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1. General Information: Republic of South Africa¹

State and Politics	
Form of government	(Federal) republic
Governance	Parliamentary democracy with a strong executive authority and federal elements
Capital	Pretoria (executive power), Cape Town (legislative power), Bloemfontein (judicial power)
Official Language	11 official languages: isiZulu (22,7%), isiXhosa (16%), Afrikaans (13,5%), English (9,6%), Sepedi (9,1%), Setswana (8%), Sesotho (7,6%), Xitsonga (4,5%), siSwati (2,5%), tshiVenda (2,4%), Southern-Ndebele (2,1%), other languages (0,5%)
National holiday	Freedom Day on 27th of April in 1994 (Day of the first free and democratic elections)
9 provinces	Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West-Province, Western Cape
278 communities	8 metropolitans, 44 districts, 226 local municipalities
President	Jacob G. Zuma (Party: African National Congress ANC) since 2009
Vice-President	Kgalema Motlanthe (ANC, interim president from 2008 to 2009)
Ruling party	ANC (African National Congress)
External reference document	National Development Plan (2011): Vision for 2030
Parliament	Cape Town: National Assembly (400 seats) and National Council of Provinces (90 seats)
Oppositional parties	DA, COPE, UDM, ACDP, IFP, ID, FF+, ACDP (more information on page 7)
Geography	
Area:	1.219.090 km ² (Germany: 357.127 km ²)
Neighbouring States: climate	Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, Lesotho usually semi-arid (dry); it varies from Subtropical to Mediterranean at the coast
Society [census 2011]	
Population	51.8 Mio. (Germany: 81.8 Mio.)
Density of population	41.47 inhabitants per km ² (Germany: 229 inhabitants per km ²)
Birth rate	2,4 children per woman (Germany: 1,4 children per woman)
Population growth	+1.2% (Germany: +0.1%)
Life expectation	53 years (Germany: 80,7 years)
Demographic groups	Black African 79,2%, Coloured 8,9%, Indian/Asian 2,5%, White 8,9%, others 0,5%
Religion	Christians 79,7% (Protestants 36,6%, Catholics 7,1%, other Christians 36%), Muslims 1,5%, Hindus 1,4%, traditional African religion 0,3%, Jews 0,2%, others 1,8%, unknown 15,1%
Internet access	21,0 % (Germany: 83,0%)
Mobile phones	1,26 per person (Germany: 1,32 per person)
Economy	
Gross domestic product	578.64 billion US\$ (2012)
Economy growth	2,5% (2012) (Germany 0,7%)
annual GDP per person	US\$ 7.257 (2012) (Germany US\$ 39.028)
Business sectors	Agriculture (2,4%), Industry (30,6%), Service industry (67,0%)
Main economic branches	mining, chemical industry, automobile industry, textile industry, food industry
Unemployment rate	25,2% (June 2013) (Germany: 5,4% in April 2013) [according to ILO]
Currency	South African Rand (ZAR)
Exchange rate	100 ZAR = 6,7135 EUR; 100 EUR = 1.895,170 ZAR ² (17 th of February 2014)
Trade associations	South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SACCI), Business Unity South Africa (BUSA), National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NAFCOC)
Trade union federations	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), Federation of Unions of South Africa (FEDUSA), Confederation of South African Workers Unions (CONSAWU)
Biggest trading partners	China, USA, Germany
Foreign affairs	
Secretary of State	Maithe Nkoana-Mashabane (ANC)
Reference document	White Paper on Building a Better World: The Diplomacy of Ubuntu (2011)
Memberships	United Nations, BRICS, NEPAD, APRM, NAM, AU, SADC, Commonwealth, WTO, UNCTAD, ICAO, IDA, IFC, IWF, ILO, IMO,ITU, UPU, WMO, WHO, IPU, IBRD, FAO
Military expenditures	1,1% of GDP (USD 4.470 Mio.); Germany: 1,4% GDP (USD 45.785 Mio.)

¹ Sources: [StatsOnline](#); [Regierung der Republik Südafrika](#); [aktueller Zensus 2011](#); [UNDP](#); [ILO](#); [OECD](#); [Weltbank](#); [SIPRI](#), [African Economic Outlook](#)

² The current exchange rate can be found on the following page: <http://www.x-rates.com>

2. Most important events in the South African history³

3.5 Mio. years ago	Bone findings in the Sterkfontain Caves (1947: „Mrs. Ples“; 1997: „Little Foot“) and Taung (1924: „Kind von Taung“) prove the existence of the Hominid Species (early form of the human).
100.000 years ago	This age dates the oldest findings of the Homo Sapiens in Pinnacle Point at Mossel Bay.
50.000 years ago	Evidence of the Khoisan (San und Khoikhoi) in Fish Hoek and at the Cheo Caves.
1000 A.D.	Bantu people (e.g. Sotho, Tswana, Zulu) immigrated to the area of today's South Africa.
1030 – 1290	Mining and the development of the trading centre Mapungubwe, close to today's mining town Musina.
1488 (April)	While shipping the southern tip Africa's the Portuguese Bartolomeu Diaz discovered the "Cape of Storms", which was later renamed "Cape of Good Hope".
6 th of June 1652	Cape Town was founded as resupply camp of the Dutch East India Company (VOC), which became a part of it's trade route to India.
1806	The Cape Colony became Crown Colony after defeating the Dutch in Bloubergstrand, Bore republic Orange Free State and the Republic of South Africa were founded.
1836 – 1841	Approximately 6.000 Boers (Vortrekker) migrated to the North.
16 th Dec. 1838	The Battle of Blood River was concluded by a victory of the Boers against the Zulu.
1869	Diamonds were discovered in Kimberley (Northern Cape).
1880 – 1881	"First Boer War" prevented Great Britain's effort to expand more.
1886	Gold was discovered at Witwatersrand, which led to the foundation of Johannesburg.
1889 – 1902	"Second Boer War"(known as South African War) against the British led to the capitulation of the Orange Free State and Transvaals (1902). Integration of the Boer Republic in the Empire.
1910	Union of South Africa was founded as British dominion.
1912	The South African Native National Congress was founded, which renamed itself African National Congress (ANC) in the 1920s.
1913	Natives Land Act: act of the South African parliament with the aim, to regulate the acquisition of land by "natives".
1914	The National Party (NP) was founded, which introduced and implemented the System of Apartheid after the electoral victory in 1948.
1952 and 1953	Defiance Campaign of the ANC against the System of Apartheid.
26 th of June 1955	Passage of the „Freedom Charter“ in Kliptown, close to Johannesburg.
21 st of March 1960	During the Sharpeville massacre 69 demonstrators got killed by shooting, afterwards the ANC and the radical Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) got prohibited.
31 st of May 1961	The Republic of South Africa was founded (RSA) after resignation of the Commonwealth of Nations (March), which was claimed by the Asian and African member states.
12 th of June 1964	Nelson Mandela and other ANC-leader got arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of sabotage (Rivonia Trial).
1976	Start of the Soweto uprising, after approximately 15.000 students demonstrated against substandard education (Bantu Education Act 1953) and Afrikaans as language of education; more than 575 people died; since 1994 the „Youth Day“ has been a national holiday (the 16 th of June).
1986	Increasing isolation of the apartheid regime due to the imposition of sanctions by the USA and the EG.
5 th of July 1989	The president Pieter Willem Botha met the arrested Nelson Mandela.
2 nd of Feb. 1990	The prohibition of the ANC, the Pan African Congress (PAC) and the communistic SACP was lifted.
20 th of Dec. 1991	The multi-party negotiations CODESA were convoked (Convention for a Democratic SA).
18 th of Nov. 1993	An interim government was set up by CODESA for a peaceful passage to democracy.
26 th -29 th of April 1994	First democratic elections (National holiday „Freedom Day“ on the 27 th of April); Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as the South African State President at a ceremony in Pretoria on 10 th of May.
5 th of Dec. 1995	The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was founded.
8 th of May 1996	South Africa's new constitution was approved and implemented on the 7 th of February 1997.
Oct. 1998	Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
2 nd of June 1999	Thabo Mbeki (ANC) became the second State President after the second national elections in South Africa.
July 2001	37 African States passed the New African Partnership for Development (NEPAD).
9 th of July 2002	The African Union (AU) was founded in Durban as a successor organization of the OAU.
14 th of April 2004	The ANC was re-elected in the third national elections and Mbeki maintained his position as State president.
Dec. 2007	Jacob Zuma was elected as ANC-president.
25 th of Sept. 2008	After the resignation of Mbekis Kgalema Motlanthe became interim president of South Africa. Electricity Crisis (January) and xenophobic assaults in several townships (May).
22 nd of April 2009	Victory of the ANC in the national elections; Jacob Zuma became the new State President
2010	World football championship took place in nine South African cities.
2014	National elections will be held on the 7 th of May.

