regional and international developments, assessing their impact on SADC, and providing appropriate advice to the Chairman of Council on appropriate strategies for addressing such developments;
- f) Ensuring that arrangements and logistical support for meetings of the Summit, Council and the Standing Committee are adequate;
- g) Ensuring that documentation for meetings of the Summit, Council and the Standing Committee, is appropriate and circulated timely;
- h) Carrying out such other assignments and functions as the Council of Ministers, and the Standing Committee of Officials may determine.

5. Recommendation

The Summit is invited to:

- a) Consider and approve the responsibilities of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of SADC stipulated in paragraphs 4.1.1, 4.1.2 and 4.1.3 above;
- b) Decide that the responsibilities form the basis of operation of the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of SADC at the appropriate levels with immediate effect; and
- c) Direct the Council to review and up-date the responsibilities from time to time, as appropriate.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996

WELCOME ADDRESS BY HIS MAJESTY
KING LETSIE III AT THE 1996 SUMMIT
OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
MASERU, LESOTHO 24 AUGUST 1996

Mr Chairman, Sir Ketumile Masire,
Your Majesty King Mswati III,
Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government,
Honourable Ministers
Your Excellencies Ambassadors, High Commissioners and
Distinguished Representatives of the International Development
Community,
Distinguished Participants
Ladies and Gentlemen
Brothers and Sisters.

Allow me on behalf of the people and Government of Lesotho and as well on my own personal behalf to greatly welcome and wish you a happy stay in our Kingdom. Lesotho has in the past hosted a number of meetings of SADC officials, Ministers and a consultative conference of member states and their member states and their international co-operating partners. However, the singular historic importance of today's August gathering is in that it is the first SADC meeting at the Summit level to be held in our country since the launching of our regional organisation sixteen years ago.

For us in Lesotho the holding of this historic Summit on our soil represents an event of special significance coinciding as it does with Lesotho's 30th Anniversary of Independence. Naturally our people are very proud of this historic summit and are in unison with the saying "Ke na ka kgotso Lesotho". They have accorded you their warm hospitality for which the Basotho nation is known throughout the world and hope that despite your tight schedule, you can find time to enjoy this hospitality. The decision by you, Your Majesty and Excellencies, to host the supreme making organisation of SADC on the soil of our mountain Kingdom. There is a clear indication of enhanced regional confidence in our country, its people and leadership.

We thank you, your Excellencies for this great honour you have bestowed upon us and pray the Almighty to give us strength and wisdom to live upto, your expectations providing you the best available facilities at our disposal during your short stay in our Kingdom. We hope that we shall always be found worthy of this confidence and trust so generously showered upon us by friends in the region. Your Majesty and Excellencies, the long journey in search of regional co-operation in Southern Africa started in a little over sixteen years ago in Lusaka the capital of the Republic of Zambia.

On the 1st day of April 1980, Heads of State and Government of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe signed the Declaration of Southern Africa toward economic liberation now commonly called the Lusaka Declaration. This historic Act gives lines to the establishment of Southern African Development Community.

The following year in July 1981, in Harare the capital of the then newly independent Zimbabwe. A memorandum of understanding was signed re-affirming the strategic objectives of the Lusaka Declaration namely the reduction of economic dependence particularly but not only on the Republic of R.S.A and the forging of links to create a genuine and acceptable regional integration. Above all the memorandum established the present decentralised structures of our regional organisation in which member states themselves play a lead role in the co-ordination of the SADC programmes through sector co-ordinating units based in member states.

Your Majesty and Excellencies, upper most in the minds of the follows of SADC was to establish an organisation that would serve as an instrument of regional co-operation in the entire region of Southern Africa. Contrary to views widely propagated by certain influential circles in the old apartheid South Africa. SADC was not established as an anti-South African Organisation. In this connection, Your Excellencies the first Chairman of SADC, Sir Seretse Khama, in his opening statement at the Lusaka Summit said and I quote "it is not our objective to plot against anybody or against any country but on the contrary to lay the foundation for the development of a new economic order in Southern Africa and forge a united community wherein we will lie our strength for survival in the future". Apartheid South Africa, Your Majesty and Excellencies, disqualified itself from membership of SADC by its internal policies and practices of apartheid. Its regional policies of military adventurism and destabilisation as well as its overt skim to extend and formalise the economic and political domination of the region through constellation of states project

The achievement of which was frustrated by the establishment of SADC. The founding fathers of SADC had always maintained that a democratic non-racial South Africa, free of apartheid's dream of economic military hegemony over its neighbours would be welcome to join the regional organisation and together with the rest of SADC member states. Re-structure the inequitable regional relations on the basis of the principles of balance, equity and mutual benefit. It was therefore a moment of great joy and pride for all of us in the region when the Republic of South Africa having freed herself from the shackles of apartheid joined the regional organisation in 1994.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesty and Excellencies the SADC Programme of Action which was also adopted at the Inaugural Summit in Lusaka was to be implemented by member states not by a supernatural body as it happens in other integrationists projects in the world. In this connection, each Member State was allocated a specific sector to co-ordinate through a national sector co-operating unit I have already referred to. This unique co-ordination mechanism anchored on Member States answered the demands of embryonic integration phase of the time in which participation and involvement of Member States had to be visible and apparent. It would be remiss of me Your Majesty and His Excellencies, if I did not mention on this occasion that it of critical importance in the implementation of the SADC Programme of action in the past sixteen years has been the mobilisation of resources from the international co-operating partners from all parts of the world.

In this connection, I wish on your behalf, Your Majesty and Excellencies from this rustle to most sincerely thank the International Development Community for the generous financial and technical support to the SADC Programme of Action in the past sixteen years. We gratified to note Mr Chairman, Your Majesty and His Excellencies that in the past sixteen years the SADC family has grown from the original nine to the current twelve member family. Independent Namibia was the first to accede in the group in 1990 to be followed by Democratic South Africa in 1994 and Mauritius in 1995. We understand that more countries are knocking at the SADC door hence what is not certain as to whether Mauritius is the last born or is the youngest member of the family up to now. This enlargement of our family is a testimony to the critical imperative and relevance of co-operation and integration if our region is to avoid marginalisation in the context of the current global economic re-groupings and re-alignments.

Your Majesty and Excellencies, in this unipolar global environment, ushered in by the end of cold war regional groupings have assumed an unprecedented and powerful and international role. The so-called imagine markets hold their heightened profile to the work of respective regional organisations which concern themselves with joined action in issues relating to peace, political stability, security economic development, freedom of movement and the liberalisation of regional trade. There is no doubt that this provide the key indices for establishing and maintaining an attractive investment climate for foreign capital.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesty and Excellencies, a new and difficult phase on the road to regional co-operation was reached in Windhoek, the capital of the Republic of Namibia when on the 17th August 1992, the SADC Heads of States and Government signed a declaration and treaty establishing Southern African Development Community.

Through that Act, Your Majesty and Excellencies, we have set ourselves and our regional organisation a very complex and yet challenging mission and task. The task entails raising co-operation to a higher level of integration and community building gradually moving to away from the simple institutional structures of a conference based on a memorandum of understanding to the more intricate institutions of a community underpinned by a legally binding treaty. This transition from a conference community demands maximum political commitment as well as a profound appreciation and understanding of the content implications and consequences of an integration and community building process in the Southern African region.

Political will, Your Majesty and Excellencies, is of critical importance in a project of regional integration such as ours, President Samora Machel underlined this crucial factor in the very early formative stages of SADC when he said the corporation that we want to initiate and I quote "depends on our political will and our engagement in its implementation, to achieve this, we have liberate ourselves from jealousies and we have to look at the advancement of other countries as if it were our own". Your Majesty and Excellencies, the ordeal suffered by our people in crossing intra-SADC borders is unbearable.

The restrictions being erected against free movement of our peoples in our region is a matter of great concern to us, the slow pace in the facilitation of cross-bordering investment and trade and free movement of factors of production, goods and services across regional borders is not intangible with the spirit and latter of agenda of the shared future within our regional community as envisaged in the Windhoek Declaration. We sincerely hope that this and other concerns will receive deserving attention at this Maseru Summit.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesty and Excellencies, SADC needs to work out modalities, means and ways of transforming the vision of a regional community into a reality. That community reality must be seen to be shared by not only our Officials, Ministers and Heads of States or Government at their regular meetings such as the one we are holding now in Maseru. Above all by our ordinary SADC citizens, in their daily lives in the rural villages and urban townships. After all without direct involvement of the SADC peoples, integration and community building in our region, will remain a distant mirage in the many ages to come.

