



HIGHLIGHTS

**SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE
OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
2014**

African perspectives

Global insights



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MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, FRED PHASWANA



'Societies with active, dynamic and productive research institutions are the better for it.'

When South Africa transformed from an apartheid pariah state to a constitutional democracy in 1994, this 'negotiated revolution' created a compelling narrative that resonated throughout the world.

The constitution entrenched a democratic polity guaranteeing the political rights of freedom of expression, information and equality before the law. The underlying political philosophy of a tolerant, open domestic order became the legitimating force for the new democracy's active international engagement and its reputation as a responsible actor. For a small state in the global context, albeit a regional power in Africa, a successful domestic order provides a powerful rationale for the associated respect that it garners internationally.

However, the circumstances surrounding the State of the Nation address on 12 February

2015 throw into sharp relief apparent concerns: do we all still relate to the principles of the constitution, the commitment to play by the rules and to respect the checks and balances a constitutional democracy provides? South Africa's soft power and its influence in the region and beyond are intrinsically linked to the example it sets at home.

In the last six years the government has spoken about the importance of linking our foreign policy priorities to our domestic socio-economic challenges. The term 'economic diplomacy' has become the rallying cry in many quarters of government. In fact, it is an important component of modern diplomacy.

We want to create jobs and economic development. In the 21st century, this means being integrated into the world economy; although, granted, not always equitably. We

have to trade with the world, we need to access markets for our goods and services, and in the absence of significant domestic savings we want companies to invest in South Africa.

We are an open yet small economy with a declining manufacturing sector but a rising services sector. We have a small domestic market, but substantial possibilities in our hinterland. The African continent is creating new possibilities – from consumer markets to new energy production and related infrastructure projects. Accelerated regional integration that reduces the costs of doing business and creates policy certainty for the domestic and foreign private sector is essential.

Our National Development Plan is marketed as a panacea; yet policies on the ground seem to fly in the face of its policy provisions. National consensus seems lacking on the 'how' of achieving growth and jobs. This has consequences for our foreign economic policy. Surely, the route to a modern and effective economic diplomacy is through the establishment of a national consensus on an economic 'South Africa Inc.', and a greater synergy and trust between the state and its various economic organs and the private sector. Addressing this issue is vital because economic complacency in the face of other rising African powers, greater external competition, new energy finds and

maritime opportunities that are changing the geopolitical and geo-economic landscape will not do.

Many South Africans believe that the country should be an important principled voice on the global stage, that it can stand for certain high principles, and that it should be an economic and political player in Africa. But we do not always agree on the modalities to achieve these objectives – from government to business, academia and other elements

of civil society. Furthermore, we take some relations for granted while we cultivate others intensively. The complexity of the world today necessitates that we understand the webs of influence and the utility of trade-offs.

The South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA), and other institutions of thought leadership in South Africa, should continue to interrogate and push the boundaries of domestic and international

debates. Our responsibility is to provide constructive critique, raise politically difficult issues and explore options unencumbered by political correctness. Time and again, the record shows the value of open societies that challenge established notions and encourage free thinking, debate and innovation. South Africa's challenge is to take full advantage of this.

Abridged version of the National Chairman's statement to National Council, 16 February 2015



MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE, ELIZABETH SIDIROPOULOS

In 2014, we celebrated 80 years since SAIIA's founding. It was a year characterised by South Africa's fifth democratic elections, the outbreak of Ebola in West Africa, and the growing power of Boko Haram and other radical Islamist groups in Africa. In other parts of the world, old fissures seemed to re-emerge; whether Europe's growing right-wing wave, or political instability in Ukraine and the Middle East. In this highlights issue we detail some of the activities undertaken in our anniversary year on such issues of national, regional and international importance.

Many of these challenges will remain with us in 2015. Our research will continue to tackle themes that have both domestic and global causes and impacts – ranging from the bigger geopolitical questions of the rise of China and other emerging states and their impact on Africa to governance and accountability challenges on the continent – as well as the effects of new resource finds on these dynamics. Our work on trade and investment, regional integration and health

will continue to be driven by our belief that these are critical drivers of more inclusive growth and prosperity. In addition, SAIIA's youth activities aim at empowering and equipping the leaders of tomorrow with relevant skills.

In the '2014 Global Go-To Think Tank Index', the international ranking by the University of Pennsylvania, SAIIA is delighted to have been named the top think tank in Southern Africa. Over a wide range of categories, the index represents peer views on the quality and reputation of each think tank's leadership, staff and research, and the impact of their work. Our consistently good performance in these rankings reflects the hard work and commitment of our team at SAIIA.

The index also shows that think tanks across Africa are increasingly gaining recognition. This is a commendable trend, which will help to amplify Africa's voice in world affairs. SAIIA will continue to be a centre of research excellence on global issues from an African perspective.

MISSION

SAIIA IS AN INDEPENDENT, NON-GOVERNMENTAL POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTION, FOCUSING ON SOUTH AFRICA AND AFRICA'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

GOAL

OUR GOAL IS TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF A WELL-GOVERNED, PEACEFUL, ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE AND GLOBALLY ENGAGED AFRICA

PROFILE OF THE ORGANISATION IN 2014

SAIIA is an independent, non-governmental policy research institution, focusing on South Africa and Africa's international relations. Its goal is to contribute to the achievement of a well-governed, peaceful, economically sustainable and globally engaged Africa. In realising this goal, SAIIA undertakes independent and evidence-based analysis of issues critical to Africa and its external engagement.

It engages national, regional and international policymakers and institutions on policy formulation and uses its convening power to bring together government officials, business and civil society to debate key regional and international issues affecting Africa. The Institute's engagement is premised on

building multi-stakeholder partnerships that can advance joint solutions.

Recognising South Africa's historical legacy of exclusion, the Institute seeks to empower the youth to participate in international relations debates and to nurture research excellence through fellowships and collaborative exchanges.

SAIIA's funding derives from grants from international agencies, multilateral organisations, private foundations and corporate, institutional, diplomatic and individual membership.

The Institute is governed by a national council whose members are drawn from the South Africa private sector, civil society, and its branches around the country.

Events held during 2014

Speakers meetings	Workshops	Roundtables	Conferences	Winter school	Careers evening	Briefings	Media briefings	Other
6	18	5	23	1	1	6	2	8

CELEBRATING

80 years
1934-2014BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS,
ENHANCING IMPACT

The flagship conference in 2014 celebrated SAIIA's 80th anniversary and profiled its work on resource governance and African foreign policies. Other highlights in 2014 were the address by the Public Service and Administration Minister, the late Collins Chabane, at our African Peer Review

Mechanism (APRM) conference, and the address by German Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier in November.

The quality of our research output is measured through various international instruments, including peer reviews and testimonials.



SAIIA CE Elizabeth Sidiropoulos and SAIIA Research Associate Amb. Tom Wheeler with special guests, UNIC Director Helene Hoedl and UNIC National Information Officer Sudeshan Reddy at SAIIA's 80th anniversary dinner



Sanusha Naidu of the South African Regional Poverty Network participating in the panel discussion at SAIIA's 80th anniversary conference



Youth@SAIIA special guests at the anniversary dinner, from left to right: Siwapiwé Madubela, Aqeel Wadee, Maryam Elgoni and Annabel Fenton

OVERALL PROGRAMMATIC GOAL

A WELL-GOVERNED, PEACEFUL, ECONOMICALLY SUSTAINABLE AND GLOBALLY ENGAGED AFRICA

SAIIA's RESEARCH AGENDA

To remain a leading African think tank on policy issues, SAIIA's research agenda seeks to respond to the growing demand for innovative policy solutions in Africa while drawing on 'best fit' practices globally.

