



South Africa

KEY FACTS

Joined Commonwealth: 1931 (Statute of Westminster; left in 1961, rejoined in 1994)

Population: 52,776,000 (2013)

GDP p.c. growth: 0.9% p.a. 1990–2013

UN HDI 2014: World ranking 118

Official languages: 11 most widely spoken

Time: GMT plus 2 hrs

Currency: Rand (R)

Geography

Area: 1,221,038 sq km

Coastline: 2,800 km

Capital: Pretoria

The Republic of South Africa has land borders with: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. Its sea borders are with the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Lesotho is enclosed within its land area.

The country comprises nine provinces: Eastern Cape (provincial capital Bisho), Free State (Bloemfontein), Gauteng (Johannesburg), KwaZulu-Natal (Pietermaritzburg), Limpopo (Polokwane), Mpumalanga (Nelspruit), Northern Cape (Kimberley), North-West (Mafikeng) and Western Cape (Cape Town).

Topography: The southern part of the ancient African plateau forms the centre of South Africa, falling through rolling hills and coastal plains to the coastal belt. The Great Escarpment, containing the Drakensberg and Cape mountain ranges, marks the high edge of the plateau. The plateau lies at an altitude of about 1,500 metres in the south and east, dipping towards the north and west. On the plateau, land is flat or undulating and dotted with round hills or 'koppies'. The Limpopo and Orange are the major river systems, although Natal and parts of the Cape are traversed by fast-flowing, seasonal rivers with coastal lagoons. Surface water is in short supply.

Climate: Climate varies with altitude and continental position: Mediterranean climate in the Western Cape; humid subtropical climate on the northern KwaZulu-Natal coast; continental climate of the highveld; and arid Karoo and Kalahari fringes, with a great temperature range, giving very hot summer



days and cold dry nights. The south-east trade winds, blowing first over KwaZulu-Natal, are the principal source of precipitation, falling in summer. Winter rains reach the Western Cape.

Environment: The most significant environmental issues are soil erosion, desertification, air pollution and resulting acid rain, and pollution of rivers from agricultural run-off and urban discharges. In a country with relatively few major rivers and lakes, extensive water conservation and control measures are necessary to keep pace with rapid growth in water usage.

Vegetation: Varies with climate, including temperate hardwood forest, dense coastal bush, Mediterranean scrub (including many varieties of aloes and proteas), vast grasslands of the veld dotted with flat-topped thorn trees, and bushveld scrub. South Africa's native flora have been developed as garden flowers all over the world. Forest covers eight per cent of the land area, having declined at 1.8 per cent p.a. 1990–2010. Arable land comprises ten per cent and permanent cropland less than one per cent of the total land area.

Wildlife: South Africa's wildlife, among which are the large mammals characteristic of the African grassland, includes species, such as the white rhino, that are endangered elsewhere. The game reserves such as the Kruger and Hluhluwe are considered among the world's best. The wide range of bird species includes many migrants from the northern hemisphere. South Africa was a founder member of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). Some 24 mammal species and 41 bird species are thought to be endangered (2014).

Main towns: Pretoria (administrative capital, Gauteng, pop. 1.76m in 2011), Cape Town (legislative capital, Western Cape, 3.43m), Bloemfontein (judicial capital, Free State, 464,591), Johannesburg (Gauteng, 7.86m), Durban (KwaZulu-Natal, 2.79m), Soweto (Gauteng, 1.27m), Nelson Mandela Bay (Eastern Cape, 1.15m), Port Elizabeth (Eastern Cape, 876,436), Soshanguve (Gauteng, 728,063), Evaton (Gauteng, 605,504), Pietermaritzburg (KwaZulu-Natal, 475,238), Tembisa (Gauteng, 463,109), Vereeniging (Gauteng, 377,922), East London (Eastern Cape, 295,644), Boksburg (Gauteng,

260,321), Polokwane (Limpopo, 227,407), Kimberley (Northern Cape, 225,155), Welkom (Free State, 211,014), Benoni (Gauteng, 158,777), Mafikeng (North-West, 64,359), Nelspruit (Mpumalanga, 58,670), Richards Bay (KwaZulu-Natal, 50,511) and Bhisho (Eastern Cape, 11,192).