Your Majesty and Excellencies, in the past sixteen years SADC has had it's share of setbacks and achievements, aggression and destabilisation emanating from apartheid South Africa inflicted heavy losses to our countries both in terms of physical infrastructure destroyed as well as human lives lost by way of punishment for daring to support the cause of national liberation and to co-ordinate reduction of dependence on apartheid South Africa.

Ofcourse, we have to acknowledge that misguided policies, mismanagement of national economies and general Governments problems of the past in our region have had their contribution to developmental ups' and downs' of the past decade and a half. Nonetheless, Your Majesty and Excellencies, modern success was achieved especially in the implementation of projects in the infrastructural sectors. Above all, a regional SADC identity among our countries and peoples was build. Important lessons have been learned and rich experience has been gained which will serve as a solid base for the integration process under way. We hope that the policy and institutional reforms presently undertaken in our region will give clear signals that failures of the past belong to the past.

Lesotho, Mr Chairman has benefited from membership of SADC in various ways. First, through development projects in various sectors of our national development that have been or are in the process of implementation in our country under the auspices of SADC. Second, the region has on occasion not hesitated in assisting us in resolving our political constitutional problems. All efforts that were aimed at the promotion of the cause of the national dialogue and reconciliation. In this connection, Mr Chairman, it would disingenuous not to acknowledge without reservation, the selfless and ascertained efforts of the Excellencies President Masire, Mandela and Mugabe of the Republics of Botswana, South Africa and Zimbabwe respectively in helping to find a solution to our domestic crisis two years ago.

With regard to national dialogue, Mr Chairman, I wish to inform Your Majesty and Excellencies, that the process is beginning to be integrated into our national agenda as evidenced by on-going consultations between the Government and opposition parties on some elements of the future electoral system. However, the national is eagerly awaiting and looking forward to the follow-up action plan and programme in the direction of a comprehensive implementation of the main outcomes of the national dialogue conference. We also remember, Your Majesty and Excellencies with great humility and a deep sense of gratitude, the spiritual and moral support that you gave us when the nation was mourning the untimely death of my father, King Moshoeshoe II earlier this year. We cannot help but draw strength and fortitude from such regional concern and support.

As this Summit starts, Your Majesty and Excellencies, Lesotho is emerging from one of the heaviest snowfalls seen in this country. The unbearable conditions reeked havoc with the lives our citizens who inhabit the mountain areas of the country. The localised nature of the disaster means that our struggle is all the more desperate. The drought from which the region is slowly recovering has taught us all to think strategically on a regional basis about dealing with the diverse effects of creeping disasters.

But sudden disasters such as floods, as occurred in the South Africa's Northern Free State last summer and the snowfalls in Lesotho this year means we must help one another to build up regional and national capacities and strategies for responding effectively on a regional level both to the immediate and longer term effects of such disasters. In this regard, I must express the gratitude of my Government and of the people of Lesotho to the Government and people of South Africa, for coming timeously to our rescue and boosting our search and rescue food drop efforts during the current snow crisis.

Your Majesty and Excellencies, this our 16th Summit convenes after the recent special meeting in Gaborone at which it was decided to establish a politics, defence and security organ under SADC, well and good. This is a important development in the expansion of the mandate and areas of co-operation in SADC as provided for in Article 21 of the Windhoek Treaty.

SADC undoubtedly needs such a organ of intrastate conflict prevention, management and resolution in our region. However, Your Majesty and Excellencies, it is of critical importance that the SADC region take full advantage of the favourable conditions created by the end of the cold war on the global scale and particularly the demise of apartheid in our region by promoting and advancing the concept and practice of human security in our region that is we should increasingly pay more public policy attention to people centred security and start allocating more resources in the direction of securing a human being against the scourges of starvation, poverty, unemployment, cross-border drugs trafficking, the spread of the AIDS pandemic and environmental degradation.

Regional human security anchored on the well being of the human being could be pursued through concerted national and regional programmes of employment, food security and poverty alleviation all aimed at achieving the goal of sustainable human development and shared regional prosperity. If this people centred approach is taken on aboard in our strategic planning, at both national and regional levels, common security would be immensely advanced in Southern Africa region without necessarily going along the costly path of arms build-up which is beyond the reach of most of us in the region and for which there is no apparent regional threat with the demise of apartheid.

Concerning the agenda of our Maseru Summit, Mr Chairman, I have had sight of this document which is characterised by the now predictable richness of SADC Summits. Inter alia, we would be considering the Annual Report, reviewing progress achieved in the implementation of the SADC Programme of Action in the past year and mapping the way forward in various sections.

We will also be considering the important item of joint SADC COMESA Summit that should further examine issues of rationalising relationships and activities of the two regional organisations in which we participate as we move towards the Continental African Economic Community envisaged in the Lagos Plan of Action in the Abuja Treaty. We will be considering and adopting protocols of co-operation in a number of areas with a view to deepen integration and community building in our region in accordance with the Windhoek Declaration and Treaty.

As for future summit agendas, I am sure that many of us would like to see more focus on strategic options that will securely take the SADC region into the fiercely competitively 21st Century we are about to enter.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesty, Excellencies and distinguished delegates and guests, I wish to conclude this welcome remarks by expressing the hope that this Summit will provide yet another opportunity to consider the mirrored issues that are central to the sustainable development of the SADC region.

Our respective communities, we have been looking at this Summit with hope, yes, hope that the SADC leadership here gathered will successful address the structural deficiencies that have consigned the vast majority of our people's to a life of perpetual misery brought on by abject poverty which so pervades our urban and rural communities. Somehow, our region must find new approaches of dealing decisively with this scourge of poverty and staggering human deprivation.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, in the tradition of SADC Summits, it is now my great privilege to declare the 1996 Summit of Heads of States and Government of the South African Development Community open.

Kgotso pula nala!

STATEMENT BY H.E. SIR KETUMILE MASIRE
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
ON THE OCCASION OF THE OFFICIAL OPENING OF THE
1996 SUMMIT OF SADC HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT: 24TH AUGUST
1996
MASERU, LESOTHO

Your Majesty King Letsie III,
Your Majesty King Moswati III,
Your Excellencies Heads of States and Government,
The Honourable Deputy Prime Minister,
The Honourable Ministers,
Your Excellencies Members of the Diplomatic Core,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentleman.

I feel greatly honoured and privileged to have the opportunity to thank, on your behalf, His Majesty, King Letsie III, the right Honourable President Ntsiwe Mokgetle, the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho, for the warm reception and generous hospitality extended to us since our arrival in Maseru, the beautiful capital town of your great country.

We know that hosting a SADC Summit is always a donkey task that demands time, money and excellent planning. I am glad to say with utmost sincerity that His Majesty Government has been equal to the task.

May I now take this opportunity to welcome, my dear brothers and colleagues, His Excellence President Benjamin Mokapa of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Right Honourable Prime Minister Dr Navichandra Ramgoolam of the Republic of Mauritius, to their first SADC Summit as Heads of State and Government respectively. I also wish to extend a warm welcome to our distinguished guests, the Secretary General of the Organisation of African Unity, the President of the African Development Bank and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. We, in SADC, greatly appreciate both your personal support and the valuable assistance that your institutions render to our individual countries as well as our regional organisation. I am also pleased to seize this opportunity to welcome the special envoy of the Prime Minister of India, Mr Kamallesh Sharma.

SADC looks forward to the strengthening of relations with India by concluding the agreement on co-operation between SADC and India which is currently under preparation.

Our meeting in Lesotho this year has dual symbolic significance. First, the Maseru Summit is a re-affirmation of the regions faith in Basotho's resolute character to triumph over the most adverse situations. Indeed, you have managed to bring stability and democracy at your country, notwithstanding the stormic events past two years.

Hence your national slogan "Kgotso, Pula Nala" is most appropriate at this Summit as we shall be putting our heads together to ensure that peace, goodwill and prosperity to all mankind became the hallmark of our region.

The second symbolic aspect of our meeting here today is to convey our collective sorrow and share with you the painful burden of the loss of the father of the Basotho nation, King Moshoeshoe II, who died in a road accident early this year. May I request a moment of silence in" memory of His Majesty". I thank you.

Your Majesty, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman, King Moshoeshoe II and his fellow founding fathers of SADC have left us a legacy of wisdom and foresight in planning for our collective future and that of generations to come. Today we talk of putting people at the centre not because the phrase is a fashionable platitude, but because espouses a principle and virtue upon which SADC was founded.