Our research outputs are the result of in-depth fieldwork and comparative case studies, and involve the perspectives of both government and non-government stakeholders, including the private sector, so as to ensure that policy advice is evidence based, robust, forward looking and relevant. In addition, during 2014 25 key research themes were aligned with ongoing regional and global policy processes of relevance to South Africa and Africa.

At the global policy level, the SAIIA team led an international project focusing on unblocking the stalled World Trade Organization (WTO) agenda. Our cluster of work around the BRICS focused on

the establishment of the BRICS New Development Bank and its implications for international development finance, including the green economy strategies of BRICS countries. Together with Pretoria University, SAIIA developed the new research theme 'Beyond the BRICS', examining the role of middle or regional powers in the international arena.

On the G-20 process, new research focused on emerging economy development finance institutions. In the SADC region, two research areas investigated regional health policy harmonisation and poverty reduction, and conducted in-depth work with business associations on the most crucial barriers to regional trade.

SAIIA is a founding member of the Network of Southern Think Tanks, which is pioneering work on ways of measuring the impact of South-South co-operation activities.

In line with SAIIA's five-year strategy, we have continued to deepen research on:



Our work on regional foreign policy co-operation was approached through an analysis of the key interests driving the foreign policies of key African states in their neighbourhoods. States selected included South Africa, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Kenya and Nigeria.

A significant research output was a comprehensive report documenting the evolution of the China-South Africa strategic partnership. This work will complement the research in 2015 on harnessing a broad range of African insights on a more effective Africa-China engagement in the run-up to the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) meeting in South Africa.

Our work on governance looked at the contribution of the APRM in supporting

systemic improvements in African countries over the longer term. SALLA also engaged with several regional and country-level policy processes directed at improving resource governance in the region through, among others, the intersection between environmental impact/trade-offs and resource extraction in Botswana (coal) and South Africa (sand mining); the mining beneficiation debate in Africa where SALLA made direct input into the development of the African Minerals Development Centre and the implementation of the African Mining Vision and was recognised as an AU-accredited centre of excellence on resource governance; and in South Africa on the revision of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Amendment Bill.



A total of
958 days
was spent in the
field during 2014

Top 3 destinations visited



Visiting interns and scholars

Wits Masters students	Other RSA Masters student interns	Other visiting interns	Visiting students from abroad	Visiting PhD students	Visiting fellows
8	3	2	2	3	3

Commissioned researchers vs SALLA researchers

SALLA research staff	Commissioned researchers - Africa	Commissioned researchers - Other
17	35	33



ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY

The work of the Economic Diplomacy Programme is based on the view that trade and investment policies are critical components of Africa's economic development, as are the global economic governance frameworks that are currently emerging, where Africa is often a marginal player.

Key institutions and policy processes that form the core of SAILA's economic diplomacy work in Africa include the place of the Southern African Customs Union, SADC, and the emerging Tripartite Free Trade Agreement in Africa's regional integration debates – alongside the institutions and bodies that are involved in South Africa's trade and investment policy.



Keynote speaker Prof. Bernard Hoekman, Programme Director of Global Economics at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, at the 'Restoring Multilateral Trade Co-operation' roundtable



Tinashe Kapuya, of the Agricultural Business Chamber, participated in the panel discussion at the 'Aid for Trade Priorities for Africa and the Role of the Private Sector' workshop

Regional integration

Removing business constraints: Over the last year SAIIA worked on improving the SADC business climate, investment policy in regional integration and, related to this, benchmarking a foreign direct investment regulatory framework in Southern Africa. The first theme, the SADC business climate, had an active policy advocacy component. The SADC Business Climate case study builds on a research and dialogue project that SAIIA began in 2011, working with the SADC Secretariat in collaboration with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit to identify the most significant constraints to doing business in the SADC region.

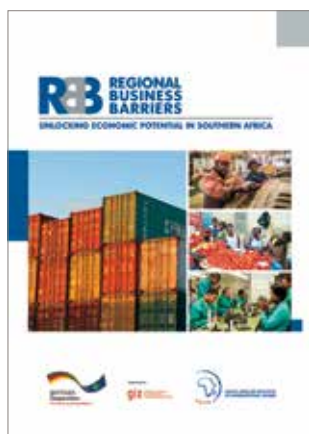
Ten case studies were identified that were considered important sectoral or cross-sectoral issues to assist in eliminating barriers to doing business in the SADC region. Researchers engaged business associations, governments and regional bodies on how to move forward on removing these barriers. SAIIA designed a comprehensive policy advocacy strategy involving the media. As a result, a number of articles were run by *Business Day* on the uni-visa case study, the bottlenecks at the Beit Bridge border, and the ethanol case study, with reference to alternate alternative energy production. The South African Presidency expressed strong interest in the recommendations that SAIIA developed on ways to address the trade blockages at the Beit Bridge border post.

RESEARCH AIM

At a global governance level the team's work focuses first on the WTO and Africa's (specifically South Africa's) engagement, and second on the G-20 and BRICS. In 2014 its work also broadly considered trade, investment and related policy issues in South Africa, as well as economic integration in the region. A small component explores the global development debate.

FUNDERS

SIDA/ Danida/ British High Commission/ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)/ Department for International Development (DFID) and World Bank Development Grant Facility



Trade policy: During this period SAIIA published a range of outputs on South Africa's trade strategy, the implications of the economic partnership agreements for the region, the Tripartite Free Trade Area, the emergence of mega-regional and plurilateral agreements and the implications for Africa, and lastly, on the African Growth and Opportunity Act. These themes were linked to important policy windows and events on the regional integration calendar throughout the year.

Engaging Africa's private sector in policymaking: Sparked by the submission of the Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill by the Department of Trade and Industry (dti) for public comment on 29 October 2013, SAIIA undertook a series of policy inputs during 2014. Various bilateral investment treaties (BITs) signed immediately after the end of apartheid were allowed to expire and are set to be replaced by a single domestic investment regime. SAIIA made a submission to the dti in January 2014 and developed linked resources on the Trade Beat web repository. A senior dti official, directly involved in the drafting of the legislation, spent time with the SAIIA team discussing the submission on the draft Protection of Investment Bill.

Promotion of health governance in SADC: SADC has the potential to play a greater role in the creation of health policy to advance access to healthcare and medicines in Southern Africa. The Poverty Reduction and Regional Integration project focuses on finding out how SADC can achieve more under its mandate of regional integration, with specific attention on pro-poor health policy. The project findings have revealed a dearth of regionally focused programmes for healthcare, due to limited resources. However, there is strong evidence to suggest that the region is capable of doing more.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

April	June	September	October	November
A new project, 'A Review of South Africa's Trade Strategy in Light of Global Developments' established by SAIIA with support from the British High Commission, proposes significant adjustments to current SA trade strategy stances, particularly in light of the impasse at the WTO and the resulting development of mega-regional agreements outside the WTO system.	'Restoring Multilateral Trade Co-operation' roundtable: SAIIA is co-ordinating a project exploring the revitalisation of multilateral trade negotiations. The SAIIA roundtable follows on from roundtable discussions held in South Korea and Brazil.	'South Africa's Evolving Foreign Investment Framework with an Eye on the Southern African Region' scoping workshop was sparked by the South African government's decision to terminate or not renew BITs with certain EU countries followed by the release of the draft Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill. The workshop focused on the bill's importance to South Africa's investment attractiveness.	The Institute for International Trade – Australia and SAIIA hosted a workshop 'Aid for Trade Priorities for Africa and the Role of the Private Sector' to provide a forum to develop and discuss recommendations to donor countries and their trade partners on future Aid for Trade (Aft) priorities for Africa with an emphasis on regional integration and the role of the private sector in the design and implementation of Aft programmes.	'Drivers of Regional Integration' roundtable brought leading think tanks in developing countries together to explore ways of deepening regional integration. Co-hosted by SAIIA and the Economic Policy Forum.