³ Compare Hagemann, Albrecht, Kleine Geschichte Südafrika, Verlag C.H. Beck, München 2007; Pabst, Martin, Südafrika, Beck'sche Länderreihe, 2. Auflage, Verlag C.H. Beck, München 2008, S. 198.

3. The political System of South Africa

3.1 Executive power



The Republic of South Africa consists of a State president, who serves both as head of state and as head of government, a Vice-president and several ministers, which business divisions cover at least one department. The president is elected by the parliament and can be re-elected only once. All members of the cabinet are appointed by the state president and are member of the parliament as well. The government is located in the Union Buildings (Photo) in Pretoria.

State president and head of government	Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma (African National Congress, ANC) was elected as president on the 9 th of May in 2009. He is the successor of the interim president Kgalema Motlanthe.
Vice-president	Kgalema Motlanthe (ANC)
<i>Business division (portfolio):</i>	<i>Name of ministers:</i>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Tina Joemat-Peterson
Arts and Culture	Paul Mashatile
Basic Education	Angie Motshekga
Communications	Yunus Carrim
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	Lechesa Tsenoli
Correctional Services	S'bu Ndebele
Defence and Military Veterans	Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula
Economic Development	Ebrahim Patel
Energy	Ben Martins
Finance	Pravin Gordhan
Health	Aaron Motsoaledi
Higher Education and Training	Blade Nzimande
Home Affairs	Naledi Pandor
Human Settlements	Connie September
International Relations and Cooperation	Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Justice and Constitutional Development	Jeff Radebe
Labour	Mildred Oliphant
Mineral Resources	Susan Shabangu
Police	Nathi Mthethwa
Public Enterprises	Malusi Gigaba
Public Service and Administration	Lindiwe Sisulu
Public Works	Thembelani Nxesi
Rural Development and Land Reform	Gugile Nkwinti
Science and Technology	Derek Hanekom
Social Development	Bathabile Dlamini
Sport and Recreation	Fikile Mbalula
State Security	Siyabonga Cwele
Minister in The Presidency National Planning Commission	Trevor Manuel
Minister in The Presidency Performance Monitoring and Evaluation & Administration in the Presidency	Collins Chabane
Tourism	Marthinus van Schalkwyk
Trade and Industry	Rob Davies
Transport	Dipuo Peters
Water and Environmental Affairs	Edna Molewa
Women, Children and People with Disabilities	Lulu Xingwana

The federal elements of the presidential democracy are the nine provinces, which arose out of the four provinces and six autonomic homelands after the end of the apartheid. In each case, a premier serves as the head of government of one of the nine provinces. Eight of nine provinces are ruled by the African National Congress. In the province Western Cape the Democratic Alliance superseded the ANC as head of government in 2009.

<i>province</i>	<i>premier</i>
Northern Cape	Sylvia Lucas (ANC)
Eastern Cape	Noxolo Kiviet (ANC)
Free State	Ace Magashule (ANC)
Limpopo	Stan Mathabatha (ANC)
Mpumalanga:	David Mabuza (ANC)
KwaZulu-Natal	Zweli Mkhize (ANC)
North West	Thandi Modise (ANC)
Gauteng	Nomvula Mokonyane (ANC)
Western Cape	Helen Zille (DA)

3.2 Legislative power⁴

The South African two-chamber system consists of the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). In accordance to the political relative strength every province appoints ten members for the 90 seats in the National Council of Provinces. All 400 delegates of the National Assembly are elected every five years according to the proportional representation and with the aid of regional and national lists of the parties. The head of the party or the coalition of parties, which received most of the votes in the parliament, will be appointed as State president. The parliament is located in Cape Town.