As early as 1983, when opening the 3rd Annual Consultative Conference of SADC here in Maseru, King Moshoeshoe II wisely advised and I quote "we should remember that the people are the source of our strength and whatever strategies we contrive towards social, economic and political it is this asset, the people, that is important. Let us make sure that our guiding star, is mass participation in development, through such sensitive and accountable leadership, that political situation in the region, has increasingly become a stable and people driven. Institutes of democracy and dehuman rights as well as the economic development predicated on the social justice continue to dominate the agenda in Southern Africa.

Regular multi-party elections are now a prominent feature in the regions' political calendar. In addition, far reaching political reforms are taking place particularly to ensure that our electoral systems are indeed transparent and reliable. Such reforms are absolutely essential if we are to entrench a cultural democracy and popular participation in our way of life. I am to note as a result of the various reform measures undertaken by the SADC Member Countries, the International Business Community is beginning to take a serious interest in Southern Africa as an emerging investment location.

We are equally satisfied that the peace process in Angola is achieving positive results, and notable progress has been made towards integrating Government and UNITA forces into a single national army. In Mozambique a major peace dividend has been the successful re-settlement of a million refugees and misplaced persons.

In Swaziland, His Majesty's Government has taken decisive steps to engage Trade Unions and other stake holders in discussions in how best to address grievances that have lead to recent strikes and work stay-aways. We commend His Majesty's Government for the timely initiative it has taken.

In South Africa, we note with appreciation the tireless efforts of His Excellency President Mandela and His Government to end a political violence in Kwazulu Natal Province. We are optimistic that the peace that prevailed during and after the recent provisional elections that prevailed in Kwazulu Natal as well as the post election reconciliation pronouncements by political leaders in the province, signal the beginning of a process of reconciliation and the return to normal political life under the new democratic dispensation.

Much as we face the future with a great deal of confidence, we, however, are ever still have to work hard to consolidate peace and security in our region. In that regard, we found it necessary to convene an extraordinary meeting of the Summit in Gaborone, on June 28, 1996 to launch the SADC organ on politics, defence and security. The organ which is under the able Chairmanship of His Excellency President Robert Mugabe, replaces the frontline states as the regions' foremost institution mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution as well as peace keeping, democracy and human rights.

On the economic front, looms even more daunting challenges. Our survival in the 21st Century will not be guaranteed by the mere fact of being a democratic and political stable region. Productivity is the lifeline, for the survival in the increasingly competitive global environment whereby masters of science and technology counts more than the abundance of natural resources and raw materials.

I, therefore, wish to highly commend our Council of Ministers for deciding that the theme for 1997 SADC Consultative Conference should be "productivity, key to sustainable development". This theme would be most appropriate as a timely follow-up to the 1990 Conference Theme of "Enterprises, Skills and Productivity". The social economic challenges and concerns that were identified in 1990, theme document still continue to confront our economies. These include declining real GDP per capita as a result of low economic growth rates, this is happening against the backdrop of rapid population growth and high levels of unemployment.

The other negative factors are:-

- budget and balance of payment deficits;
- narrow production and export base;
- low levels of intra-regional trade;
- lack of skills in critical areas; and
- widespread poverty as well as consequent low levels of the standard of living for the majority of our citizens.

It is my sincere believe, that enhanced productivity in the region can do much to reverse this negative trends. Productivity is indeed a key contributory factor to positive economic development and social indicators such as economic growth, export, competitiveness and profitability. I wish to underscore that productivity is about efficient use of scarce resources such as capital, land, technology and skills.

In other words, we have to do "more with less" resources relying more on innovation and creativity than habit and custom. It is against this background that one has high hopes that the next year's executive conference will provide viable and realistic options to guide SADC Member States on how best to improve on productivity.

Let us, therefore, start now to thoroughly examine the issues of productivity. Let us not be shy to learn from experiences, successes and failures of our individual Member States and others elsewhere in the world.

I note of with great deal of satisfaction, the tremendous effort that our organisation has done to market SADC, the SADC region as an independent, an ideal investment destination. Both the 1996 SADC Consultative Conference and Economic Summit have done much to break barriers that have hitherto made it difficult to our Governments to forge a common vision and agenda with the private sector.

We note that the 1996 Conference called upon SADC Member States to recognise the important role that the private sector, both regional and international, can play in the economic development and re-structuring of the economies of the region. Indeed this should include the involvement of the private sector in the management and provision of a specific services, including private ownership of some of the key service sectors.

Your Majesty,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

The various sectors of SADC continue to diligently discharge their noble duty of mapping out strategies and agenda for regional development in a specific areas. The bigger challenge though remains the speed and efficiency with which our sectors will lead at the process of transforming the organisation to a fully fledged regional development community.

In that respect, we welcome the decision of Council to embark on several studies relating to the rationalisation of the SADC Programme of Action, capacity building and establishment of community institutions. We need to critically re-examine our structure and capacities if we are to move forward in confidence.

Let us not bellowed into eneshia by the comfort and security of our time tested traditional ways of dealing with matters of regional co-operation. If we have to discard moribund's strategies and methods let us do so without hesitation. If we have reason to doubt the wisdom of some of our fundamental policies and principles, let us have the courage to raise our voice of concern. And if there is need to rationalise, re-structure or even drop some of our sectors, let us be guided by the long term benefits of us all and not narrow individual interests.

This is "the spirit of SADC" that should imbue us, dear colleagues, and friends, as we settle down to negotiate the various protocols that we will provide a nickle and policy framework, for regional integration in agreed priority areas.

I am gratified that the Secretariat and the sectors are pushing the task of protocol development with enthusiasm and determination, hence we shall be considering a record breaking number of 4 protocols at this Summit. I thank the Executive Secretary and his staff, the national contact points, the sector co-ordinators and other key functionaries of SADC for their continued dedicated service to the region.

It will be remise of me if I do not express my sincere gratitude to our steadfast international co-operating partners whose contribution to the development to SADC and regional and integration is unfathomable. The contribution of our co-operating partners has been put to good use, the evidence is here to see to in our respective countries.

You maybe aware that the Commonwealth Partnership for Technology Management (CPTM) and Malaysia organised Langawe International Dialogue on Smuts Partnership at the end of July 1996 which we attended. We were all attracted by the notion of doing business in such a manner that all players benef; the win-win or prosperity-neighbour philosophy which has been code named "Smart Partnership". Participants from Southern Africa discussed and agreed to hold a similar dialogue in Southern Africa early next year, which dialogue my country is pleased to accept to host on behalf of Southern Africa. The objectives of the dialogue centre on the generation of wealth in Southern Africa with the following specific goals:-

1. to project Southern Africa to the international community so as to enhance if effective participation in global economy;

2. to share experiences, highlighting good comparative examples on Government to Government, private sector and private sector to partnership or consolidation; and
3. to facilitate both at the national and regional levels, the creation of functional corporative approach between public and private sectors.

I am pleased to extend an invitation that your countries to come to participate in the dialogue. We envisage a team of about 30 public and private sector representatives to attend from each country, I believe that this initiative is complementary to the efforts of SADC and others. On that note, I would once again like to express our sincere gratitude to His Majesty King Letsie III, the right Honourable Prime Minister Mokhetle, the Government and the people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for excellent arrangements made for our comfort and pleasure during our stay in Maseru. I thank you.

Kgotso pula nala!

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA, H.E. BENJAMIN MKAPA, AT THE SUMMIT
MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
COMMUNITY (SADC), MASERU, LESOTHO

24TH AUGUST, 1996

Mr. Chairman,

Your Majesties the Kings of Lesotho and Swaziland,
Your Excellencies the Heads of State of SADC countries,
Honourable Prime Ministers and Ministers,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen.

I wish to join my colleagues in thanking our eminent host, His Majesty King Letsie III, and through him, the Government and People of this beautiful Kingdom, for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us since our arrival. We are equally gratified for the excellent arrangements and facilities put at our disposal, without which our work would have been very difficult indeed.

Mr. Chairman,

In August last year, my predecessor in Office, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, bade farewell to this august body. He did so on a note of optimism and confidence that the foundation of democracy which had been laid in my country was strong enough to withstand the rigours of transition to competitive politics within a multiparty setting and ultimately make possible the election of his successor in conditions of peace and unity. That, indeed, is what happened and I am proud to be here as a product of that functioning democracy.