Open panel discussion at the joint SAIIA and EPF Regional Integration workshop



Judge Dennis Davis, Chair of the Davis Tax Committee, speaking at the G-20 study group 'Ensuring South Africa and Other Developing Nations Benefit from the G-20's Work on Tax'

Global Economic Governance (GEG Africa)



CHRISTOPHER WOOD ON A KEY ISSUE

'At the 2014 summit in Fortaleza, BRICS leaders officially announced the creation of the group's New Development Bank. The bank marks a turning point for these emerging economies, who move from historical recipients of development aid to the masters of a \$100 billion organisation that could define a new paradigm for global development finance.'

SAIIA's research contributes to the growth of a Global Economic Governance (GEG) policy community in South Africa and beyond. It is the only organisation in the region undertaking significant research on G-20-related topics. GEG research creates a unique opportunity to expose South African and African policymakers, private sector bodies, the media, non-governmental organisations and academia to global economic governance issues relating to the G-20.

Key research themes included work on BRICS and economic incentives for green growth, funded by the SDC, and two occasional papers – 'Creating Incentives for Green Economic Growth: Green Energy in South Africa' and 'The Green Economy in the G-20, Post-Mexico: Implications for Russia'.

SAIIA staff members were also included among 12 G-20 'specialists' invited by the Australian High Commission to discuss Australia's G-20 priorities with its G-20 Finance Deputy.

For the last three years SAIIA and the University of Pretoria have hosted the G-20 Africa conference. The theme for the third annual G-20 conference was 'Growth and Resilience, the G-20 and Africa'. It provided a platform for discussion of the G-20 growth and development agenda and November 2014 G-20 summit by government, business, civil society, analysts and other stakeholders. Dr Bheki Mfeka, Special Economic Adviser to the President and South African G-20 Sous Sherpa, addressed the conference.

SAIIA and the Mandela Institute (Wits University) hosted a public G-20 study group on 'Ensuring South African and Other Developing Nations Benefit from the G-20's Work on Tax'. This pre-G-20 summit study group looked at the progress made by the G-20 on tax under Australia as Chair, particularly in the areas of Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) and the automatic exchange of tax information.

Together with the University of Pretoria, SAIIA has worked on the theme 'Alliances beyond BRICS: South Africa's Role in Global



Economic Governance', which interrogated the engagement of other middle and emerging powers similar in stature to South Africa in global economic governance concerns. The academic conference's work will be published in a special issue of the *South African Journal of International Affairs*.

SAIIA, through the GEG Africa Project, is working to build an active and competent network of African institutional partners, who together can begin bringing a strong African voice to leverage spaces such as the UN, the World Bank and other global policy bodies that are involved in GEG. The establishment of the GEG Africa network has directly resulted in two think tanks (in Nigeria and Ghana) identifying global economic governance issues as part of their ongoing research and advocacy agendas.

RESEARCH AIM

The purpose of the GEG research and policy engagement is to ensure that the voice of Africa in global economic governance debates is enhanced through a qualitative improvement in analysis of and discourse about discrete global economic governance topics.

FUNDER

UK Department for International Development (DFID)

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

March

SAIIA participated in the BRICS Trade and Economic Research Network meeting in Brazil hosted by the Centre for Global Trade and Investment.

May

'The Global Economy and Emerging Markets' speakers meeting co-hosted by SAIIA and the Mandela Institute (Wits University) on the eve of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) conference 'Africa Rising' held in Maputo on 29-30 May 2014, provided participants with an opportunity to engage Dr Olivier Blanchard (Chief Economist of the IMF) on the global economic outlook, especially as it relates to emerging markets.

July

SAIIA hosted a media briefing 'BRICS: From Durban to Fortaleza. What to expect', as part of the initiative to focus media and stakeholder attention on the summits, provide in-depth analysis and profile SAIIA as the 'go-to' point.

November

The BRICS Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) international seminar was co-hosted with the Graduate School of Business (UCT) to consider the roles and activities of the DFIs based in the various BRICS countries and impact of the New Development Bank on their operations.

December

The third annual G-20 Africa conference 'Growth and Resilience, the G-20 and Africa' addressed by Dr Bheki Mfeka, Special Economic Adviser to the President and South African G-20 Sous Sherpa.



GOOD GOVERNANCE

Governance and African Peer Review Mechanism



STEVEN GRUZD ON KEY ISSUES

'In 2014, we published research covering three key areas: the implementation of the APRM and its effects, elections in Africa, and the intersection between human rights and foreign policy in emerging powers. Important papers were published on corporate governance in Southern Africa, and regional integration, both drawing from APRM Country Review Reports. This year topics covered will include the AU's Panel of the Wise, African courts, and managing diversity in Africa.'

SAIIA is broadly acknowledged as a leading independent authority on the APRM, having worked in over 20 African countries since 2006 to help civil society organisations, governments and researchers understand and maximise the opportunities that the APRM presents to open up a national debate on key governance challenges across four sectors, namely political, economic, socio-economic and corporate governance. This work is conducted jointly with the Electoral

Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa. Work on the APRM as a mechanism for governance, human rights and foreign policy, elections in Africa and regional integration and corporate governance generated over 40 research outputs in 2014. Joint events with other institutions, such as the Institute for Research and Debate on Governance, NOREF and the Ford Foundation, have enabled SAIIA to expand its research network.



Steven Gruzd, Programme Head Governance and the APRM, speaking at the 'Human Rights, Emerging Powers and International Governance: Civil Society Actors and Transnational Advocacy in the 21st Century' experts seminar co-hosted by SAIIA, NOREF and the Ford Foundation



The late minister of Public Service and Administration, Collins Chabane, speaking at the 'Popularising the African Peer Review Mechanism through the Media' workshop



Participants at the 'Making Elections More Legitimate in Africa' roundtable hosted by SAIIA, the Institute for Research and Debate on Governance, Paris and the Embassy of France in South Africa

RESEARCH AIM

The Governance and African Peer Review Mechanism programme's research is aimed at strengthening African governance institutions, in particular the APRM, to ensure it functions effectively. Its particular focus is on reinforcing governance and ensuring stability and accountability in Africa within the framework of the emerging African governance architecture and the APRM.

FUNDERS

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and AfRO

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

July

A joint SAIIA-Department of Public Service and Administration workshop on media coverage of the APRM process resulted in increased attention around South Africa's second APRM review. The keynote address was delivered by the late Collins Chabane.

August

A civil society training workshop in Lusaka established a steering committee for project monitoring Zambia's National Programme of Action.

SAIIA and AfRO began working on developing the Pan African Parliament APRM Network (PAN).

September

The programme hosted a series of events featuring Ghanaian Prof. SKB Asante, a member of Ghana's National Governing Council, and Ambassador Ashraf Rashed, Deputy Chair of the APRM Panel of Eminent Persons. Asante presents findings from his latest book on Ghana's experience of the APRM.

The DPSA invited SAIIA to present at its second meeting of the APRM National and Provincial Secretariats and the National Governing Council.

October

SAIIA met the interim CEO of the Secretariat to discuss research on financing the APRM.

November

Research on corporate governance in Africa was launched in South Africa and Zambia. Corporate governance is one of the APRM's four thematic areas.





ALEX BENKENSTEIN ON A KEY ISSUE

'The past year has seen exciting developments in shaping a policy agenda around Africa's Blue Economy, with the adoption of the 2050 Africa's Integrated Maritime Strategy and the Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Strategy at the continental level, as well as South Africa's launch of Operation Phakisa. Africa's oceans will be an important focus for GARP in the coming year.'