National Assembly



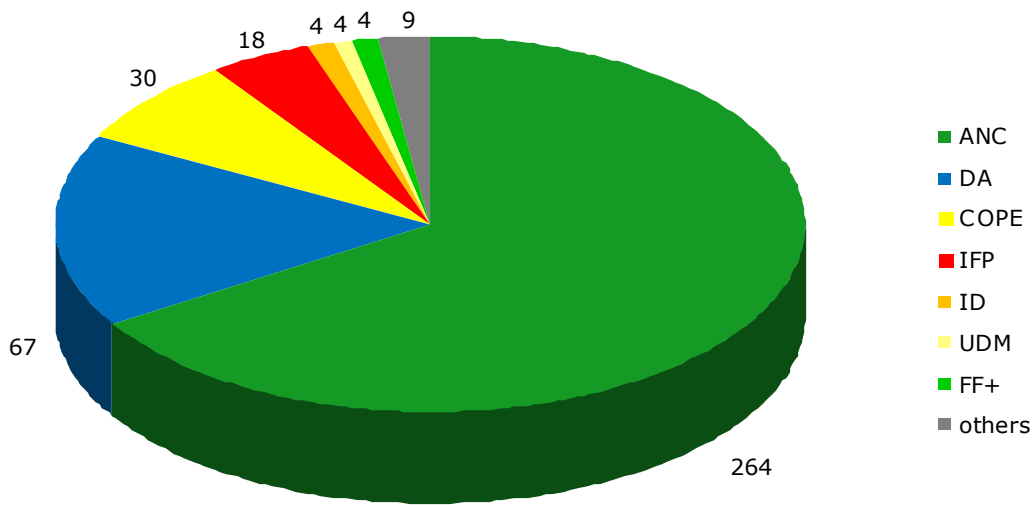
National Council of Provinces

Results of the national elections from 1999 to 2009

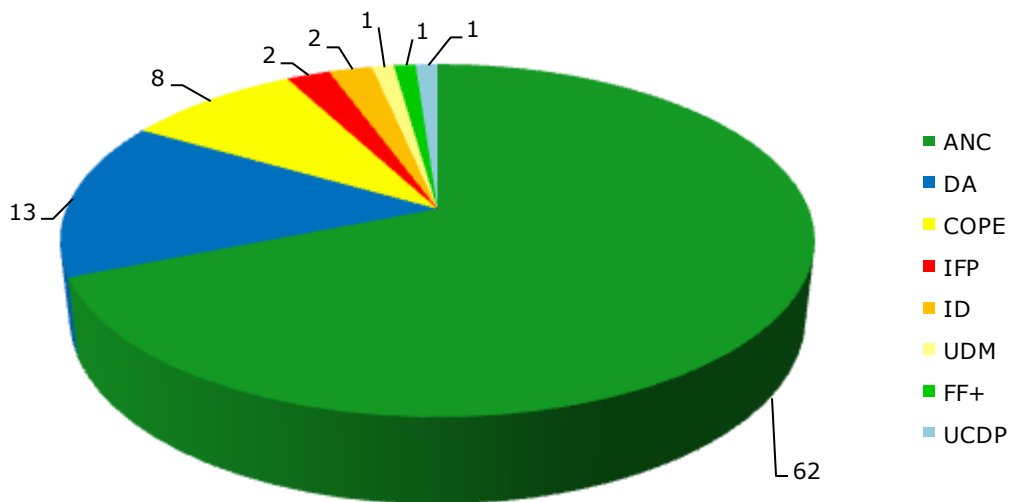
<i>Party</i>	2009		2004		1999	
	<i>Percentage of votes</i>	<i>Seats</i>	<i>Percentage of votes</i>	<i>Seats</i>	<i>Percentage of votes</i>	<i>Seats</i>
African National Congress (ANC)	65,9	264	69,9	279	66,35	266
Democratic Alliance (DA)	16,66	67	12,37	50	(DP) 9,58	38
Congress of the People (COPE)	7,42	30	-	-	-	-
Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	4,55	18	6,97	28	8,58	34
Independent Democrats (ID)	0,92	4	1,73	7	-	-
United Democratic Movement (UDM)	0,85	4	2,28	9	3,42	14
Freedom Front Plus (FF+)	0,83	4	0,89	4	0,8	3
(New) National Party (NNP)	-	-	-	-	6,87	28
African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	0,81	3	1,6	7	1,43	6
United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	0,37	2	0,75	3	0,78	3
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)	0,27	1	0,73	3	0,7	3
Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)	0,22	1	0,25	1	0,17	1
Minority Front (MF)	0,25	1	0,35	2	0,3	1
African People's Convention	0,2	1	-	-	-	-

⁴ Pictures and graphics were taken by our self (compare with the webpage of the South African parliament: www.parliament.gov.za)

Allocation of the 400 seats in the National Assembly since the last elections on the 22nd of April in 2009:



Allocation of seats in the National Council of Provinces since the last elections on the 22nd of April in 2009



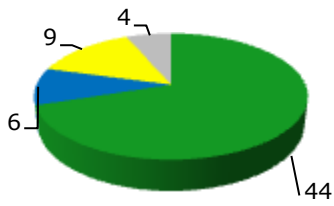
Provincial Legislatures

Along with the elections to the national parliament, the people’s representatives in the nine provinces are elected. While the ANC rules eight of nine provinces, the Democratic Alliance superseded the ANC in the province Western Cape. In all other provinces the Democratic Alliance (DA) serves together with the Congress of the People (COPE) as opposition. In the home province KwaZulu-Natal the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) is another oppositional party, which couldn’t meet its own expectations in the last elections and had to deal with a loss of votes⁵.

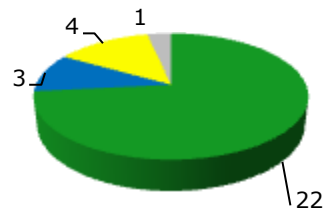
⁵ To get more information about the last elections: compare Böhler, Werner u. Weber, Julia, Südafrika nach den Wahlen, in: KAS-Auslandsinformationen , 11. Mai 2009, S. 7-48.

The parliaments of the nine provinces are comprised as followed:

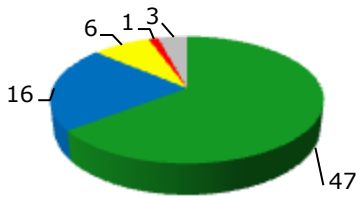
Eastern Cape



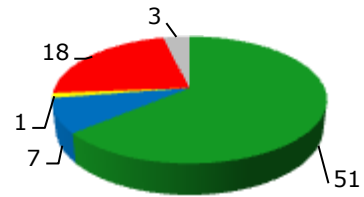
Free State



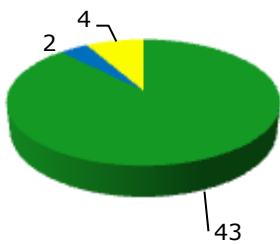
Gauteng



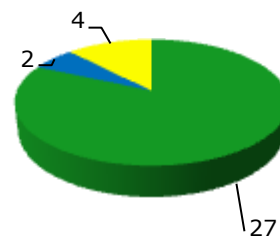
KwaZulu-Natal



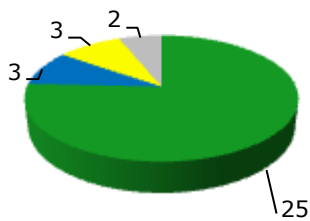
Limpopo



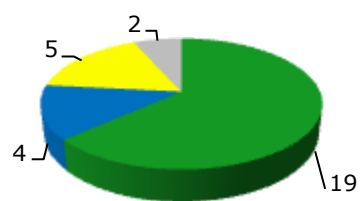
Mpumalanga



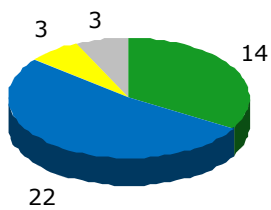
North West




Northern Cape



Western Cape







Political parties of the National assembly⁶

	Party	Party leader	Foundation	Political orientation ⁷	Youth organization
	African National Congress (ANC)	Jacob Zuma	1912 (African Native National Congress)	Centre-left to left, partly nationalistic tendencies	African National Congress Youth League
	Democratic Alliance (DA)	Helen Zille	2000 (Federation of the Democratic Party, New National Party and Federal Alliance)	In the broadest sense political centre; especially liberal positions in term of fiscal policy	Democratic Alliance Youth
	Congress of the People (COPE)	Mosiuoa Lekota	Was founded in 2008 by former member of the ANC	Social democratic to left-liberal	Congress of the People Youth Movement
	Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)	Mangosuthu Buthelezi	1975 (Inkatha National Cultural Liberation Movement (INCLM))	Liberal-conservative, anti-communistic	IFP Youth Brigade
	Independent Democrats (ID) ⁸	Patricia de Lille	2003 (founded by the former PAC member Patricia de Lille)	Liberal to social-democratic	Young Independent Democrats
	United Democratic Movement (UDM)	Bantu Holomisa	1997 (Roelf Meyer (NP), B. Holomisa (ANC) and Tom Taylor (ANC))	Centre-left, social-democratic	United Democratic Movement Youth Vanguard
	Freedom Front Plus (FF+)	Pieter Mulder	1994 FF; 2004 Federation with Conservative Party and Afrikaner Eenheids Beweging	Conservative, "boer"-nationalistic	FF+ Youth
	African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP)	Kenneth Meshoe	1993	conservative, Christian Democratic	ACDP Youth Foundation
	United Christian Democratic Party (UCDP)	Isaac Sipho Mfundisi	1997	Christian Democratic	UCDP Youth League
	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)	Letlapa Mphahlele	1959 (separated from ANC)	Panafrican, socialistic	Pan Africanist Youth Congress of Azania

⁶ More information about which implications the party system, which is dominated by the ANC, has on the political, social and economic development: de Jager, Nicola, South Africa: A democracy in the balance, in: ders. u. du Toit, Pierre, Friend or Foe? Dominant Party Systems in Southern Africa: Insights from the Developing World, New York und Tokio 2012, S. 149-170.

⁷ The political orientation is only estimated.

⁸ In 2010 the ID announced a foundation with the DA. In the elections 2014 they will candidate together (DA).

	Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO)	Jacob Dikobo	1978 (arose from the Black Consciousness Movement (BCM))	Black Consciousness Movement (BCM); socialistic	Azanian Youth Wing
	Minority Front (MF)	Shameen Thakur Rajbansi	1993	Interests of the ethical minorities (especially tribes with origin in India)	Minority Youth Front League
	African People's Convention	Themba Godi	2007 (separated from PAC)	African, Panafrican, socialistic	APC Youth Wing
New parties:					
	AgangSA	Mamphela Ramphele	2013	Fighting corruption, ANC-critical	
	Economic Freedom Fighters	Julius Malema	2013 (Malema was the president of the ANC Youth League until he got expelled from the ANC in 2012)	Radical left-wing, anti-capitalistic, nationalistic	

3.3 Judicial Power

The South African system of justice is based on Roman-Dutch law, English Common Law as well as traditional legal structures (African Customary Law) and is therefore hybrid.

The South African court system is organized hierarchically and consists of Superior Courts (Constitutional Court, Supreme Court of Appeal, High Courts), Lower Courts, Specialist Courts and Military Courts.



In 1995 today's Constitutional Court sat the first time at the Constitution Hill (picture) in Johannesburg after the new constitution came into force. The Court has final authority in constitutional questions and consists of eleven judges with tenure of 12 to 15 years. Since 2011 the judge Mogoeng Mogoeng has been the chairman of the Constitutional Court.

The Supreme Court of Appeal is located in Bloemfontain and the highest appeal court except in constitutional matters. It negotiates appeal proceedings of the Specialist Courts (labour law, land questions, right to vote, law of taxation) as well as appeal proceedings to the High Courts in criminal and civil law matters. Chairman of the Supreme Court of Appeal has been Lex Mpati since 2008.

The High Courts are in charge of the case law at the provincial level as well as appeal to the Lower Courts in civil and criminal matters. The system of the Lower Courts consists of Magistrates' Court at the regional and district level as well as the traditional Chief's and Headman's Courts together with the Small Claims Courts.

4. Economy

SWOT Analysis⁹

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively big African Market with 50 million consumers (especially since 1994) • Relatively good infrastructure (roads, telecommunication) • Possibility to enter a market of the neighbouring countries due to good connections in other countries in sub-Saharan Africa (200 Mio. inhabitants) • Relatively stable political conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of high-skilled workers • Problems with the electricity supply, especially for industries, which consume much energy • High criminality • Partly inflated bureaucracy
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High investment needs in the fields of energy, water, transport and telecommunication • Dependence on imports for highly developed products • Increasing middle class with rising consumer needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recurring debates (especially within the ruling party ANC) about the nationalization of specific branches of industry (e.g. mining) • Increasing prices for energy • Social inequality • Unproportional pay demands and pay increases (violent strikes)

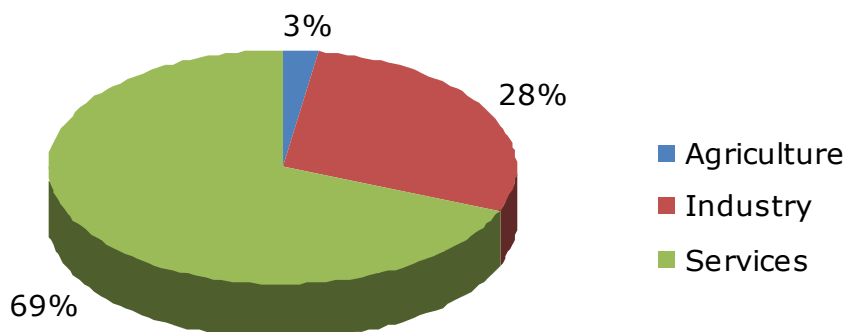
Macroeconomic indicators (per cent) ([African Economic Outlook](#))

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Real GDP growth	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.5
Real GDP per capita growth	2.8	2	2.3	3.1
CPI inflation	5	5.6	5.7	5.5
Budget balance % GDP	-4.2	-4.7	-4.5	-4
Current account % GDP	-3.4	-5.9	-5.6	-5.3

Figures for 2012 are estimates; for 2013 and later are projections.