We in Tanzania are confident that the roots of democracy are deepening and its reach progressively widening to embrace all sections of our society. Of course there are teething problems, both individual and institutional. As we progress, however, we also learn that competitive politics involve both winning and losing; and that whichever verdict the electorate return, it is ultimately a function of democracy. Those who lose must have the grace to accept it as process of democracy and, loss notwithstanding, they too continue to have political responsibility to the country and its people. Likewise, those who win do so on behalf of the people and they do have the duty to recognize that in the end what matters most is the triumph of democracy, and the real winners are the people.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Fellow Heads of State and Government,

My predecessor took leave of this Summit with a pledge and an expression of hope - a pledge that Tanzania would continue to value its membership to SADC, and the hope that you would extend full cooperation and assistance to his successor. I wish to renew that pledge of our profound attachment to the ideals of cooperation and friendship in SADC and to thank you all for the warmth with which you have welcomed me in your midst. In the last nine months since I assumed office I have already been to more than a half of the SADC member countries. This I hope will be taken as an expression of the commitment of my Government to SADC. For we believe strongly that SADC remains the best institutional mechanism and vehicle for enhanced regional integration and cooperation in Southern Africa.

Mr Chairman,

Our meeting here in Maseru is testimony to the great strides which Lesotho has taken to retrace its democratic path and retrieve itself from the destructive culture of militarism. SADC itself has its genesis in the struggle of the people of this region for democratic freedom and justice, and a desire to foster greater cooperation. For this reason, we pursuit of freedom, and the promotion of cooperation through regional integration, remain the driving forces behind our efforts in the various fields of cooperation. We meet here today to renew our faith, and dedication towards our collective vision of unity, solidarity, peace, democracy, justice and development in this region.

Mr Chairman,

Cooperation in the region is not a favour we are doing each other. It is an imperative which must be met. The transformations which have taken place in the International Economic System and the world market place leave us with no option but to come together in a partnership for survival and prosperity.

The results of the Uruguay Round, in particular the increasingly liberalised world trade regime under the World Trade Organisation, have made it amply clear that in this rapidly globalizing world, it is the bigger, more efficient and economically coherent economic entities which will withstand the rigours of the market place and emerge competitive. The trend of consolidation is gathering momentum in industry, business and in regional cooperation. From NAFTA in North America, to MERCOSUR in South America, the Pacific Rim and Europe, more and more countries are coming together to benefit from the economies of scale inherent in expanded economic space. If those in America, Europe and Asia, some of whom are individually stronger economically than the entire continent of Africa put together see the imperative of cooperation, how much more for relatively poorer countries like ours.

At the recent concluded UNCTAD IX in Midrand - South Africa, the developing countries put accent on cooperation as a means of increasing competitiveness in the production and marketing of goods and services. This is in clear realization that, no matter how stronger some of us may seem in relative terms; individually we are unlikely to stand a credible chance to be key players on the world market place. But together as SADC, with our combined population, resources, know how and market size, we can generate the necessary momentum for an economic turn-around and eventual take-off of the region.

Mr. Chairman

SADC has so far demonstrated its capacity and potential to harness internal and external resources, and the energies of the region, and target them to development. The multi-sectoral areas of cooperation, are bringing the region closer into partnership. As governments, we have reached agreement on a number of areas, such as on energy, shared water resources, transport and communication, trade, money and finance, combating illicit drug trafficking, promotion of democracy, protecting the environment and others upon which to focus our attention. It gives me tremendous pleasure that at this, my first Summit Meeting as President of my country, I will join you in putting our signatures to the four important protocols on Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking; Energy; Transport, Communications and Meteorology; and Trade.

On political cooperation, we have now created the SADC organ for Politics, Defence and Security, to oversee the preservation of peace, resolution of conflicts, the management of political processes and consolidation of democracy in the region. This organ is an historic creation. It reflects our collective conviction that democracy, peace, security and justice are a sine qua non for growth and development. It is a desire borne out of the history of the region and founded upon the solidarity of the Front-line States. In the past year none of our countries have regressed in our pursuit of these ideas, and all we have to do now is continue encouraging each other along this commendable path. In particular I wish to mention our colleagues in Angola and Swaziland. We wish them well in their democratic endeavours. We remain fully behind them, even as each one of us also tries to attain even higher levels democracy, justice, and good governance; each one of us in our own ways.

Mr. Chairman,

It is incumbent upon us as leaders of the region to provide vision, guidance and political support to SADC. But that in itself is meaningless. The institutional arrangements we have put in place and the trade in goods and services we encourage, all depend on the activities of our business communities and the civil society. Above all our cooperation must find relevance in, and evince demonstrable benefits to the people of our individual countries and the region.

This means that we must strive to make it a Community of our people - one which they feel part of and see reason to promote and build. The Community must not become a Community of Summits.

It must find root, growth and expression among our people. Only then shall we have succeeded in laying the firm foundation for enduring cooperation and partnership in the region. We need, therefore, to reach out beyond our meetings and bureaucratic confines, to the civil society, the business communities, and the people as a whole. National Institutions such as Parliaments, Chambers of Commerce, Professional Associations, Non-Governmental Organisations, to mention only a few, all have a role to play. I am glad to note from the reports before us that considerable effort has been put towards this form of cooperation and other ways of building a spirit of community among the people of SADC. This is a trend we must continue to encourage and support.

Mr. Chairman,

In the course of this year, progress has likewise been made in translating to action the shared desire by the people of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda for closer cooperation. The formal launch of the East African Cooperation Secretariat in March this year is of particular significance.

East African Cooperation is a historical reality which our people have lived and cherished for many years, notwithstanding the political circumstances which have prevailed at different times. What the Governments of our three East African countries have done is to recognize this reality and the opportunities it offers for more structured and mutual advantageous cooperation. Above all, I believe that cooperation in East Africa has a direct relevance to cooperation within the larger SADC region. Kenya and Uganda are linked to the region by maritime, surface, and air transport and telecommunications. They share with the SADC region common administrative and constitutional systems. Significant trade has also developed within this larger area. We in Tanzania consider ourselves as the bridge that links these two parts of Africa. It is a role we will continue to gladly play in the years ahead.

Mr Chairman,

The political situation in the Great Lakes Region remains volatile, and I believe it deserves the attention of this august body. Apart from the overwhelming refugee problem, the recent developments in Burundi are a cause of great concern to all of us. The recent military take over in Burundi is a setback to the democratic and peace process in that country.

As you are aware, the leaders of the Great Lakes region have imposed economic sanctions on Burundi as a way of forcing the regime in Bujumbura to restore democratic rule and unconditionally embark on an all-party negotiated settlement.

To succeed in this strategic endeavour, we seek the understanding, open support and cooperation of the international community in general, and of the countries in our sub-region in particular.

I am happy to note that we have received wide support from the members of SADC in this undertaking aimed at creating conditions which will permit the restoration of democracy and constitutional rule in Burundi. Along with the pressure of sanctions, the countries of the region persist along the path of peace and remain committed to the Mwanza negotiating framework under the facilitation of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere. We have taken a firm stance in support of democracy in the Great Lakes region. The international community, and the UN in particular, should not, must not, distinguish itself by ambivalence and equivocation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me re-affirm my government's dedication to the ideals and vision of greater regional integration and cooperation within the SADC framework. You will all find in me a very willing and enthusiastic help becoming very hopeful and idealistic. But mine is not dreamy and idle idealism. It is an idealism that has deep roots in our common history and the many achievements we have attained together - be it in the peace, freedom, democracy and justice we now have in this region, or in the instruments of closer cooperation and integration we have put in place in the last 16 years. With each passing day, and with each passing Summit Meeting, we should be able to record greater and significant progress towards our goal, while at the same time consolidating and implementing all we agreed upon in previous Summits. SADC is different from other regional and international organisations. Let it also be different from those other organisations in which good reports and agreements continue to collect dust in their shelves. I look forward to sharing with you my modest contribution towards this goal, and I hope that the leadership we jointly provide to SADC will succeed in furthering the regional integration process for the good and prosperity of our people.

I thank you for your kind attention.

STATEMENT BY THE RT. HON. DR NAVINCHANDRA RAMGOOLAM,
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF
AT THE OPENING CEREMONY OF
THE 1996 SUMMIT

OF THE

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)
HELD IN MASERU, KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

ON

SATURDAY 24 AUGUST 1996

Mr Chairman, H.E. President Masire
Your Majesty King Letsie III
Your Majesty King Mswati III
Excellencies, Heads of State and Government
Members of the Diplomatic Corps
Distinguished Delegates
Ladies and Gentlemen

First of all let me thank Your Majesty, King Letsie III and the Government of Lesotho for hosting this SADC meeting and giving us such a memorable reception.