RESOURCE GOVERNANCE

The Governance of Africa's Resources programme's research seeks to enhance African natural resource governance with a focus on the nexus between good governance and sustainable, people-centred development. Countries covered include South Africa, Tanzania, Angola, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Sudan and South Sudan.

SAIIA's work in this area allows it to play a critical convening role for policy stakeholders, for example through the Change-Makers in African Mining Forum. In 2014 the forum concentrated on key African-focused resource governance policy debates and processes, namely the ongoing reform challenges in the South African mining sector, integrated governance of Africa's marine and coastal zones, and the African Mining Vision.

The Governance of Africa's Resources Research Network (GARN) remains a key vehicle for knowledge-sharing between countries and a network of African research institutes. Under the theme 'The Emerging African Resources Governance Architecture' SAIIA hosted the fourth general meeting of GARN.

In response to expanded work on extractive activities in South Africa's coastal zones and fisheries management, research on illegal sand mining in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal garnered interest from a number of policy stakeholders, including the Senior Scientific Adviser (Chief Directorate Oceans and Coasts) in the Department of Environmental Affairs. SAIIA has been invited to present this research to the meeting of the National Coastal Committee (Working Group 8 of the Ministerial Technical Advisory Committee for environment) in 2015.





Okavango Delta from the air

The team also undertook extensive fieldwork on the intersection between ecosystems and extractive industries in Botswana that included interviews with a number of policy actors in Gaborone and the Okavango Delta. Completed research suggests that Botswana's coal should primarily be harnessed for ensuring regional energy security. Arguments in favour of building a Trans-Kalahari railway line (from Mmamabula to Walvis Bay in Namibia) are critically evaluated. It appears that there are more viable diversification options for the country than to place a primary focus on exporting its coal.

SAIIA was engaged on key African policy processes with the AU-driven African Mining Vision, making a number of inputs to the AU Commission in preparation for the African mining ministers' summit. The contribution included ideas for institutionalising the African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC). These ideas were incorporated into the AMDC sustainability report endorsed by the ministers.

The team made a presentation to the Pan African Parliament, highlighting key policy engagements that could frame co-operation between Europe and Africa on resource governance.

RESEARCH AIM

The programme considers the role of governance in ensuring that Africans derive the maximum, equitable and sustained benefit from the continent's natural resource riches. Overarching research themes are: mining and development; Africa's energy mix and the 'green economy'; and integrated governance of the commons.

FUNDERS

Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



From left to right:

Entrance to Morupule coal mine

Coal being loaded onto trains

Conveyor belt from Morupule coal mine to Morupule B

Illegal sand mining in the Amaondo district, Eastern Cape

© All photos by the GARP researchers



ROMY CHEVALLIER ON A KEY ISSUE

'Looking ahead, 2015 represents a decisive year for development, with major agreements pending on climate (UNFCCC COP 21), a post-2015 development framework, and financing for development. GARP's work at the interstices of resource governance, development and sustainability will continue to inform these international processes with a view to strengthening Africa's voice while promoting inclusive, evidence-led policy formulation nationally and internationally.'



Francis Tumusiime at the GARN Meeting



Dr Julie Deshayes from CNRSIRD leading the panel discussion at the 'Climate Change in Africa' conference



Jasper Humphreys, Director of External Affairs, The Marjan Centre, Department of War Studies, Kings College, London at the launch of International Affairs issue 'War and Biodiversity: Security's Emerging New Frontier'



Dr Oladiran Bello, Programme Head Governance of Africa's Resources, speaking at SAIIA's 80th anniversary conference



Morupule coal mine

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

March

SAIIA participated at the high-level policy roundtable organised by the South African Presidency. The team presented on the MPRDA and its links to sustainable development.

The Benguela Current Commission commissioned a report on the regulatory frameworks for fish stock management in Angola, South Africa and Mozambique in March 2014.

March – April

In strengthening partnerships with regional and continental bodies, researchers met in Gaborone and Addis Ababa with both SADC and the AU Commission. The research team also published a series of policy briefings capturing key developments and lessons within various natural resources sectors, including mining, fisheries and ecosystems governance.

May

SAIIA hosted the fourth general meeting of GARN under the theme 'The Emerging African Resources Governance Architecture'. Dr Kojo Busia of the AMDC at the UN Economic Commission for Africa participated in the meeting.

August

The team attended the third annual Mining Lekgotla in August 2014, to discuss mining governance with officials from the Chamber of Mines, trade unions, mining houses and the Department of Mineral Resources.

November

A number of inputs made to the AU Commission ahead of the African mining ministers summit. The African Mining Vision is a key African policy process.

The 'Climate Change in Africa' conference hosted with the French Embassy ahead of COP 20.



FOREIGN POLICY

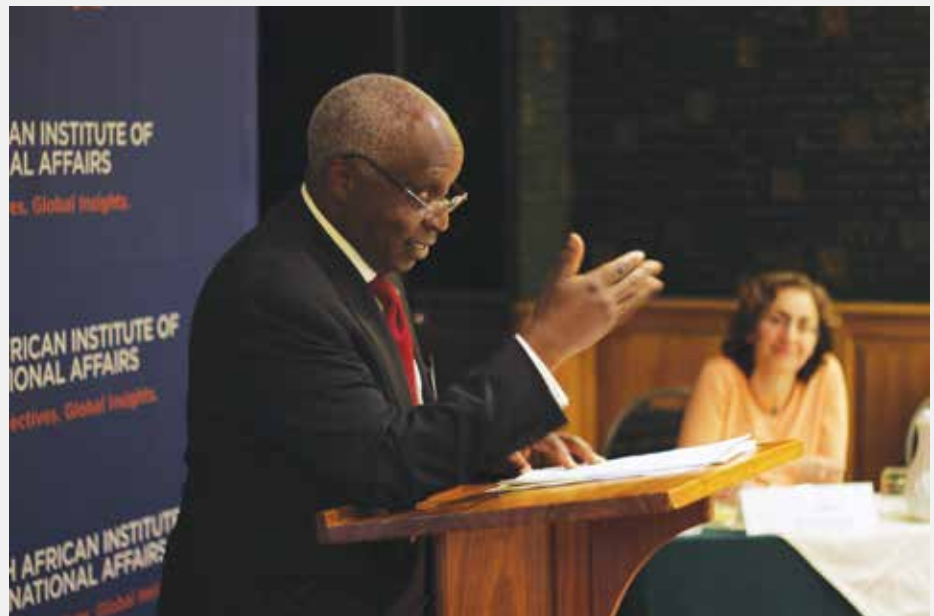
SAIIA's foreign policy research covers three areas: South African foreign policy; the foreign policy engagement of key African driver countries in their region, with a specific focus on supporting regional peace and

security; and the engagement of key global (including emerging) players in Africa, with the view to support African development and growth objectives at a national, regional and continental level.



ADITI LALBAHADUR ON KEY ISSUES

'Our research for 2014 focused on South Africa's foreign policy and the role of its 'African Agenda'; culminating in SAIIA's 80th anniversary conference held in October; and a perceptions survey of South Africa's foreign policy stakeholders. In 2015 we'll continue with the momentum created by these activities and begin to focus more on matters of peace and security.'



HE Patrick Wamoto, High Commissioner of Kenya to South Africa, speaking at the 'Kenya: Current Priorities and Challenges' meeting

South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers

During 2014, the team's work focused on the normative drivers of South African foreign policy and the security and economic drivers of key African states, including Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria. This latter work was highlighted during SAILA's 80th anniversary conference in October 2014. We built on the findings of

our 2013 independent foreign policy survey on regional and international perceptions of South Africa's 'African Agenda' – a key pillar of its foreign policy – which provided greater depth and analysis on the current gaps in co-operation, as well as potential areas for more effective co-operation.