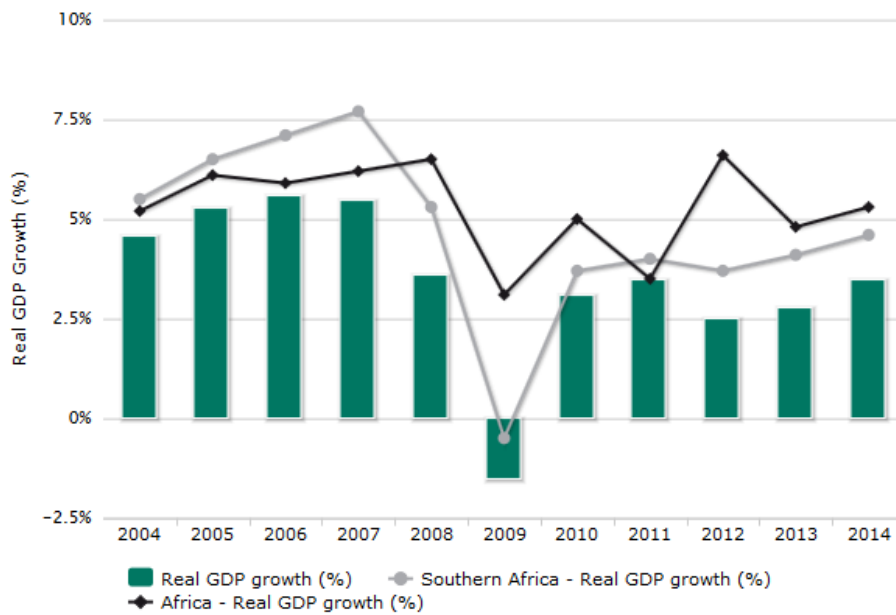
StatLink  <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932808728>

Allocation of the GDP according to the business sector in 2012 ([World Bank](#))



⁹ More information: Stumpf, Heike, South Africa, in: Deutsche Industrie- und Handelskammer für das südliche Afrika (Hrsg.), Annual Report 2012, Johannesburg 2012, S. 63.

Economic Growth ([African Economic Outlook](#))



Figures for 2012 are estimates; for 2013 and later are projections.

StatLink <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/888932805745>

Public Finance 2013 (per cent of the GDP) ([African Economic Outlook](#))

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total revenue and grants	27.2	27.5	27.9	28.1	28	27.8
Tax revenue	26.8	27	27.3	27.5	27.4	27.2
Oil revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total expenditure and net lending (a)	33.5	31.6	32.2	32.8	32.6	31.9
Current expenditure	31	29	29.9	30.5	30.1	29.4
Excluding interest	28.6	26.6	28.3	28.2	27.9	27.5
Wages and salaries	10.2	11.2	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.7
Interest	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.3	2.2	1.9
Primary balance	-4	-1.7	-2.7	-2.4	-2.3	-2.1
Overall balance	-6.3	-4.1	-4.2	-4.7	-4.5	-4

Figures for 2012 are estimates; for 2013 and later are projections.

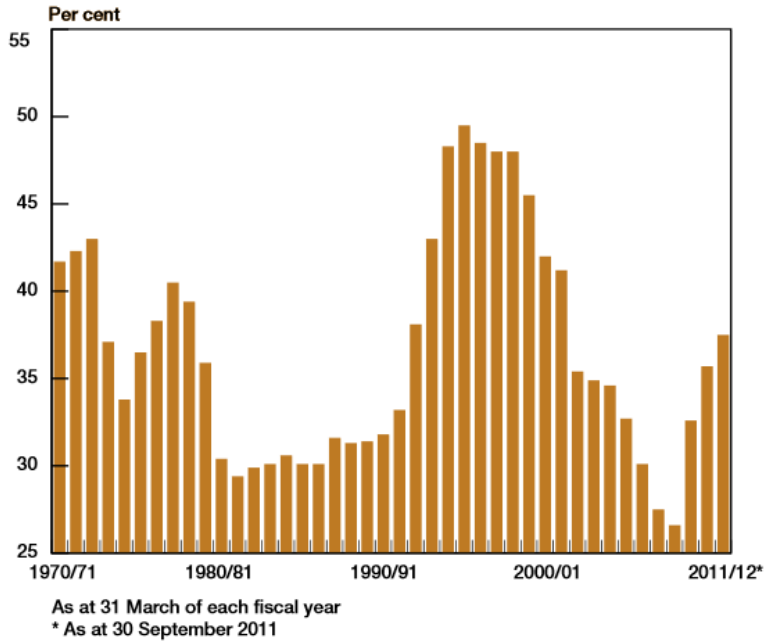
Important trade partners ([The Economist Intelligence Unit](#))

exports (2012)	%	imports (2012)	%
China	15,1	China	14,7
USA	9,1	Deutschland	11,5
Japan	7,9	USA	8,0

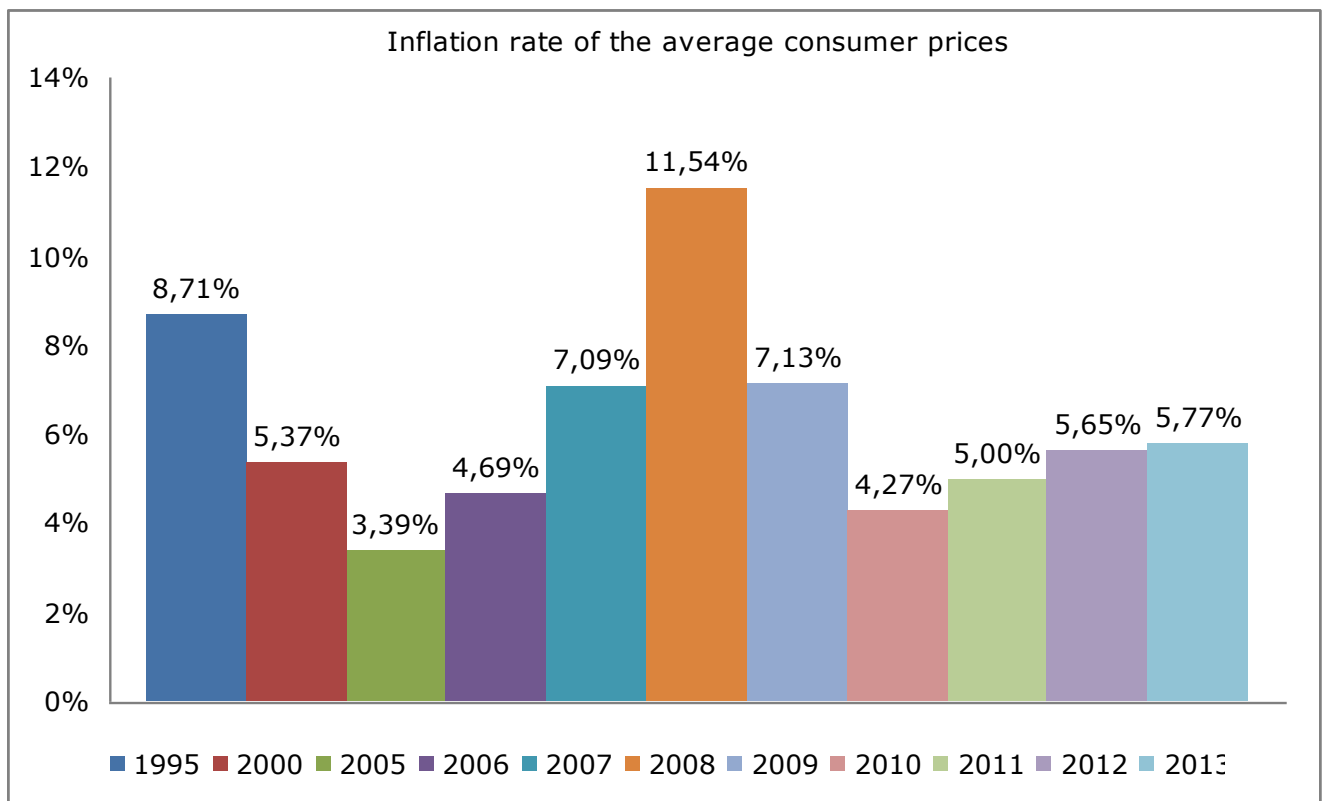
Important trade goods (The Economist Intelligence Unit)