I would also like to thank you, Mr. President, for your Chairmanship of the SADC Summit. Your skill, professionalism and dedication to the community and which has allowed our endeavours to be so successful.

I also wish to place on record our thanks to the sad secretariat for their dedication and hard work in shouldering the responsibilities we have placed upon them.

I have here a very special thought for the people of Lesotho who grieve the passing away of his majesty king moshoeshoe ii whose death has also been a loss to the SADC community of nations.

As Your Majesty has pointed out, is the latest member of the SADC family of nations to which we were admitted during the last SADC Summit held in august 1995.

I feel greatly privileged to be the first head of the government to address a Summit meeting after m country's admission as a full fledged member of the Southern African Development Community.

It is for me an occasion to reaffirm on behalf of the people of our commitment to the ideals, principles and programmes of the SADC and our determination to participate fully in the future development of the community.

Mr. Chairman,

Since our admission within the fold of SADC last year, Mauritius has witnessed important political developments particularly with the election of a new government in December 1995. I wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm the continuing commitment of my government to SADC and to bring our contribution, as the newest member, to the community building process in a spirit of brotherhood and partnership.

The southern african region has also undergone major economic and political developments in recent years, especially with the emergence of post-apartheid South Africa under the able leadership of H.E. President Mandela. In spite of a rapidly evolving international economic environment, the region has fared relatively well and has been successful in promoting the welfare of the peoples of the region. This has been possible due to the vision and pragmatism of SADC leaders.

The democratisation process has gained momentum, ushering in a welcome reorientation of economic and social policies which take into account the needs and aspirations of the people. I sure that the recent setting up of the organ on politics, defence and security and the launching of a parliamentary forum will significantly contribute to deepen this process and usher in era of peace, stability and prosperity in the region. Mauritius is deeply privileged to be associated with and to participate I these momentous developments within SADC.

The year 2000 and beyond will witness the emergence of an order resulting from the implementation of the world trade organisation agreement. In order not to be marginalised and to be effective partners in the world economy we will have to become an integral part of the economic edifice of the 21st century.

The challenges of the current transition period, if met collectively and with resolve, can be faced so as to ensure that our passage into the post gatt period will be smooth.

Mauritius has always supported regional economic integration as we believe in the inevitable advent of the "global village".

Issues of human rights and development, peace, the economy, trade and the environment among others are increasingly interlinked and transcend the realm of national management. Countries as well as regions are called upon to pool their efforts in the search for solutions to the problems of the world of tomorrow.

Our appurtenance to SADC, COMESA and the OAU underlines the importance that attaches to its place as a member of the African Community of nations. Our development, is inextricably linked with that of the continent and of the region.

The path of regional co-operation, development and integration which SADC has pursued over the years of its brief history has to the recognition of SADC as a potentially strong dynamic co-operative development community.

The future of southern Africa region has to be seen in terms of regional cooperation bringing together peoples, overcoming barriers - social, cultural and economic - and forging a solid, regional economic and commercial entity.

The SADC has been contributing to the creation of the institutional framework for the development of trade and investment in the region.

It is heartening to note that the SADC is now going beyond purely economic issues and is addressing wider diplomatic and political matters.

We have the necessary resources and instruments to translate our intentions into reality. I am sure that we also have the political will to make it happen. During our deliberation today, we shall be called upon to examine and approve some of the instruments to help us in achieving these objectives. The SADC trade protocol will be the flag bearer of our community leading to increased cross-border economic activities. It will also generate a sense of belonging to the region. The other protocols on energy, transport, communications and meteorology and on illicit drug trafficking would help create a healthy, efficient and fluid business and social environment which are essential ingredients for economic integration. These would also help in bringing our region in the mainstream of international trends.

Mr. Chairman, we welcome the initiative to forge a common SADC position at the forthcoming first ministerial meeting of the World Trade Organisation and also on future negotiations for a successor arrangement to the Lome IV Convention which will expire at the turn of the century. This is a definite indication of the pragmatism of SADC in handling regional cooperation issues.

Mr. Chairman,

Mauritius has its own specificities as the only island-state member of continental SADC. We have acquired experiences which we would like to share. We are grateful to SADC for taking into consideration our situation and for granting us a special dispensation regarding the criteria for the selection and evaluation of projects.

This will definitely enable us to participate effectively in SADC's activities. I want to assure you that we shall make judicious use of this dispensation to bring the people of Mauritius closer to their brothers and sisters in continental SADC.

Allow me to conclude by repeating to you a message my father, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam the father of the Mauritian nation addressed at the OAU Summit meeting in Mauritius in august 1976 as he assumed the Chairmanship of the Organisation of the African Unity:

"We meet here at a time when africa's crying need is for unity. Let us therefore pledge ourselves to brotherhood an solidarity in order to maintain and present to the outside world a united front. Let us speak with one voice so that we do no fail in our endeavours. We will not be divided". That was his message to africa then. It is my message to you now.

Thank you for your kind attention.

MESSAGE OF THE RT. HONOURABLE H.D. GOWDA
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AT THE
1996 SADC SUMMIT
24 AUGUST 1996 MASERU, LESOTHO

I feel privileged to address the Summit meeting of the Southern African Development Community in Kingdom of Lesotho. Africa, specially Southern Africa, and India have a special and abiding relationship. Our bonds reach deep into history and are marked by close friendship, indeed a sense of kinship. We stood together in the past, in the struggle to overcome the evil legacy of racial discrimination, colonialism and economic exploitation. We are united in claiming our right as sovereign States and in our search for a just world. We stand together in partnership to achieve our shared aspirations for the future. India's commitment in making the struggle and causes of Africa its own has been steadfast. On the occasion of the Summit of the Southern African Development Community, I have the pleasure of recalling and reiterating this unswerving commitment and deep sense of solidarity. We wish SADC strength and speed in the path it is setting for itself.

The transformation of our economies, for the social and economic upliftment of our societies, is our aspiration and the impatient expectation of our peoples. Eradicating poverty and all the ills attendant upon it, creating flourishing societies through sustained development and search for a just international economic order with fair rewards, are the goals that guide us. India is committed to partnership in the development of Africa. Our resources may be limited, but our experience is rich and our resolve strong. Sixty per cent of India's Technical and Economic Cooperation Programme is directed towards Africa. India and Southern Africa have shared objective of strengthening self-reliance. Human resource development and partnership in agriculture and water management, small and medium industry including setting up demonstration and training centres, banking and commerce have been some of the prominent fields of cooperation. India has willingly shared its experience in science and technology, such as remote sensing and generating solar energy.

This engagement will be diversified and intensified. The environment and pace of economic cooperation and interaction, bilaterally, regionally and globally, has been radical transformation, creating both challenges and opportunities for our societies. Both India and the Southern African region are caught up in these changes and are embarked on programmes which will release energies and potentialities latent for so long. This presents a new canvas of opportunities for both sides.

In the historic transformation occurring in the Southern African region, India wishes to intensify its relationship and institutional ties with SADC.

Towards this end, and Agreement of cooperation between India and SADC is under preparation and it is our hope that it can soon be signed during a visit to India by the Executive Secretary of SADC, when further areas and channels of enhanced cooperation can be identified and pursued. Thus the existing bilateral cooperation with members of SADC will be significantly augmented.

People from India have made many Southern African countries their home. We are happy that Indian teachers, doctors and engineers are active participants in the developmental processes of your countries. The large number of students from SADC member States in Indian universities and technical educational institutions is testimony to the vitality of our links among the youth. We attach the highest importance to widening this contact at the level of the people.

Parliamentary elections were recently held in India. the scale on which we seek the mandate of our population is unmatched in the world and we draw strength from it. Political change is part of the democratic process. On vital foreign policy issues, there is undivided political consensus. Strengthening and deepening our relations with Southern Africa is part of this consensus. Regional peace and stability are an important condition for the economic and social development of our peoples. SADC has emerged as a dynamic and key contributor in both respects in the Southern African region.