RESEARCH AIM

The South African Foreign Policy and African Drivers programme's research is unique in that it attempts to unpack the contemporary drivers of foreign policy for key African countries. This propels the discourse away from historic challenges of neo-patrimonialism and colonialism towards realpolitik challenges faced in these countries. The strong Afrocentric positioning of this programme means that it is principally focused on how African countries relate to each other – and more importantly, how they can co-operate to achieve a more peaceful and prosperous continent

FUNDERS

Danish Development Agency (Danida)/
Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)/ Open Society Foundation, South Africa (OSF-SA)

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

May

SAILA participated in the Southern Africa Consultation Meeting at the 10th anniversary of the AU's Peace and Security Council (PSC) as part of an AU-initiated process to enable civil society to reflect on the work of the PSC and make recommendations on how the organ can improve its interventions.

May

ACCORD invited SAILA to contribute to the drafting of the document that was submitted to the PSC entitled 'Perspectives of African Non-state Actors on the Work of the PSC'. The report included recommendations on how to enhance the relationship between the PSC and non-state actors in order to promote peace, security and stability in Africa. A summary of the report was presented to the PSC at its open session on 25 May 2014.

May

SAILA, the Ford Foundation and the Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF) jointly hosted a public panel and experts seminar on 'Human Rights, Emerging Powers and International Governance'.

October

SAILA and Amnesty International co-hosted a meeting on 'Foreign Policy and Human Rights: South Africa's Role'. Amnesty International's secretary-general, Salil Shetty, delivered the main address, with a balanced critique of South Africa's positions at the HRC.

RESEARCH AIM

The Global Powers and Africa research agenda considers the growing influence of key established and rising powers in Africa. China, India, Brazil and increasingly Russia are today formidable actors in Africa, competing with, rapidly displacing, and sometimes superseding relations with traditional regional and international partners (including South Africa) in every sphere of external engagement, including trade, investment, security and development co-operation.

FUNDERS

SIDA/Danida/OSF-SA/Volkswagen
Stiftung/Chinese Embassy (FOCAC Fund)

Global Powers and Africa

SAIIA's work focused on three key research areas over the past year, namely Chinese peace and security engagement in Africa, with a specific focus on Liberia and Sudan; China-South Africa relations; and China-Zimbabwe relations. Papers from African scholars have been commissioned for policy input at the forthcoming FOCAC meeting in South Africa in 2015. Authors were asked to consider how the Chinese partnership could be harnessed to meet the development aspirations of Africa in the context of the AU's Agenda 2063.

The research team has utilised various bilateral initiatives with the continent, such as FOCAC, the India-Africa Forum, BRICS, the India, South Africa, Brazil Forum, the EU-Africa Strategic Dialogue Forum and the Japanesed Tokyo International Conference on African Development dialogue.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

March

To complement the series of papers produced during 2013 a further study on Brazil's South-South engagement strategy was published. It was disseminated at the BRICS Academic Forum in Brazil.

June

SAIIA, the Institute for Peace and Security Studies and the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies co-hosted a workshop in Addis Ababa on China's post-conflict role in Africa.

August

SAIIA participated in the 'Beyond 2020: Is there a Future for the African, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) Group?' forum hosted by the Policy, Research and Analysis Unit and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). The discussion reflected on the ACP Group post the 2020 expiry of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, the aim being to help develop a South African position on the ACP before the November 2014 summit.

September

The German Global Public Policy Institute and SAIIA co-hosted a 'Responsibility to Protect' policy dialogue on 'Protecting Civilians in Armed Conflict: Views from the South'.

October

SAIIA participated in a seminar hosted by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China (in Kenya) and the Inter-Regional Economic Network. The session looked at the current status, challenges and opportunities of China - Africa co-operation on peace and security.



The visiting Guangdong University of Foreign Studies delegation



Prof. Sui Guangjun, of the Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, presenting SAIIA CE Elizabeth Sidiropoulos with a gift



SAIIA Director of Research Neuma Grobbelaar presenting at SAIIA's 80th anniversary conference on foreign policy



YU-SHAN WU ON KEY ISSUES

'Africa's partnerships have expanded to include the role of developing powers such as China, India, Brazil and Turkey. While the degree and nature of respective engagements with African countries differ, their very presence has allowed for wider policy choices. It remains imperative for Africa to ensure readiness – at the bilateral and continental level – to respond to such opportunities.'

PUBLIC BENEFIT: YOUTH@SAIIA

AIM

SAIIA's youth development programme, Youth@SAIIA, engages young South Africans in key international affairs issues and up-skills them through a creative and sustainable development programme. The project's strategic objective is to fulfil SAIIA's mandate as a public benefit organisation and enhance public education, especially youth education, on international affairs.

FUNDERS

ABSA/SASOL/Abe Bailey Trust

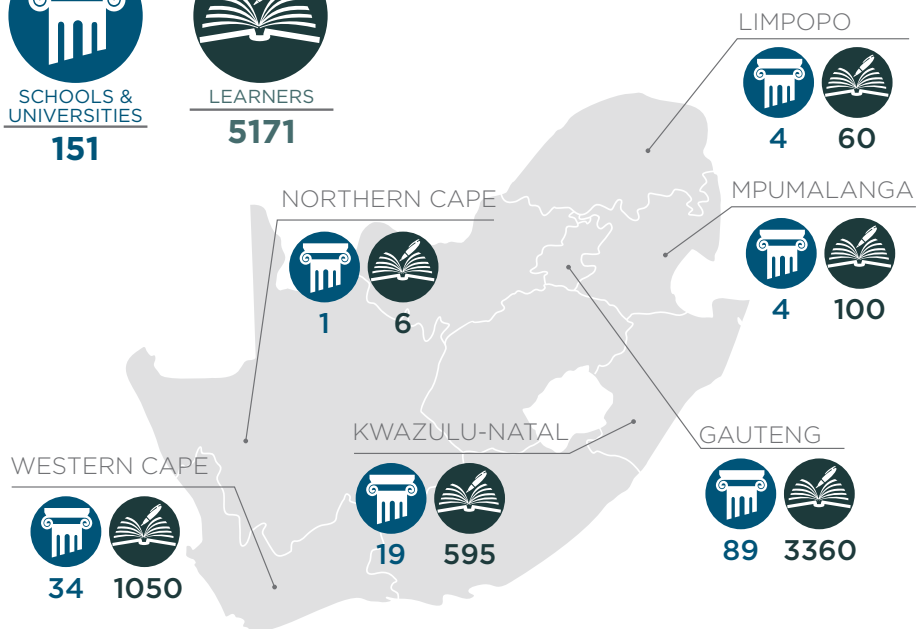
As a leading think tank in a developing country, SAIIA believes it has an obligation to engage in activities relevant to its work that are for public benefit.

The aim of Youth@SAIIA is to give our youth a voice in the international issues of the day and prepare them with appropriate

skills to take their place at the table of policy discussions. Anecdotal evidence from programme adjudicators, educators, parents and the learners themselves indicates the high level of satisfaction stakeholders feel regarding these programmes, and the impact they are having on both the learners' skills in the classroom and their career choices.

SAIIA's substantive outreach programme

reached over
5 000
learners
in 2014
in 6 provinces
compared to
4 000
in 2013



Model UN debates

One of the vehicles to achieve our aim is through the development and management of a Model UN programme that equips high school learners with research, negotiating, critical analysis and debating skills.

For the first time, experienced Model UN learners wrote their own topic on the Rwandan genocide, and in March we held a special Historical UN Security Council debate with the UN Information Centre and the Johannesburg Holocaust and Genocide Centre. To commemorate Human Rights Day, Youth@SAIIA also worked with the Gauteng government to host a special AU session with schools in the Sharpeville area. The British High Commission approached Youth@SAIIA to host a special Model UN event on the prevention of sexual violence in conflict, in the lead-up to a global summit on the same topic in London in June. The British High Commissioner, Judith MacGregor, participated in each event.