Transport: There are 364,130 km of roads (17 per cent paved) and 20,500 km of railway (about half electrified). This substantial rail network serves not only South Africa with its mining and heavy industries, but also neighbouring countries.

Ports also serve South Africa and its landlocked neighbours: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The main commercial ports are at Durban, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and East London. Durban is the leading port, with capacity for deep-sea ro-ro vessels and a principal terminal of the 3,100-km long underground oil pipeline.

International airports are at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, while East London, Kimberley and Pretoria are important domestic airports. There are also some 210 licensed aerodromes and 40 heliports.

Society

KEY FACTS 2013

Population per sq km: 43

Life expectancy: 57 years

Net primary enrolment: 85%

Population: 52,776,000 (2013); 64 per cent of people live in urban areas and 34 per cent in urban agglomerations of more than one million people; growth 1.6 per cent p.a. 1990–2013; birth rate 21 per 1,000 people (38 in 1970); life expectancy 57 years (53 in 1970 and 61 in 1990).

People of African origin constitute 79.0 per cent of the population (2001 census), European origin 9.6 per cent, mixed descent 8.9 per cent ('coloureds') and Asian origin 2.5 per cent. The African linguistic groups comprise Zulu (23.8 per cent of the total population), Xhosa (17.6 per cent), Pedi (9.4 per cent), Tswana (8.2 per cent), Sotho (7.9 per cent), Tsonga (4.4 per cent), Swati (2.7 per cent), Venda (2.3 per cent) and several smaller groups. The 'coloureds' include descendants of slaves brought from Malaya, Indonesia and Madagascar, and the Khoi-Khoi people of the Cape. There is also a substantial flow of inward migration of people seeking employment, most from neighbouring countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Language: Official languages are Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Sesotho sa Leboa (Northern

Sotho), Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tsonga, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu.

Religion: Christians 80 per cent (2001 census), with a wide range of denominations; and minorities of Muslims, Hindus and Jews. Traditional and Christian forms of worship are often blended.

Health: Public spending on health was four per cent of GDP in 2012. Durban Academic Hospital in KwaZulu-Natal, four new hospitals in Northern Province and many new health centres were built in the late 1990s. Some 95 per cent of the population uses an improved drinking water source and 74 per cent have access to adequate sanitation facilities (2012). Infant mortality was 33 per 1,000 live births in 2013 (89 in 1960).

AIDS is a severe problem. In 2013, 19.1 per cent of people aged 15–49 were HIV positive. For many years the government appeared unable to accept the severity of the looming problem and failed to take measures to contain it. By 2000, when it became involved in controversy over its claim that AIDS was not caused by HIV, there were – by some international estimates – more HIV-positive cases in South Africa than any other country. By April 2002, however, the government had committed itself to lead the battle against HIV/AIDS, making antiretroviral drugs available through the health service.

Education: Public spending on education was 6.6 per cent of GDP in 2012. There are nine years of compulsory education starting at the age of seven. Primary school comprises seven years and secondary five, with cycles of two and three years. The school year starts in January.

In January 2012 the Council on Higher Education recognised 23 public universities, including two concentrating on distance education and six universities of technology. It had also registered 88 private higher education institutions and a further 27 were provisionally registered. There are some 892,940 students in public higher education institutions, some 138,610 of whom are postgraduate students (2010). Literacy among people aged 15–24 is 98 per cent (2007).

South Africa hosted the 16th Commonwealth Conference of Education Ministers in Cape Town in December 2006. Commonwealth Education Ministers meet every three years to discuss issues of mutual concern and interest.

Media: Among the many dailies in English are *Business Day*, *Cape Argus*, *Cape Times*, *The Citizen*, *Sowetan* (Johannesburg), *The Times* (in print by subscription only) and *The Star* (Johannesburg). Leading Afrikaans-language dailies are *Beeld* (Johannesburg)

and *Die Burger* (Cape Town). The most influential national weeklies are *Financial Mail*, *Mail & Guardian*, *The Sunday Independent* and *Sunday Times*.