Regional peace and harmony is, in turn, linked with the existence of a just, peaceful and equitable global order. As we approach the twenty-first century, the developing world faces great challenges. It needs to ensure that its core concerns are not sidlined or its role and influence in the United Nations attenuated. India has traditionally identified itself with African concerns in the UN, while acknowledging and supporting Africa's own contributions to the evolution of the world body. It has consistently supported Resolutions and Conventions of crucial importance to Africa in the political, economic and social fields. Indian troops have distinguished themselves in participating in UN Peace Keeping Operations on African soil. In the Southern Africa region, India has been engaged in UN Peace Keeping Operations in Mozambique, Namibia and currently in Angola. In causes valued by Southern Africa, the endeavour to strengthen peace and development and the democracy of spirit the World so badly stand in need of, India will stand with its friends in SADC.

I wish Your Excellencies all success in your deliberations and in your ambitious programmes for the welfare of your people.

H D GOWDA

New Delhi
August 12, 1996

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR FREDERICK J. T. CHILUBA
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE
1996 SADC SUMMIT

MASERU, LESOTHO 24 AUGUST 1996

Mr Chairman,
Your Majesty King Letsie III,
Your Excellencies, Heads of States and Governments,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The conclusion of this 16th Summit of SADC have greatly enhanced, our efforts towards achieving regional development, co-operation and integration. It is my conviction as a move this vote of thanks that the discussion that we have taken here today to implement the SADC Programme of Action, will galvanise development, co-operation and integration in our region and open up new possibilities for realising the crucial goals of development, prosperity and social justice for our people, in an environment of peace, security and democracy. This Summit's success has been due in parts, I must admit to the excellent facilities, provided by Your Majesty's Government and the boundless hospitality and warm hearts of the people of Lesotho, which made it a pleasure for us to work.

Mr Chairman as an institution for development, peace, security and social justice, we leave this meeting secure in the knowledge that the inner strength of our organisation, unity and cohesion will enable us to meet the challenges that confront us, as we strive to obtain our objectives in the year ahead.

We face the future with great hope that the process of national reconciliation in Angola, will take root and consolidate the peace and security of our region. I am also happy that the special organ for peace, security, politics and diplomacy will enable our region to facilitate the consolidation of democracy

Relatively speaking, the political foundations for the pursuit of regional development, co-operation and integration have never been any better in our entire history. The time is now for us, indeed the hour has come, to meet the formidable economic challenges that we face.

Mr Chairman, the international economic environment has undergone rapid changes since our organisation was created. We must move with change or change will overtake us.

As countries striving for prosperity, our wishes and desire are to integrate into the world economy as buoyant economic actors and not as marginal players. In today's international economic environment, the general rule is that all countries must invest in order to trade and vice versa. If we are to expand, prosperity and opportunity of our region, we must follow this general rule. We must invest and trade so as to keep our economies globally competitive and regenerate domestic savings.

None of us, can withhold liberalisation because that would be licking ourselves away from the most dynamic opportunities for development.

It is noteworthy that we have started the process of regional liberalisation under the trade protocol that is in place today. It is my hope Excellencies that we shall move very fast on this crucial tasks, because the rest of the world is following competitive liberalisation. Vast international experience proves that open trade, is the only path to rapid and sustained economic growth.

Europe, North America, Asia, Latin America, are all rapidly integrating their regional markets. Southern Africa has absolutely no time to loose. The onus lies squarely on us, the political leadership of the SADC nations to seize the opportunity of growth by pushing further the bold initiative of free trade and investment within the region.

We must put regional economic growth and development above national and vested interests, because from the economically growing region, we shall all benefit. Liberalisation is the key to rapid improvement in the living standards of our people and an engine to widespread creation of new employment opportunities. the initiative for economies advancement from Government to business houses as the drivers of integration. I can at this stage only re-affirm the commitment of Government and the people of Zambia. By boosting regional trade through liberalisation, we shall also be taking advantage of lowered production and distribution costs generated from the basic SADC strategy of developing our infrastructure.

It is also a fact that employment generation which is so crucial in maintaining social peace can expand in an environment of boosted regional trade. We know that our people do not just want employment, they also want high paying jobs that raise their standards of living. Those high paying jobs come from the export sectors. External resources upon which SADC heavily relies in implementing its Programme of Action are today concentrated in the domain of foreign direct investment and the strongest magnet to this development capital is again liberalisation.

In the year ahead, therefore, SADC will have to face this challenge of change. Global change and regional change, which we are all part of. Let me end by re-affirming cardinal role SADC is playing in meeting the challenges of poverty and development in Southern Africa.

It is my strong conviction that SADC is the deepest source of our collective strength to meet this challenges. It is also my strong conviction that this meeting itself has played its full part in ensuring that SADC will be in a better position to lead us to a better state of democracy.

Prosperity and developemtn in the years ahead.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR NELSON MANDELA, PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND INCOMING CHAIRMAN OF THE
SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC).

AT THE SADC SUMMIT
MASERU, LESOTHO 24 AUGUST 1996

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

I must have misunderstood President Masire and other leaders of Government here because I thought he was handing over to me the Presidency of Botswana. Botswana economically is the jewel of this region if not of Africa and it would be a great honour on the part of anybody to extend his empire!

It is the duty of each and everyone of us, as members of SADC, to obey its decisions without qualification. Secondly, it is a great honour indeed to be entrusted with this responsibility. It is also a great honour to the people of South Africa and to me personally. The offer comes at a time when South Africa requires this gesture from countries of the region because it will strengthen the efforts of South Africans to entrench a democratic values in our country.

I would have hoped that we would use this Summit so that we can emerge from it stronger than we were before and would have achieved this goal almost fully if we had elected a leader who is more talented, more experienced than I am. I tried to urge their Excellencies to think of somebody who would be fit to step into the shoes of President Masire.

But President Masire is a born diplomat because when I raised this matters and I had hoped for support from some of my colleagues here, he just brushed aside and thanked me for having accepted!

I have been asked by those, some of whom are present, what my policy is going to be, but my reply was that men and women come and go but organisations remain.

SADC will remain irrespective of the change in leadership and I also would like to indicate that I suspect that I was elected not so much because of any ability they believe I have but mainly because of old age. I hope that all of you will try and be octogenarian and be vested with this honour even if you have no ability for a position of this nature!

With the support of my Presidents here and in particular President Masire, a very generous and resourceful son of the soil, I have no doubt that even the most difficult task, we will find easy to assume and to carry out. It is in this spirit that I accepted this position and it is in this spirit that I will look forward for support from my brothers here who are so gifted and who are so generous.

I thank you.

STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE MR PAKALITHA MOSISILI DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER OF THE KINGDOM OF LESOTHO
AT THE CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE
1996 SADC SUMMIT

Mr Chairman, allow me to pay my respect, as the Minister of the Crown, to His Majesty King Letsie III and by the same token to His Majesty King Mswati III, and to Your Excellencies, Heads of States and of Government, Your Excellencies, Heads of Delegations, Honourable Ministers, Honourable Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As we come to the end of the 1996 Summit of Heads of State and Governments of the Southern African Development Community, it beholds me and all of us to take stock of the day's activities. Throughout today we debated on important issues pertaining to the well being of our Organisation or still better of our Community. We discussed challenges in the medium and long term and we took some bold forward looking decisions that are intended to enhance the objectives of integration of our states and peoples. These decisions as you will have heard, include the allocation of specific sectors for coordination by member states.

They include protocols which will facilitate the implementation or achievement of our objectives of integration. As we close this Summit official business, the onus remains upon all of us, as leaders of this great Organisation of ours to ensure that we adhere to agreed implementation schedules.

We can achieve this by riding on the momentum generated by this Maseru Summit and thus expedite implementation. As His Majesty said this morning, it is not until these protocols impact practically and positively on the lives of the men, women and children of our villages and towns that SADC will begin to mean something to our people. Otherwise and until then, it remains as he said, a noble hypothesis.

Before concluding my remarks and mindful of the assignment the Executive Secretary has surreptitiously imposed on me I would like to identify with the very deserving words of congratulations to our incoming Chairman, His Excellency President Nelson Mandela, and to the Government and people of the Republic of South Africa, for the honour bestowed upon them of receiving the baton from President Sir Ketumile Masire, the Government and people of Botswana and leading this community on. It has been rightly pointed out that President Mandela is succeeding someone who has nurtured this community during its formative and indeed embryonic stages. This baby that President Sir Ketumile Masire has nurtured, I believe we all agree it is not only walking, but, thanks heaven, it is beginning to run, and run it will in the capable hands of His Excellency President Mandela.

In conclusion and on behalf of His Majesty, His Majesty's Government and the people of Lesotho, I must register with a sense of humility, our pleasure at having hosted you at this Summit. I must confess you have been relatively easy to please and equally tolerant where things were not moving as smoothly as they ought.