Youth@SAIIA held two special 'Topic Talk' events for learners and students participating in the September conference. The first focused on the sustainable



Delegates of the 2014 SAIIA Johannesburg Model UN Conference

development goals (SDGs) and the UN Small Islands Developing States Conference involving a senior policy analyst from the Department of Environmental Affairs and the High Commissioner of Fiji. The second was a combined event with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) to commemorate World Humanitarian Day in South Africa. It included various senior UNOCHA and UNHCR officials and, for the first time, senior officials from DIRCO on behalf of the South African government.

The final Model UN event of 2014 was a special Mini-MUN with ABSA where learner delegates discussed entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation, emulating an AU session – an exciting topic for ABSA.



Winners of the Youth 2014 Caltex / SAIIA Interschool Quiz, Claremont High School, with Prof. Denis Goldberg



Young Leaders conference negotiations session

Environmental Sustainability Project

In March, Youth@SAIIA and the British High Commission organised a special talk with Sir David King and young people at Glendale Secondary School in Mitchells Plain, Cape Town. King is the UK's Special Adviser on Climate Change. This event saw Twitter and social media playing a bigger role with the Question and Answer session taking questions from the audience and from Twitter participants around the country in real time.

An exciting addition has been co-ordinated site visits with the City of Cape Town to Western Cape events so that they see at first hand a range of participants' sustainable development initiatives. Similar enterprises are also being organised with the City of Joburg and eThekwin Municipality.



Participants in the 2014 Western Cape provincial presentations

Annual Young Leaders Conference

The Model UN and Environmental Sustainability Project culminated in the best speakers and best delegations from these events being invited to participate in the annual SAIIA Young Leaders Conference (YLC).

The YLC becomes the ultimate platform where the views of South African youths on key issues are enunciated and their voices heard by national and international policymakers. Fifty-five outstanding high school learners were selected from across the country to participate in the conference from 30 November to 5 December 2014 focusing on the 17 proposed UN SDGs, which served as the basis for the post-2015 global development agenda.

Learner delegates discussed and debated the cross-cutting issues and hosted their own UN-style negotiation sessions in three thematic consultation committees: economic, environmental and social. The conference culminated in the handover of the 2014 SAIIA Young Leaders Declaration on 4 December at the Department of Environmental Affairs, where representatives of DIRCO, the Department of Basic Education and the UN formally received the declaration.



SAIIA's Young Leaders Conference Declaration Ceremony held at the Department of Environmental Affairs

Youth Policy Committee

Some of SAIIA's most involved youth participants came together during the July Holiday Tutoring Programme to create the new Youth Policy Committee (YPC). Participating learners and students agreed that the YPC should be the next step after participating in the YLC, and would give them a way to further engage policymakers.

After the success of the World Humanitarian Day event, the UNOCHA Regional Office asked Youth@SAIIA to participate in the Southern and Eastern Africa Regional Consultations for the World Humanitarian Summit. Two YPC high school learners and four YPC varsity students were selected as the only youth delegates to attend the consultations at DIRCO.



JOYCE BONGONGO,
PRETORIA HIGH SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS LEARNER

'The Youth@SAIIA programmes have served as tools to improve my understanding of different issues, equipped me with new skills and have enabled me to be an active participant in the move towards bettering our world.'



KING SOLOMON GAMEDE,
CHIEF AMPIE MAYISA
SECONDARY SCHOOL
LEARNER

'I want to thank Youth@SAIIA for my involvement in their programmes. Participation in the Environmental Sustainability Project and the Young Leaders Conference has raised the bar for me with regards to my interest in environmental affairs.'



SAIIA's Youth and Development Co-ordinator Desiree Kosciulek addressing young participants at the SAIIA Young Leaders Conference



Adam Habib's paper from 2009 on 'South Africa's Foreign Policy: Hegemonic Aspirations, Neoliberal Orientations and Global Transformation', for instance, has been cited 12 times in the literature, four times in 2014 alone.

In October 2014, a special 'virtual' issue celebrating SAIIA's 80th anniversary was published on the web: 'South African Foreign Policy over 20 years of Democracy (1994-2014)'.

SA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

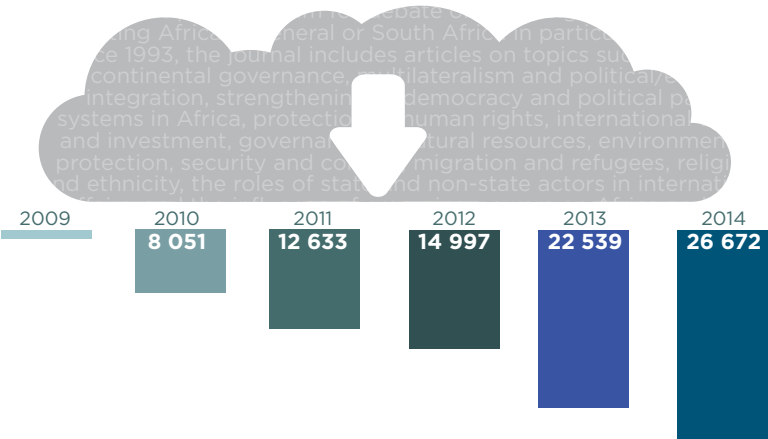
Accredited by the Department of Higher Education and Training and listed on the International Bibliography of Social Sciences, the *South African Journal of International Affairs* (SAJIA) enjoys increasing recognition as a publication of high quality, seen in the fact that SAJIA's citation rate continues to grow.

SAJIA, as of 2015, will increase in number from three to four issues per year. This is aided by increased exposure through the online platform provided by publisher Taylor & Francis. While deemed too young as an online publication to be formally reviewed for impact factor, citations are noted on the publisher's website.

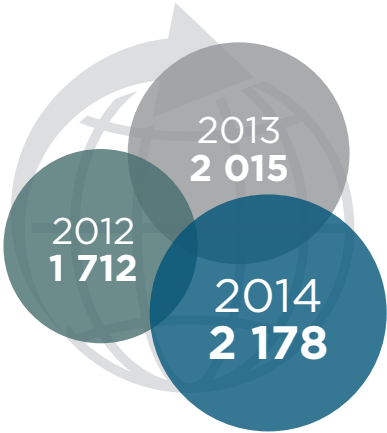
The journal continues on an upward trend in terms of full text downloads from the web, as well as in exposure to the public via libraries.

A compilation of 20 pertinent articles that have appeared in SAJIA since 1994, the issue was available online on an 'open access' basis from October through December 2014. The South African Association of Political Studies chose to promote the virtual issue among its members, and at least one professor at the University of Johannesburg had added the issue to his students' reading list within two weeks of its release.

Full text download for the South African Journal of International Affairs



Number of institutions with access



AFRICA PORTAL: DISSEMINATING AFRICAN RESEARCH

Ongoing content partner recruitment and marketing the value of the Africa Portal has positioned it as a significant resource for the dissemination of new research published by researchers working in African think tanks.

The Africa Portal offers open access to a suite of features aimed to equip users with research and information on Africa's current policy issues. It is an undertaking by the Centre for International Governance Innovation in Canada and SAIIA.

Nine new content partners joined in 2014 from across Africa and in June 2014 we reached 50 content partners, of which 40 are in Africa.

The Portal is now on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) intranet list of resources on Africa. The OECD has already made an offer to include the Africa Portal on its i-Library platform, which would increase the Portal's presence in northern universities and research institutions.