State-owned South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) provides a comprehensive range of national and regional radio stations covering 11 languages and an external service for a pan-African audience, Channel Africa. There are very many private radio stations. SABC also operates three national TV networks and two pay-TV services. Many private TV channels are available nationally; and private TV network M-Net targets a pan-African audience.

Some 75 per cent of households have TV sets (2009). There are 83 personal computers per 1,000 people (2005).

Communications: Country code 27; internet domain '.za'. Mobile phone coverage extends to most of the country. Internet cafes are located in most parts of the country.

For every 1,000 people there are 92 landlines, 1,475 mobile phone subscriptions and 489 internet users (2013).

Public holidays: New Year's Day, Human Rights Day (21 March), Freedom Day (27 April), Workers' Day (1 May), Youth Day (16 June), National Women's Day (9 August), Heritage Day (24 September), Day of Reconciliation (16 December), Christmas Day and Day of Goodwill (26 December).

Religious festivals whose dates vary from year to year include Good Friday and Family Day/Easter Monday.

Economy

KEY FACTS 2013

GNI: US\$343.2bn

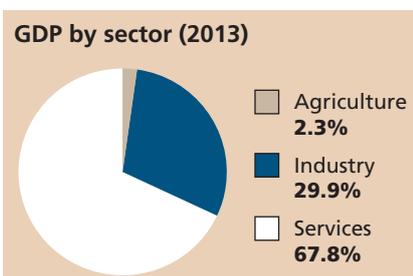
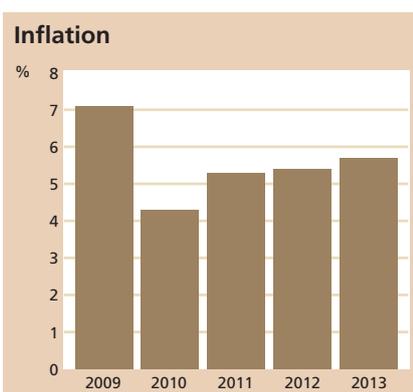
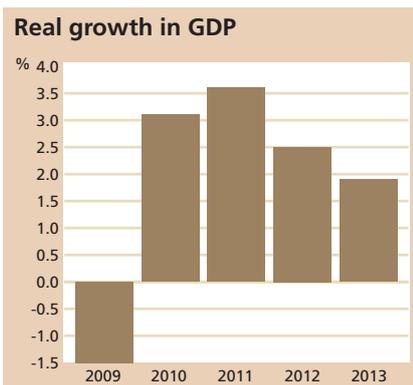
GNI p.c.: US\$7,190

GDP growth: 1.9% p.a. 2009–13

Inflation: 5.6% p.a. 2009–13

Apartheid left South Africa with unequal distributions of income, distorted patterns of population settlement, imbalances in skills, low productivity and a large and inefficient bureaucracy. Furthermore, in the last decade of the old regime, prolonged recession (from low gold and other commodity prices, high expenditure on security forces, economic sanctions and disinvestment) led to weakening of the economic fabric. GDP grew by 1.0 per cent p.a. 1980–90.

In August 2000, the government announced a programme of privatisation in telecoms, energy and transport, accounting for a substantial part of the state industrial sector. The large state companies would first be restructured and then privatised. But since



this programme was opposed by many government supporters progress was slow.

From the mid-1990s the economy picked up, led by manufacturing, tourism and financial services. It slowed in 1998, then continued to grow steadily from 1999; recording growth of 2.1 per cent p.a. during 1990–2000. The government has promoted a programme of black economic empowerment, notably through the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (2003), which gives previously marginalised groups opportunities that were not available to them in the apartheid era.