Conscious of and readily admitting our shortcomings, I am reminded of a story that one Ugandan colleague of mine told, he says that a hare, clever animal that it is, was one day seen passing water into the great Lake Victoria and when it was asked "what do you think you are doing urinating into this Great Lake?"; the hare replied and said "well, every little contribution must be appreciated". It is, Your Excellencies, in that spirit that we and the people of Lesotho extended our little contribution.

We do hope that even as you return to your various capitals, your stay in Maseru will have rejuvenated you, so that you are able to tackle what remains of 1996 with greater determination and a sense of mission.

Mr Chairman, as a student of history, I was taught that the reason for studying history is that, and I must be careful because I can see a Professor of History and a former Dean of mine in the audience, I was taught that we study history because, one, the present is deeply rooted in the past and secondly, that we study history because those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.

Having said that Mr Chairman, we in this country, we in this Kingdom are indeed, imbued with a sense of pride and a sense of achievement, even better a sense of belonging that the important protocols signed here in Maseru will forever be identified with our capital.

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to express on behalf of all us, our gratitude to the Secretariat for a job well done, I believe, they deserve indeed hearty congratulations.

Mr Chairman, lest I go too far, allow me these few words to say thank you very much indeed, re a leboga, Khotso Pula Nala!

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

MASERU, KINGDOM OF LESOTHO
24TH AUGUST, 1996

1. We have now come to the end of a long hard day's work. Our Summit as in the past, has been conducted in a business-like manner. We have been frank and decisive in dealing with the weighty matters presented to the 1996 SADC Summit.
2. This Summit meeting has indeed proved to be a landmark event in the annals of SADC history. We have just signed, before you, four major protocols in key areas of our cooperation, namely Energy, Trade, Combatting Illicit Drug Trafficking and Transport and Communications.
3. By signing these protocols, we have not only demonstrated our unwavering commitment to regional integration, but we have also set a daunting challenge for ourselves.
4. That is, timely ratification and effective implementation of these protocols. I have no doubt that we shall all meet that challenge with conviction and determination.
5. Your Excellency,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

One of our tasks at this meeting was to review the political situation prevailing in the region since we last met in August 1995.
6. We noted with a great deal of hope that the peace process in Angola continues to be guided by the desire and commitment of the Government and people of the Republic of Angola to national reconciliation and reconstruction.
7. It is, therefore, our sincere hope that our brothers and sisters in UNITA, whom I understand are currently meeting at their annual party congress, will agree to do the only honourable and patriotic thing under the circumstances, by formally and unreservedly accepting President Dos Santos's offer of senior posts in his Government, including the Vice Presidency to Dr Jonas Savimbi.
8. Our Summit has also taken note of the regional food security situation. Whilst the forecast for the 1995/96 cereal harvest are most promising, with a 62% increase over last season's harvest, we are nonetheless, concerned by the drought situation prevailing in the Republic of Namibia.

9. The lives of over 180 000 people who constitute the most valuable group is at stake. The Government of Namibia has infact declared a Drought Emergency.

10 I wish to call on the SADC Food Security Sector and the SADC Secretariat to move with speed in mobilising both regional and international assistance and support to Namibia.

11. Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen

Our Summit meeting also reviewed at length the SADC Programme of Community Building. We are satisfied that all the Sectors of SADC have made significant progress in the process of transforming our organisation as well as in implementing its sectoral programmes.

12. As most of us are no doubt aware, this particular Summit also marked the end of my three year term of office as Chairman of SADC.

13. The same applies to the Vice Chairman of SADC, His Majesty King Mswati II. I wish to take this opportunity to thank His Majesty King Mswati II, for his able assistance and dedicated service during the many years we have worked together for our organisation.

14 For my part, it has been a great honour to be given the opportunity to contribute in the best way I could, to our noble course of fostering ties of brotherhood and mutual partnership amongst the governments and peoples of Southern Africa.

15. It is, therefore, with humility that I hand over the mantle of leadership of our region to my dear and trusted friend, His Excellency President Mandela of the Republic of South Africa who has been elected the new Chairman of SADC. His Excellency President Chissano of the Republic of Mozambique has been elected vice chairman. I wish the best of luck to both presidents.

16. May I now invite our new chairman to make a few remarks.

I thank you

SADC SUMMIT

MASERU, LESOTHO

COMMUNIQUE

24 AUGUST 1996

1. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit met in Maseru, Lesotho, on 24 August 1996, under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Sir Ketumile Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.
2. The Summit was attended by all Heads of State or Government (or their representatives) of the SADC member States.
3. The Summit was also attended by the Secretary General of the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU), Dr. Salim A. Salim, the President of the African Development Bank (ADB), and Mr. Omar Kabbaj, the representative of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), as observers.
4. His Majesty King Letsie III of Lesotho, delivered a Statement, welcoming the Heads of State or Government and other delegates to the Summit. His Majesty commended the SADC member States for their commitment to regional cooperation, and to ensuring that regional programme will touch the lives of ordinary citizens of the region, as borne out by the number of important Protocols that SADC had concluded and signed by the Summit in Maseru. For the Government and people of Lesotho, the Summit and the signing of Protocols provided a historic landmark for the country, a place for Lesotho in the SADC Annals.
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, since August 1995.
6. The Opening Ceremony was also addressed by President Benjamin Mkapa, of Tanzania, who attend Summit for the first time as the President of Tanzania. He assured Summit of his commitment and that of his Government to SADC. In his statement, Hon. Dr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius, who also attended Summit for the first time, pledged Mauritius's commitment to work closely with other SADC member States, and welcomed the allocation of the Sector on Tourism to Mauritius.

7. Summit reviewed political developments in the region since August 1995. In particular, Summit noted the following:
- 7.1 An Extra-Ordinary Summit was convened in Gaborone, on June 28, 1996, to launch the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The Organ would become the foremost institution of SADC mandated to address issues relating to political stability, conflict prevention, management and resolution, democracy and human rights, as well as issues pertaining to peace, as outlined in the terms of reference for the Organ.
- 7.2 The political situation in the region had remained stable during the period August 1995 to August 1996.
- 7.3 Although the Angolan peace process had registered some progress as far as the cease fire was concerned, it was important to note the delays caused by UNITA that had led to great difficulties in the implementation of actions which would guarantee stability and lasting peace in Angola. There had been delays in the implementation of the fundamental aspects of the Lusaka Protocol, namely the selection and integration of the UNITA forces into the Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), the return of UNITA generals into the FAA, the removal of obstructions to the free movement of people and goods, and the restoration of the authority of the State through out national territory, as well as the conclusion of the amendments to the constitution so as to permit the creation of the offices of Vice-President.
- 7.4 In this context, the Angolan Government thanked the Summit for its continued support and appealed to the Summit to urge the UNITA leadership to conclude all outstanding issues. Angola welcomed the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security to meet in Angola soon after the Congress of UNITA or soon after the meeting between the President of Angola and the leader of UNITA.
- 7.5 The Government and the people of Mozambique continue to make significant strides in consolidating democracy, peace and stability. Institutions of democracy were being strengthened. In this regard, preparations were under way for the holding of the first local government elections. The Government was implementing concrete plans for the reconstruction and transformation of the economy, and these were already beginning to show some positive results.
- 7.6 The situation in Zambia surrounding the constitutional debate was receiving attention from the Government and people of Zambia. The international attempts to internationalise the issue had not helped matters.

The Government had put in place mechanisms to ensure that the elections later in the year are free and fair.

- 7.7 The constitutional process in Swaziland had formally been put in place following the official launching of the Constitutional Review Commission. Internal national consultations were on-going between the Commission and the citizens. The consultations were expected to result in an acceptable and sustainable dispensation for the Swazi Nation.
- 7.8 With respect to South Africa, the recent Local Government elections in Kwazulu-Natal were completed peacefully. These had brought a large measure of hope for peace and stability in that Province. It was hoped that these measures and others being put in place would go a long way towards ending violence and instability in the Province. The Government had also put in place strategies for combating crime generally throughout the country. These were already showing positive results and crime was declining.
- 7.9 The Government and the people of Lesotho continued to work together to consolidate peace and stability. The causes of political conflict were being addressed in order to pre-empt the recurrence of violence and instability in the country.
- 7.10 Summit expressed serious concern over the recent military coup in Burundi which had delayed the realisation of an early solution to the conflict. In this regard it supported the comprehensive sanctions imposed against the Buyoya regime. The sanctions were aimed at returning Burundi to legitimacy and constitutional order, as well as forcing the leadership to undertake unconditional negotiations in accordance with the decision of Arusha II Regional Summit.
- 7.11 Summit reiterated its support for the Arusha Initiative, and the Mwanza Peace Process of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere as the best option towards the achievement of lasting peace in Burundi.
8. Summit expressed satisfaction that political stability, peace, democracy and human rights continued to deepen throughout Southern Africa. Multi-party general elections were being held throughout the region. Other political reforms, especially the constitutional and electoral systems to ensure transparency and predictability of the systems, were being put in place. These measures were very necessary for the promotion of investment flows and the improvement of the overall investment climate of the region.
9. Summit was pleased that, as a result of these measures, world attention on Southern Africa, especially by international investors, had been increasing considerably.