LIBRARY

The Jan Smuts House Library is a reference library with a vast collection of books, journals, reference works and bibliographical publications. The library serves SAIIA staff, office bearers and members of the Institute, national and international government officials, staff and students of Wits University, researchers and the general public.

Content partners

Rwanda
Ethiopia Kenya
Tanzania Uganda
Morocco Botswana
South Africa Zambia
Zimbabwe Ghana
Nigeria Senegal
International

STATEMENT FROM RENETTE COLLINS:

'The JSH library is the only international relations library in South Africa and our goal is to become the most comprehensive resource for information on international affairs. The biggest challenge is collection development, as international affairs are constantly changing. The resources available include physical publications, online resources and a database of newspaper articles related to SAIIA's programmatic areas.'



STATEMENT FROM SHINGI MUZONDO:

'The growing demand for original, freely accessible information has made open access a valuable source for institutions with low budgets. The Africa Portal fills a niche market through the online knowledge database that provides a platform for easy access of vital policy-related African research. The Portal can influence policymaking and elevates African think tanks conducting groundwork research.'

The world's leading **open access** knowledge resource for **African policy issues**

More than **4500 research publications** from

50 global partners of which **40** are Africa-based institutions

Available for **free download without registration**

BENEFITS TO PORTAL USERS

- Open access documents
- No charge or registration required
- Multiple sources of information in one place
- Sophisticated search engine
- Information from reputable research institutes

An initiative of the Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI) in Canada, and the South African Institute of International Affairs (SAIIA) in South Africa

CIGI  

For further information contact shingi.muzondo@wits.ac.za

Visit the Africa Portal website at: **www.africaportal.org**

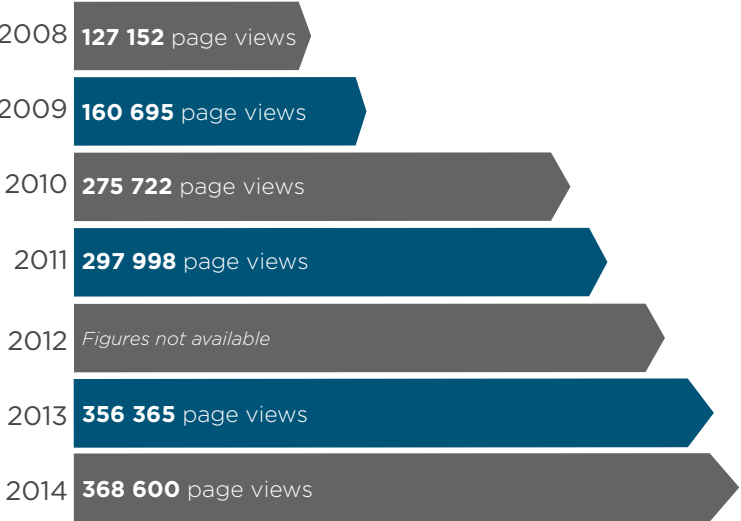
COMMUNICATIONS

OUR COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE IS TO ENHANCE SAIIA'S IMPACT ON POLICY ISSUES THROUGH A TARGETED DISSEMINATION STRATEGY INCLUDING THE INSTITUTE'S VARIOUS COMMUNICATION PLATFORMS IN ORDER TO INFORM AND INFLUENCE POLICY FORMULATION

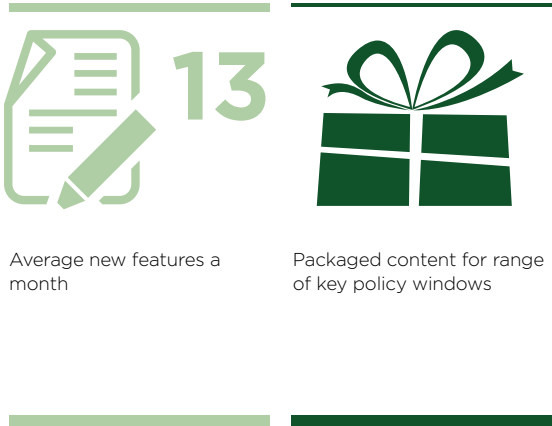
In anticipating and meeting media needs, we have progressively developed and maintain a targeted media strategy to ensure optimal profiling of SAIIA's research analysis and policy engagement. The 'policy window' approach is fundamental to our media strategy and has presented the best opportunity for meaningful media participation at our press briefings or conferences. Policy windows refer to major news events, eg, AU, BRICS or G-20 summits, the UN General Assembly or FOCAC, which allow for our research or events to be linked to a 'news hook'.

The website hosted an average of 13 new features a month, and an average of six new research publications. It has become an anchor for all our major policy windows, packaging commentary, research, expert opinions and events into comprehensive thematic pages. It also advertises two sister websites - www.gegafrica.org for the latest on Global Economic Governance issues and www.thetradebeat.com for unchallenged expert analysis on trade issues in Africa and beyond.

SAIIA website page views 2008 - 2014



SAIIA website snapshot



SAIIA Facebook and Twitter followers, 2014

Live tweets and audience building in 2014 witnessed a visible and impressive trend of increased engagement from the online community. From 2013 to 2014, followers increased between 30% and 70% on the different SAIIA platforms. More of our traditional mass media partners are engaging with us through Twitter. SAIIA staff members are already successfully monitoring relevant journalists' Twitter presence and alerting them to new research where appropriate.



Responsive mobi version
(mobile penetration higher in Africa than fixed-line)



New instant translate
(opening SAIIA's work to international audiences and francophone Africa)



SAIIA material continuously published by key partner sites (SANGOnet, ECDPM, ALLAfrica, Polity, ISN)



Crossover with media: WorldPoliticsReview (40k followers), Redi Thlabi (180k followers) retweeted interviews; AFP's southern Africa editor shared research on SA mining strikes



629 436 downloads
one every 1.3 minutes

Article downloads over previous 18 months

1 020
average downloads
per resource



SAIIA COLLABORATION 2014

Angola

- Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica, Catholic University of Angola (CEIC)

Botswana

- Botswana Institute for Development Policy Analysis (BIDPA)
- Eco-Exist (EE)
- SADC
- SADC Food Agriculture & Natural Resources (FNAR)
- Southern Africa Regional Environmental Programme (USAID Botswana)

Brazil

- BRICS Policy Centre (BPC)
- Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)
- Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)

Canada

- Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)

China

- Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS)
- Shanghai WTO Affairs Consultation Centre

Côte d'Ivoire

- African Development Bank

DRC

- Centre de coordination des recherches et de la documentation en sciences sociales pour l'Afrique subsaharienne, University of Kinshasa (CERDAS)

Ethiopia

- African Minerals Geoscience Initiative (AMGI)
- African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC)
- African Union Commission
- Ethiopian Economics Association/Ethiopian Economic Policy Research Institute (EEA/EEPR)
- UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

France

- Institute for Research and Debate on Governance (IRG)

Germany

- German Development Cooperation - Botswana (DIE)
- Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi)
- Ifo Institute for Economic Research
- Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS)

Ghana

- Imani Centre for Policy and Education
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER)
- Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping and Training Center (KAIPTC)

India

- CUTS Centre for International Trade, Economics & Environment
- Observer Research Foundation
- Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS)

Japan

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Kenya

- African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)

Mexico

- Mora Institute

Mozambique

- Instituto de Estudos Sociais e Económicos (IESE)

Namibia

- Benguela Current Commission (BCC)

Nigeria

- Centre for the Study of Economies of Africa (CSEA)

Norway

- Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre (NOREF)

Russia

- EcoAccord
- Higher School of Economics (HSE) Faculty of World Economics & International Affairs

Senegal

- Centre d'Etudes de Politiques pour le Développement (CEPOD)

South Africa

- Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA)
- African Regional Office of the Open Society Foundations
- APRM Secretariat
- Chamber of Mines SA