Strong domestic demand, as a result of rising disposable income and wealth, has driven the good steady growth during the 2000s, averaging 4.7 per cent p.a. during 2004–08, with relatively low inflation. This long period of good growth was interrupted in the world economic downturn of 2008–09. The economy expanded by 3.6 per cent in 2008 and contracted by 1.5 per cent in 2009. It

soon recovered, maintaining average growth of about 2.5 per cent p.a. 2010–15.

Mining, oil and gas

The country has the world's largest reserves of gold, manganese, platinum, chromium, andalusite, vanadium and alumino-silicates. It has substantial amounts of antimony, asbestos, coal, copper, diamonds, iron ore, lead, oil and gas, titanium, uranium, vermiculite, zinc and zirconium. Mining and minerals-processing accounts for more than half of export revenue.

Offshore oil production from fields south-west of the Cape started in 1997, and substantial reserves of natural gas were discovered off the west coast in 2001. In October 2014 the government announced plans to intensify offshore oil and gas exploration.

History

Stone-age Khoisan hunter-gatherers inhabited the region for about 8,000 years. At some period before 300 CE iron-age communities of pastoralists (almost certainly people of the Bantu groups) were living in the interior. The San people (Bushmen) were pushed towards the hostile desert areas; the Khoi-Khoi (Hottentots) added pastoralism to their economy, possibly learned from the more advanced and powerful Bantu, and inhabited the South-West Cape.

People of the Bantu groups, constituting South Africa's majority, are related to the peoples of other east and southern African countries, and come from four main linguistic groups: the Nguni, Sotho-Tswana, Venda and Tsonga. The Nguni (including Zulu, Xhosa and Swazi peoples) are by far the largest.

The first European settlers – Dutch farmers sent to re-provision ships of the Dutch East India Company – arrived at the Cape in 1652. They were joined in 1688 by Huguenots (French Protestant refugees), followed by groups from Belgium, Britain, France and Germany, and augmented by often highly skilled slaves from Indonesia and Malaya.

Control of the Cape passed from the Dutch to the French and, after 1814, to the British. The European and racially mixed groups developed the language of Afrikaans, a sense of folk identity as Afrikaners, or Boers (farmers), and a religious identity as strict Calvinists. They developed a ranching-centred style of agriculture suitable to the terrain (and similar to that of the Bantu peoples) and, as their numbers grew and the distant administrative authority became more irksome and foreign, migrated towards the interior.

Continuing friction on the Eastern Cape frontier and the abolition of slavery by Britain triggered a significant migration, the Great Trek, which from 1836 to 1838 onwards brought them into direct conflict with the African peoples. While the black societies welcomed the traders and missionaries, between them and the Boers was direct competition for land.

The Africans were themselves in upheaval in the 19th century. In Natal, a military genius, Shaka, had moulded the formerly insignificant Zulus into a powerful fighting force and developed an economy of war. The Xhosas had been weakened by 100 years of battle with the white settlers along the Eastern Cape frontier. The Boers trekked inland, defeating first the Ndebele and then other tribes, and establishing the Boer Republics of the Transvaal (South African Republic) and Orange Free State.

Meanwhile, Britain was also expanding, taking Natal in 1843 and then following the Boers inland. The first Indians came in 1860 to work as indentured labourers in the Natal sugar fields and, in 1867, diamonds were discovered, triggering adventurer immigrants from many countries. Gold was discovered in 1871 – in a Boer Republic. Britain went to war with the Boers and, with difficulty, defeated them. Having also finally defeated the Zulus, Britain gained control of all South Africa. The four provinces were united in 1910 into the dominion of the Union of South Africa, and the country's independence was formally recognised under the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

The country had come to independence with a constitution which effectively denied black rights. Most areas excluded black, coloured and Indian people from the vote. Resistance to racial discrimination was begun by Mahatma Gandhi, who arrived in South Africa as a young lawyer in 1893. He led the first passive resistance to the pass laws in 1906. In 1912, the African National Congress (ANC) was founded, to fight for full constitutional rights for blacks.

However, South Africa steadily reduced black rights. In 1913, land acts severely limited the rights of blacks to own land or live in certain areas. In 1936, black voters were removed from the common voters' roll in the Cape.