10. Summit noted, with satisfaction, the following progress in the implementation of the Community Building Programme:

10.1 All member States signed the following four Protocols, except Angola which did not sign the Protocols on Trade and Transport, Communications and Meteorology, in order to allow for internal processes to be completed:

a) **Combating Illicit Drug Trafficking**

The Protocol provides a policy framework that allows the SADC region to cooperate in ensuring that the region does not become a producer, consumer, exporter and distributor of illicit drugs, and a conduit for illicit drugs destined for international markets. To achieve this the protocol provides for cooperation among law enforcement agencies and the judiciary systems of the region.

b) **Energy**

The Protocol provides for the harmonisation and integration of national and regional energy policies, strategies and programmes on matters of common interest, based on equity, balance and mutual benefit. The Protocol provides for cooperation in the development of energy pooling to ensure security and reliability of supply and reduction of costs.

Provision is made for cooperation in the development and utilisation of energy in the sub-sectors of wood fuel, petroleum, natural gas, electricity, coal, new and renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and other cross-cutting themes of interest to the region.

c) **Transport, Communications and Meteorology**

The Protocol provides for the establishment and integration of transport, communications and meteorology systems which would ensure the development of efficient, cost effective and fully integrated infrastructure and operations which best meet the needs of customers, and promote economic and social development while being environmentally and economically sound and sustainable.

The Protocol also provides for the engagement of all stakeholders in the development, utilisation and maintenance of strategic infrastructure within an environment promotive of efficiency.

d) **Trade**

The SADC Trade Protocol provides for the further liberalisation of intra-regional trade in goods and services on the basis of fair, equitable and mutually beneficial trade arrangements, with a view to the eventual establishment of a Free Trade Area.

The Trade Protocol provides for the phased reduction and eventual elimination of import duties and other charges of equivalent effect on goods originating in member States. Non-tariff barriers are also expected to be eliminated completely over time.

The ultimate objective of the Trade Protocol is to create an integrated regional market in order to boost economic development, diversification and the industrialisation of the region through the realisation of enhanced economies of scale.

- 10.2 With respect to the issue of illicit drug trafficking, Summit expressed alarm at the growing menace posed by drug trafficking and called for stiff sentences to be imposed on traffickers and for strong measures to control this scourge. In this regard Summit welcomed the conclusion of a regional protocol that will assist the region in eliminating the scourge of drugs, and the use of the region as a conduit for drugs destined to the rest of the world.
- 10.3 Summit committed itself to speed up the ratification process of the Protocols in order to enable these instruments to come into force as the basis for cooperation in the region.
- 10.4 Summit was pleased that work was under way to finalise the protocols on:
- **Free Movement of SADC Persons**, which would provide a framework enabling SADC citizens to identify with each other as belonging to one region, and enable citizens to seek to cooperate across national boundaries.
 - **Human Resources Development**, which would provide a framework for joint effort by the region in addressing issues pertaining to training, joint utilisation of skills and training infrastructure, employment creation and problems of productivity.
 - **Mining**, which would provide a framework for the full involvement of stakeholders in the tapping of the region's mineral wealth for the advancement of the economies of SADC member States.

- **Tourism**, which would provide for a policy framework that will guide the sustainable development of the region's Tourism Industry.

11. Summit noted with appreciation the direct involvement of civil society and the non-state sector such as NGOs, researchers, academics and the private sector in the work of SADC, and that many were already attending technical workshops, seminars and meetings of the Organisation. In this respect, Summit accepted the Southern Africa Economic Summit as providing a forum for policy dialogue between the private sector and political leadership of the region.
12. Summit observed with satisfaction the following developments with regard to each member State's economic performance and other developments in the SADC region:
 - 12.1 Forecasts indicated an above average cereal harvest of 26.36 million tonnes for 1995/96 crop season, a 62% increase over the 1994/95 harvest of 16.27 million tonnes. Maize output was currently forecast at 20.24 million tonnes, an increase of 80% over 1994/95 of 11.27 million tonnes which was 15% higher than the SADC average of 17.50 million tonnes.
 - 12.2 Total domestic maize availability (forecast opening stocks plus production) was projected at 20.79 million tonnes as against projected requirements of 17.74 million tonnes including projected Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) stocks of 1.56 million tonnes, giving a surplus of 1.59 million tonnes. Substantial maize output were forecast for all SADC member States with South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana anticipating 100% increases.
13. Summit noted with concern that, while the rest of the region was expecting good harvest, Namibia had to declare yet another year of drought. Summit directed the relevant Sectors of SADC to work closely with the Government of Namibia in identifying the country's needs and how these could be addressed.
14. Summit expressed satisfaction that the region's 1995 GDP rose by 3.5 per cent, as compared to 2.7 per cent in 1994, and expressed concern that the growth rate was not high enough to become a basis for addressing the region's growing army of the unemployed.
15. Summit expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the implementation of the SADC Programme of Action.
16. Summit approved the Sanctions to be applied to member States in arrears on their financial contributions to SADC Institutions which would become effective as of 30 September, 1996.

17. Summit noted that the Joint SADC/COMESA Ministerial Committee met in Harare, from 31 July to 1 August, 1996 to discuss and agree on the agenda and programme for the Joint SADC/COMESA Summit. Summit deferred the holding of the SADC/COMESA Joint Summit, to allow the Joint Ministerial Committee to complete its work. The Joint Summit would only be held when the Joint Ministerial Committee had completed its work.
18. Summit was briefed by the Chairman of SADC on the launching of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security which took place in Gaborone, in June, 1996, at an Extra-Ordinary Meeting of Summit. Summit agreed that the first meeting of the Organ should take place in Angola, to lend support to the peace process in that country.
19. Summit noted the preparations for the CITES Conference (COP 10), to be held in Zimbabwe in June, 1997, and urged all member States to assist Zimbabwe in ensuring that the Conference became successful, especially in addressing the region's concerns on the conservation and sustainable utilisation of its wildlife resources. In particular, Summit reiterated its position on the down-listing of elephants, and directed the relevant SADC Institutions to ensure that the Conference should endorse SADC's position in order to allow the region to utilise wildlife products arising from culling of elephants, as part of the region's wildlife resources management. Malawi, as Sector Coordinator would convene a SADC Ministerial meeting to develop a regional position, for the CITES Conference, in Harare.
20. Summit urged member States to attend the World Solar Summit, to be held in Zimbabwe, in September, 1996.
21. The term of office for the current Chairman (Botswana) and Vice Chairman (Swaziland) came to an end in August, 1996. Summit elected His Excellency, President Nelson Mandela of South Africa as the new Chairman and His Excellency President Chissano of Mozambique, as Vice Chairman of SADC, for the next three years, starting on 1 September, 1996.
22. The next venue of the of the Summit would be announced later after consultations.
23. The Chairman and President of the Republic of Botswana, His Excellency Sir Ketumile Masire delivered a closing statement. President Masire thanked the Summit for the support he had received during his Term of Office. He urged the Summit to support the in-coming Chairman and Vice-Chairman.
24. A Vote of thanks was proposed by President Frederick Chiluba, of Zambia.

- 25 President Mandela of South Africa, the in-coming Chairman, delivered a statement in which he thanked the out-going Chairman for having managed the affairs of SADC with commendable commitment and dedication, and for having set standards that future Chairmen should emulate. He thanked the Summit for the confidence it had shown in his country by electing him Chairman.
26. Summit thanked His Majesty, King Letsie III, The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Ntsu Mokhehle, the government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for the excellent arrangements made and facilities provided for the meetings. The Summit also expressed profound appreciation for the cordial and brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to Heads of State or Government and their delegations.

SADC Secretariat
August 1996