SAIIA TRAVEL 2014



- Department of International Relations and Cooperation
- Department of Mineral Resources
- Department of Public Services and Administration
- Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA)
- Energy Research Centre (ERC)
- Ford Foundation
- One World Sustainable Development
- Open Society Foundation for South Africa (OSF-SA)
- Pan-African Parliament
- The Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN)
- University of Pretoria
- University of the Witwatersrand
- World Wide Fund for Nature

South Sudan

- Centre for Peace and Development Studies, University of Juba (CPDS)

Switzerland

- Foundation Open Society Institute
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Tanzania

- Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF)

Uganda

- Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE)
- Advocates for Natural Resources Governance and Development (ANARDE)
- African Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)
- Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC)

United States

- Council for Foreign Relations
- Rockefeller Foundation
- Chatham House - Royal Institute of International Affairs
- UN Environmental Programme

United Kingdom

- UK Department for International Development
- Marjan Centre for the Study of Conflict and Conservation, King's College
- Oxford Analytica

Zambia

- Common Cause

Zimbabwe

- African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF)
- Centre for Natural Resource Governance (CNRG)
- Centre for Research and Development (CRD)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014

	2014 R	2013 R
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Equipment	215 252	126 706
Current assets	41 470 571	32 591 350
The Smuts Memorial Trust	5 122 485	4 789 404
Investments held for trading	19 687 906	12 448 190
Trade and other receivables	2 127 456	1 530 792
Cash and cash equivalents	14 532 724	13 822 964
Total assets	41 685 823	32 718 056
Funds and liabilities		
Funds	29 481 869	20 714 320
Accumulated surplus	18 378 034	12 169 388
Investment reserve	11 103 835	8 544 932
Current liabilities	12 203 954	12 003 736
Trade and other payables	5 401 587	3 385 143
Project funds	6 802 367	8 618 593
Total funds and liabilities	41 685 823	32 718 056

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2014

	2014 R	2013 R
Revenue	38 633 354	30 086 550
Expenditure	38 543 143	31 726 804
Operating expenditure	11 824 344	11 243 114
Programme expenditure	26 718 799	20 483 690
Surplus/(deficit) before investment income	90 211	(1 640 254)
Income from investments	1 510 947	1 370 258
Surplus/(deficit) before fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	1 601 158	(269 996)
Fair value adjustment of held for trading investments	2 165 391	1 439 417
Surplus before capital income	3 766 549	1 169 421
Capital income	5 001 000	-
Surplus and total comprehensive income for the year	8 767 549	1 169 421



TOTAL FUNDS
AND LIABILITIES

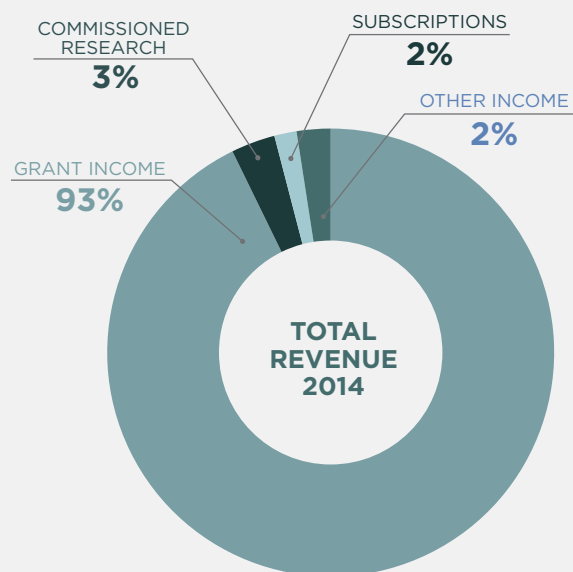
R41 685 823



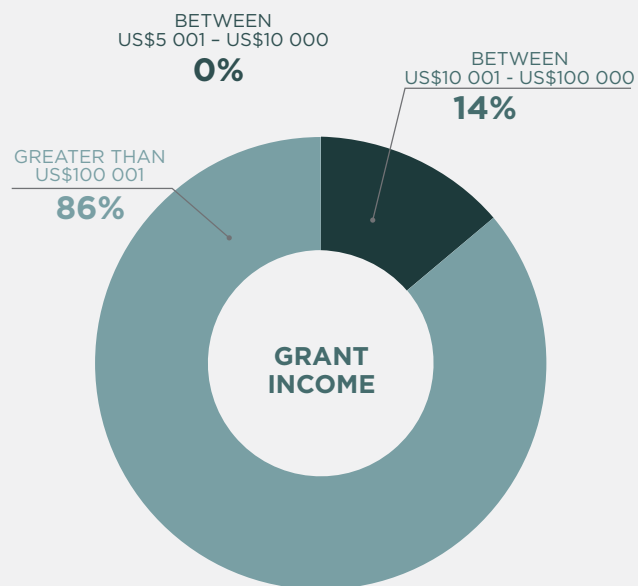
SURPLUS
AND TOTAL
COMPREHENSIVE
INCOME FOR THE
YEAR

R8 767 549

Sources of funding



Grant Income	R 35 833 897
Commissioned research	R 1 231 361
Subscriptions	R 623 092
Other income	R 945 002
	<u>R 38 633 352</u>



Between US\$5 001 - US\$10 000	\$48 608
Between US\$10 001 - US\$100 000	\$555 366
Greater than US\$100 001	\$3 102 552
	<u>\$3 706 526</u>

Schedule of funding

Schedule of Major Funders	Expenditure Jul 2013 - Jun 2014
Grant Income	
75th Anniversary	R 36 160
ABSA	R 196 258
ABE Bailey Trust	R 82 834
Anglo American Chairman's Fund / Anglo Platinum / First Rand Foundation	R 777 975
British High Commission	R 1 046 812
Canadian International Development Agency	R 68 857
Centre for International Governance Innovation	R 1 316 747
Department for International Development, UK	R 5 344 950
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit	R 2 102 091
Economic and Social Research Council, UK	R 337 211
Forum on Chinese African Co-operation	R 232 325
Foundation Open Society Institute, New York	R 342 845
Kingdom of Denmark	R 2 930 405
Konrad Adenauer Foundation	R 847 231
Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs	R 6 202 432
Open Society Foundation for South Africa	R 471 530
Oppenheimer Memorial Trust	R 141 400
SASOL	R 999 572
Swedish International Development Agency	R 6 035 598
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	R 3 075 633
United Nations School Programme	R 117 865
Volkswagen Stiftung (VWS)	R 156 319
World Bank	R 2 970 848
TOTAL	R 35 833 897

Schedule of Major Funders	Expenditure Jul 2013 - Jun 2014
Commissioned research	
Commissioned research	R 1 231 361
TOTAL	R 1 231 361
Subscriptions	
Corporates	R 468 728
Individual, Institutional & Diplomatic	R 154 364
TOTAL	R 623 092
Other income	
Income from Investments	R 915 002
Smuts Memorial Trust	R 30 000
TOTAL	R 945 002



SAIIA's National Council members 2014

Back row from left to right: Richard Steyn, Ian Nankin, Jonathan Schewits (Branch Chairman, E London), Neuma Grobbelaar (Director of Research) and Jonathan Stead (Head of Strategic Partnerships and Special Projects)

Middle row: Melanie Veness (Branch Chairman, Pietermaritzburg), Prof. Eltie Links, Martyn Trainor (Branch Chairman, W Cape), John Penny and Kuseni Dlamini

Front row: Joe Mollo, Prof. Chris Sanders (Branch Representative, W Cape), Fred Phaswana (Chairman), Elizabeth Sidiropoulos (Chief Executive), Moeletsi Mbeki (Deputy Chairman), Tafadzwa Mukuruva and Rosemary Vingerling (Secretary)



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