The apartheid years

In 1948 the National Party (NP) came to power on an electoral platform of apartheid, and moved rapidly in enacting a policy of racial segregation into law. The ANC, in collaboration with the Indian Congress, Coloured People's Congress and Congress of Democrats (mainly white communists and

anti-racists), launched the Freedom Charter and, in 1952, the Defiance Campaign in response. More apartheid laws, separating education and public amenities, followed. Then, in 1960, the police at Sharpeville shot and killed 69 peaceful demonstrators. The ANC, Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), South African Communist Party (SACP) and other anti-apartheid movements were banned and went under ground or into exile. The ANC adopted a policy of armed struggle and Nelson Mandela, as head of its new military wing, launched a sabotage campaign. In 1963 Mandela, Walter Sisulu and other ANC leaders were sentenced to life imprisonment.

After the Sharpeville massacre the world woke up to apartheid. South Africa became a pariah nation, forced out of the Commonwealth and increasingly isolated internationally. The UN declared apartheid to be a danger to world peace in 1961 and a crime against humanity in 1966.

During the 1970s some three million people were forcibly resettled in 'homelands'. Further shockwaves ran through the international media when, in 1976, schoolchildren in Soweto protesting against school classes in the Afrikaans language were shot by police and this sparked a violent uprising throughout the country in which some 600 mainly young people were killed. Popular activist Steve Biko (a young leader of the Black Consciousness Movement) was beaten to death while in police custody in 1977, and his name became a rallying cry of resistance.

In 1983 the government introduced a new tricameral Parliament, which gave representation (in separate chambers) to white, coloured and Indian people, but excluded blacks. Intended as an act of appeasement, this aroused new united opposition, led by a new umbrella body, the United Democratic Front, with strong representation from the churches and trade unions as well as political parties. In 1985, the Congress of South African Trade Unions was founded. Despite the powerful police and military apparatus, black resistance intensified.

From the mid-1980s the Commonwealth, USA and EU introduced political, sporting, cultural and economic sanctions. The Commonwealth was consistently among the leaders in international action against apartheid, for example with its Gleneagles Agreement against sporting contacts with South Africa (1977). The Commonwealth also led the peaceful dismantling of apartheid, starting in 1985 with establishment of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (led by Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria and former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser).

Within South Africa, political protest grew, and began to take an increasingly violent form, influenced by *Umkhonto we Sizwe* ('Spear of the Nation', the military wing of the ANC). The country was becoming ungovernable, and its economy disastrously weakened.

The ending of apartheid

In 1989 F. W. de Klerk succeeded P. W. Botha as President, and immediately began negotiations to unscramble apartheid. Within months Walter Sisulu and seven other imprisoned leaders were released and the bans on the ANC, PAC and SACP were lifted. In February 1990, Mandela was released. Apartheid laws were repealed. In August 1990, the ANC suspended the armed struggle, and began negotiations with the government.

Political violence intensified within South Africa, with fierce competition between the ANC and the Zulu traditionalist Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP). Nonetheless, all-party negotiations – the Convention for a Democratic South Africa – began in December 1991. An all-white referendum showed that the whites were in favour of abolishing apartheid and agreement was reached in June 1993. A multiparty transitional executive council was formed to partner the government until the elections for a new Parliament could be held. As the reform process gathered momentum from 1989, international sanctions were lifted.

South Africa's first non-racial and democratic elections were held in April 1994, with Commonwealth, UN and other teams of observers present. The observers concluded that despite technical problems during the elections, the results were an overwhelming expression of the will of the people. The elections gave the ANC an overall majority with 252 seats, and 63 per cent of the votes. The NP obtained 20 per cent and the IFP 11 per cent.