exports (2010)	%	imports (2010)	%
platinum	11,4	mineral oil	13,9
gold	10,4	automotive parts	6,5
coal	6,7	motor vehicles	5,1
automobile industry	5,2	petroleum	4,2

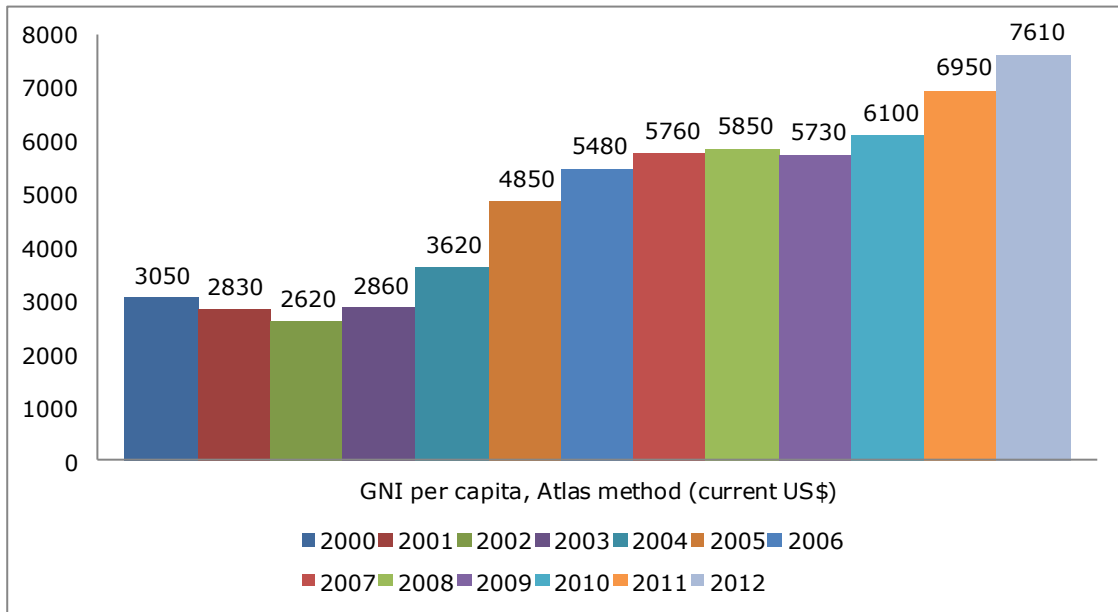
Government debt (per cent of the GDP) (South African Reserve Bank)



Development of the inflation rate between 1995 and 2013 (World Economic Outlook 2013)

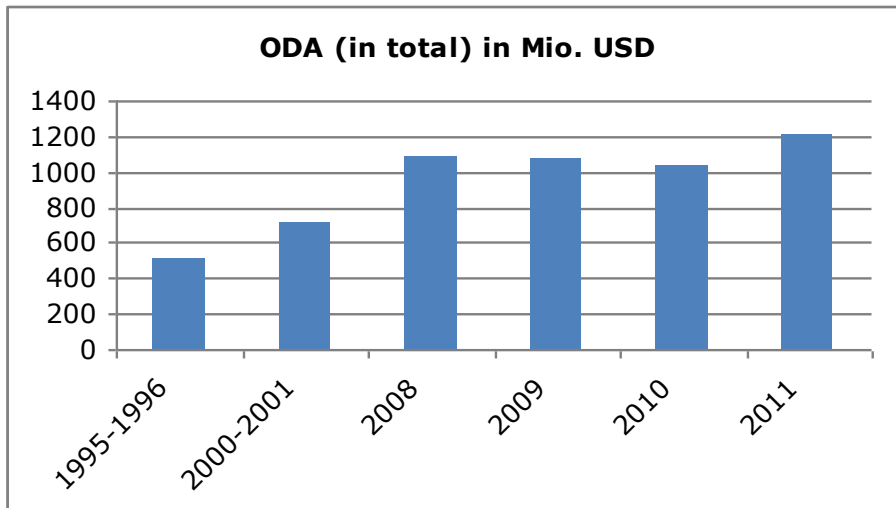


GDP per person between 2000 and 2012 ([Worldbank](#))



5. Society and development status

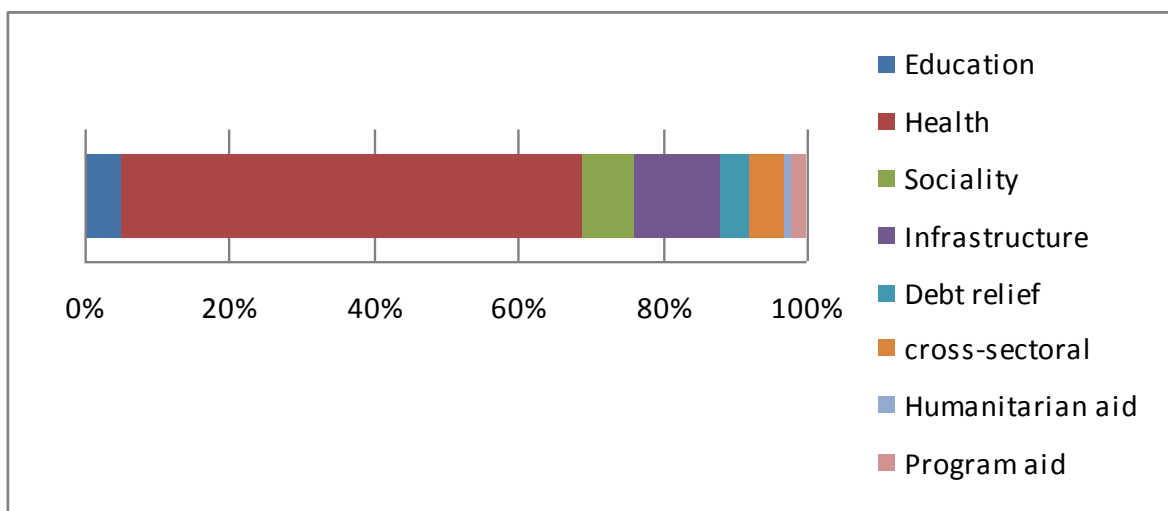
South Africa as receiver of official development assistance ([OECD](#))