Nelson Mandela, President of the ANC, was elected President of South Africa at the first sitting of the National Assembly in May 1994. Although the ANC had an overall majority, in the interests of achieving consensus, a Government of National Unity (GNU) was formed, with a cabinet comprising 18 ANC, six NP, three IFP MPs and one independent MP. Mandela appointed Thabo Mbeki (ANC) and de Klerk (NP) as Deputy Presidents. The then ANC Secretary-General Cyril Ramaphosa was elected Chairperson of the Constitutional Assembly. In June 1994 South Africa rejoined the Commonwealth and reclaimed its seat at the UN.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was established with Archbishop Desmond Tutu as its chair in 1996 to provide a public forum for the personal accounts of human rights abuses during the apartheid years. It was attended by some 7,000 individuals (including ANC leaders, but not IFP's Mangosuthu Buthelezi, or F. W. de Klerk) and delivered its final report in October 1998. People attended hearings on a voluntary basis and were then entitled to apply to the TRC for amnesty from prosecution.

The NP withdrew from the GNU in 1996 to form the parliamentary opposition, but the IFP remained in the national government, although this collaboration was not reflected in the provincial government of KwaZulu-Natal. In October 1996 a new constitution was approved by the National Assembly and came into force in February 1997. At the 50th national conference of the ANC in December 1997, Mandela stood down as party President, making way for Thabo Mbeki.

In the second democratic general election in June 1999, the ANC received 66 per cent of the votes, the Democratic Party (DP) nine per cent, the IFP just under nine per cent, the (renamed) New National Party (NNP) seven per cent and the newly formed United Democratic Movement (UDM) four per cent.

South Africa on the international stage

Nelson Mandela led the struggle to replace the former white supremacist regime with multiracial democracy and, after 27 years in prison, in 1994 he became South Africa's first black president. His funeral in 2013 was attended by national leaders from around the world.

Of the many internationally acclaimed South African writers, two – Nadine Gordimer (in 1991) and John Maxwell Coetzee (in 2003) – have Nobel Prizes; and Coetzee (2000) and Manu Herbstein (Best First Book in 2002) have been overall winners in the Commonwealth Writers' Prize.

On the sporting front, Francois Pienaar, born in 1967 in Vereeniging, led the South African rugby union team to its first World Cup triumph in 1995, winning the event on home soil. He was portrayed by Matt Damon in the 2009 film *Invictus*, which told the story of the build up to the 1995 tournament. The South African with the most international caps is Marsha Cox, born in 1983 in Durban, captain of the women's hockey team.

With 266 out of the National Assembly's 400 seats, the ANC was able to command a two-thirds majority (necessary for changes to the constitution) with the support of the Minority Front, which had one seat. Mbeki succeeded Mandela as President and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was reappointed as Home Affairs Minister, while the 22-member cabinet was partially reshuffled with Jacob Zuma becoming Deputy President. The DP replaced the NNP as the official opposition, and in June 2000 the DP and the NNP merged to become the Democratic Alliance.

Constitution

Status: Republic with executive President

Legislature: Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

The constitution came into effect in February 1997. It provides *inter alia* for the supremacy of the constitution, a federal state, a bill of rights, universal adult suffrage, regular multiparty elections, recognition of traditional leaders, 11 official languages, and democracy-buttressing institutions such as the Public Protector, and Commissions for Human Rights and Gender Equality. It also includes a Commission for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic Communities.

The bicameral legislature comprises the 400-seat National Assembly – elected every five years by universal adult suffrage under proportional representation – and the 90-seat National Council of Provinces with direct

representation of members of provincial governments. The President is elected by the National Assembly and can serve a maximum of two five-year terms. The Deputy President and cabinet are appointed by the President.

Politics

Last elections: 7 May 2014

Next elections: 2019

Head of state: President Jacob Gedleyihlekisa Zuma

Head of government: The President

Ruling party: African National Congress

Women MPs: 42%

In the third democratic general election, in April 2004, the African National Congress (ANC) won a decisive mandate, securing 70 per cent of the votes, while the Democratic Alliance (DA) took 12 per cent (and 50 seats) and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) seven per cent (28 seats). The ANC achieved a majority in seven of the nine provinces and, with 279 seats, gained the two-thirds majority needed to change the constitution, though they had not promised any changes in their manifesto.

In December 2007, Jacob Zuma defeated President Thabo Mbeki in the ANC leadership elections, paving the way for his candidacy in the 2009 presidential elections. In the same month, the ANC National Executive Committee 'recalled' Mbeki from the presidency, he resigned, and Parliament elected ANC deputy leader Kgalema Motlanthe to succeed him.

A new political party, the Congress of the People (COPE), was launched in December 2008 under the leadership of Mosiuoa Lekota, former chairman of the ANC and a close ally of Mbeki.

Facing the challenge of COPE and the DA, the ANC nevertheless won 66 per cent of votes (264 seats) in the parliamentary elections in April 2009. The DA, led by Helen Zille, received 17 per cent of votes (67 seats) and COPE seven per cent (30 seats). Turnout was 77 per cent. At the first sitting of the National Assembly in May 2009, Zuma was formally elected President; and he then appointed Motlanthe Deputy President. COPE's candidate in the presidential contest was Bishop Mvume Dandala rather than its leader, Lekota.

Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013.

President Zuma and the ANC won the general election on 7 May 2014, securing 249 seats with 62.2 per cent of the vote. The DA – led by Helen Zille – won 89 seats (22.2 per cent of the vote), Economic Freedom Fighters – led by former ANC member Julius Malema – 25 seats (6.4 per cent) and IFP ten seats (2.4 per cent). Turnout was 73 per cent. On 21 May 2014 the National Assembly re-elected Jacob Zuma President and he was sworn in for a second term on 24 May.

International relations

South Africa is a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, African Union, Indian Ocean Rim Association, Non-Aligned Movement, Southern African Customs Union, Southern African Development Community, United Nations and World Trade Organization.

Traveller information

Immigration and customs: Passports must be valid for at least 30 days from the date of departure. Visas are required by most Commonwealth nationals. A yellow fever vaccination certificate is required from all travellers aged over nine months arriving from the countries where the World Health Organization (WHO) recognises a risk of yellow fever transmission, and from certain other African countries listed by the South African authorities where vaccination is not generally recommended by the WHO, including United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Restricted imports include plants and plant products – including honey, margarine, seeds and vegetable oils – and animals and animal products – dairy products and eggs.

Further information

South Africa government:	www.gov.za
Independent Electoral Commission:	www.elections.org.za
Parliament of the Republic of South Africa:	www.parliament.gov.za
Statistics South Africa:	www.statssa.gov.za
South African Reserve Bank:	www.reservebank.co.za
South African Tourism:	www.southafrica.net/za/en
Commonwealth Secretariat:	www.thecommonwealth.org
Commonwealth of Nations:	www.commonwealthofnations.org/country/South_Africa

Media

<i>Business Day:</i>	www.businessday.co.za
<i>Cape Argus:</i>	www.capeargus.co.za
<i>Cape Times:</i>	www.capetimes.co.za
<i>Sowetan:</i>	www.sowetanlive.co.za
<i>The Citizen:</i>	www.citizen.co.za
<i>The Star:</i>	www.thestar.co.za
<i>Financial Mail:</i>	www.financialmail.co.za
<i>Mail & Guardian:</i>	www.mg.co.za
<i>The Sunday Independent:</i>	www.sundayindependent.co.za
<i>The Times/Sunday Times:</i>	www.timeslive.co.za
SABC:	www.sabc.co.za
Channel Africa:	www.channelafrica.org
News 24:	www.news24.com
South African Press Association:	www.sapa.org.za

Travel within the country: Traffic drives on the left. Visitors can drive with a foreign driving licence if it is in English. The road network is mostly paved. Seat belts are mandatory.

South Africa has a comprehensive transport network including air, train and bus services. There are luxury trains that run between Cape Town and Pretoria. Taxis are widely available in the main towns.

Travel health: Prevalent diseases where appropriate precautionary measures are recommended include cholera, dengue fever, diphtheria, hepatitis A, hepatitis B, malaria, rabies, schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and typhoid. There were 9,510,000 tourist arrivals in 2013.



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