The most important donors of official development assistance 2010-2011 ([OECD](#))

Country	Mio. USD
1. USA	547
2. EU	176
3. France	136
4. Germany	101
5. Great Britain	60
6. The Netherlands	34
7. Global Fund	32

8. Norway	31
9. Denmark	16
10. Belgium	16



The development status in comparison

Category	Human development	Corruption	Transformation	Stability	Civil rights	Governance	Distribution of wealth
Index	Human Development Index ¹⁰	Corruption Perceptions Index ¹¹	Bertelsmann Index ¹²	Failed States Index ¹³	Freedom in the World ¹⁴	Index of African Governance ¹⁵	Gini coefficient ¹⁶
South Africa	Rank: 121 out of 187	Rank: 69 out of 176	Rank: 26 out of 128	Rank: 113 out of 171	Free	Rank: 5 out of 52	63,1 of 100
<i>Comparison of Neighbouring countries:</i>							
Namibia	128	58	32	108	Free	6	63,9
Botswana	119	30	19	121	Free	3	-
Zimbabwe	172	163	115	10	Not free	47	-
Mozambique	185	123	72	59	Partly free	21	45,7
Swaziland	141	88	-	49	Not free	26	51,5
Lesotho	158	64	78	71	free	9	52,5
<i>Comparison of BRICS:</i>							
Brazil	85	69	18	126	Free	-	54,4
India	136	94	24	79	Free	-	33,4
China	101	80	84	66	Not free	-	42,5
Russia	55	133	60	80	Not free	-	40,1
<i>Comparison of Germany, France and USA:</i>							
Germany	5	13	-	165	Free	-	28,3
France	20	22	-	161	Free	-	-
USA	3	19	-	159	Free	-	40,8

¹⁰ compare UNDP, 2013 Human Development Report, New York 2013, S. 143ff. [<http://www.undp.org>]

¹¹ Compare Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Index 2012, Berlin 2012, S. 3. [<http://www.transparency.org>]

¹² Compare Bertelsmann Stiftung, Transformationsindex BTI 2012 (Status Index), Gütersloh 2013. [<http://www.bti-project.de/index/status-index>]

¹³ Compare Fund for Peace, The 9th Failed States Index, Washington D.C. [<http://ffp.statesindex.org/rankings>]

¹⁴ Compare Freedom House, Freedom in the World 2013, Washington D.C. [<http://www.freedomhouse.org>]

¹⁵ Compare Mo Ibrahim Foundation, The Ibrahim Index of African Governance, London 2012.

[<http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/>]

¹⁶ Compare UNDP, 2013 Human Development Report, New York 2013, S.152ff. [<http://www.undp.org>]

Remarks:

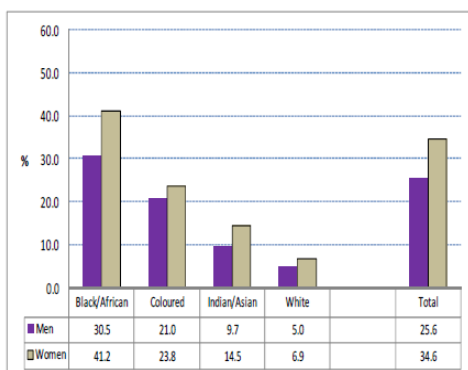
1. The Human Development Report of the UNDP consist among other things of the Human Development Index (HDI), which evaluates the dimension education (Alphabetization), health (life expectation) and income (GDP per person). South Africa's HDI only increased from 0,621 in 1990 to 0,629 in 2012 and therefore moved one rank above in the ranking since 2007. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of the NGO Transparency International reflects the extent to which politicians and officials of a specific investigated country perceive corruption.
2. The Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) of the Bertelsmann Foundation measures the quality of democratic and market-based structures.
3. The Failed States Index of the newspaper Foreign Policy and the Think Tank Fund for Peace estimates the risk of a breakdown of the state. The higher the rank the higher the risk.
4. The Freedom in the World Index of the U.S. NGO Freedom House investigates political rights as well as civil liberty and divides the world in free, partly free and not free countries.
5. The Ibrahim Index of African Governance rates 52 African States in terms of the rule of law, security, human rights, human development and economic opportunities.
6. The Gini coefficient measures the deviation compared with a perfect income distribution. 0 means that there is a perfect equal distribution of income, 100 means that there is an absolute unequal distribution of income. The given numbers were taken out of the Human Development Report (2013) in accordance to the years between 2000 and 2010.

Demographic dates (current census 2011)

Year	1996		2001		2011	
	Number of inhabitants	% of the total population	Number of inhabitants	% of the total population	Number of inhabitants	% of the total population
Population size						
South Africa	40.583.573		44.819.778		51.770.560	
<i>Province</i>						
Western Cape	3.956.875	9,8	4.524.335	10,0	5.822.734	11,2
Eastern Cape	6.147.244	15,2	6.278.651	14,0	6.526.053	12,7
Northern Cape	1.011.864	2,5	991.919	2,2	1.145.861	5,3
Free State	2.633.504	6,5	2.706.775	6,0	2.745.590	5,3
KwaZulu-Natal	8.572.302	21,1	9.584.129	21,4	10.267.300	19,8
North West	2.727.223	6,7	2.984.098	6,7	3.509.953	6,8
Gauteng	7.834.125	19,3	9.388.854	20,9	12.272.263	23,7
Mpumalanga	3.123.869	7,7	3.365.554	7,5	4.039.939	7,8
Limpopo	4.576.566	11,3	4.995.462	11,1	5.404.868	10,4
Population group						
Black African	31.127.631	77,4	35.416.166	79,0	41.000.938	79,6
Coloured	3.600.446	9,0	3.994.505	8,9	4.615.401	9,0
Indian/Asian	1.045.596	2,6	1.115.467	2,5	1.286.930	2,5
White	4.434.679	11,0	4.293.640	9,6	4.586.838	8,9
Gender						
Male	19.520.887	48,1	21.434.040	47,8	25.188.791	48,7
Female	21.062.685	51,9	23.385.737	52,2	26.581.769	51,3
Age						
0-14	12.766.443	34,3	14.365.288	32,1	15.100.089	29,2
15-64	24.392.271	60,8	28.239.279	63,0	33.904.480	65,5
65+	1.934.664	4,8	2.215.211	4,9	2.765.991	5,3

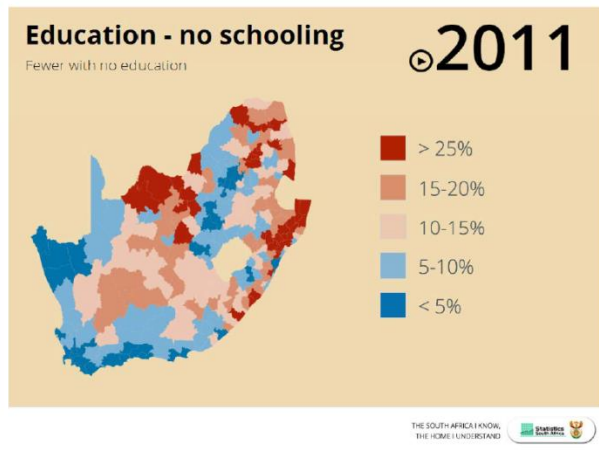
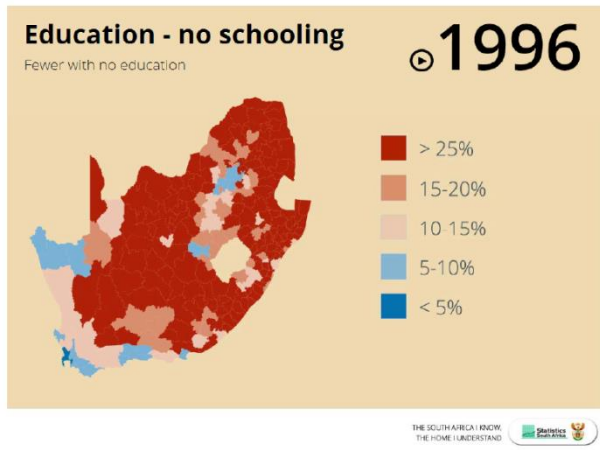
Unemployment rate and income per population group (current census 2011)

Figure 2.19: Unemployment rate (Official) by sex and population group QLFS_Q4 compared to Census 2011



Education

Number of people without basic education (per cent of the population)

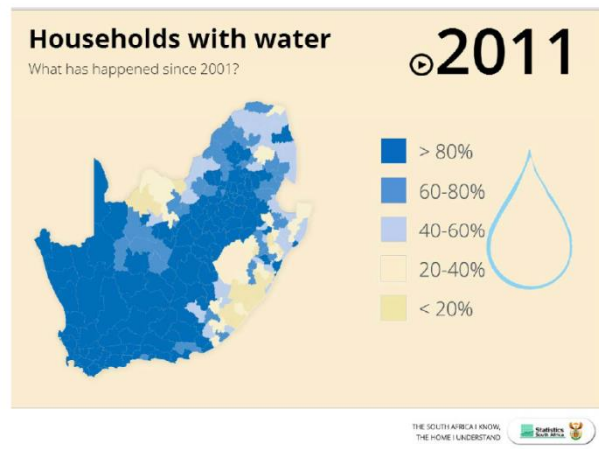
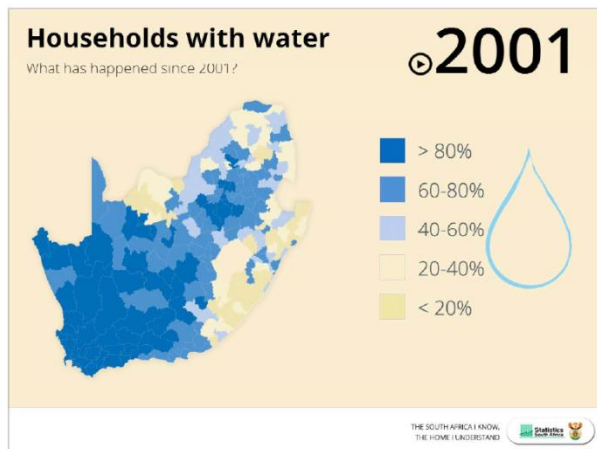


Highest level of education amongst persons aged 20 years and older (number and percentage), Census 1996, 2001 and 2011

Education	1996		2001		2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No schooling	4 055 646	19,1	4 567 498	17,9	2 665 875	8,6
Some primary	3 522 956	16,6	4 083 742	16,0	3 790 134	12,3
Completed primary	1 571 774	7,4	1 623 467	6,4	1 413 895	4,6
Some secondary	7 130 121	33,6	7 846 125	30,8	10 481 577	33,9
Grade12/Std10/Matric	3 458 434	16,3	5 200 602	20,4	8 919 608	28,9
Higher	1 512 602	7,1	2 151 336	8,4	3 644 617	11,8

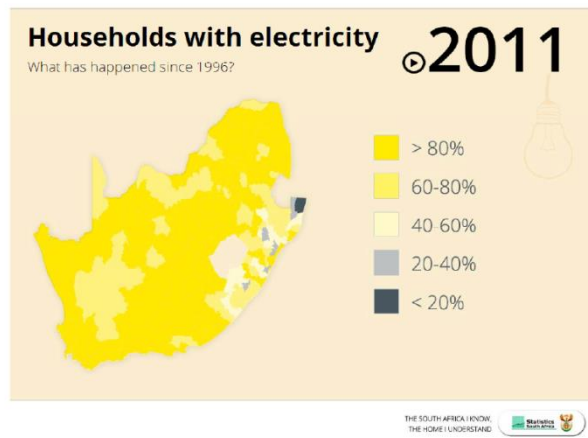
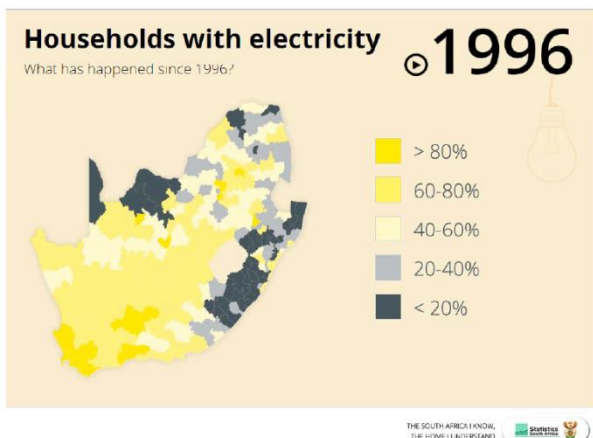
Water supply

Number of households with water supply (per cent of the population)



Electricity supply

Number of households with electricity supply (per cent of the population)



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