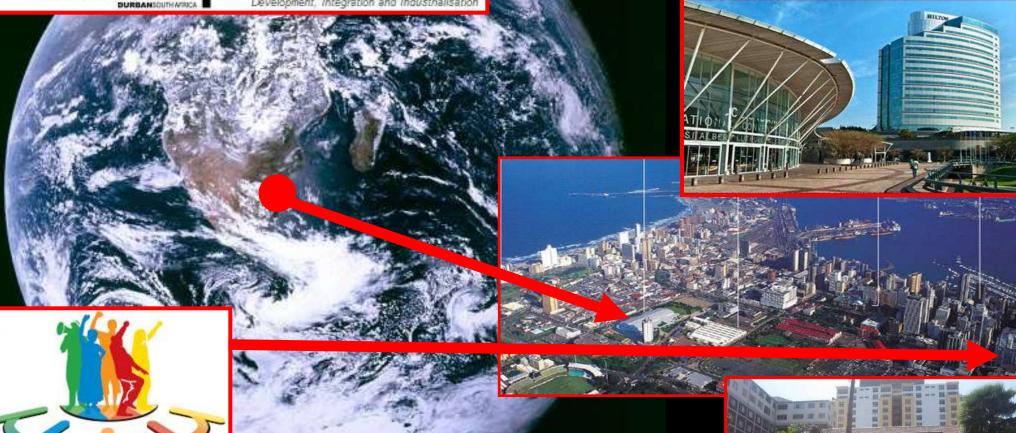


FIFTH BRICS SUMMIT

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA 26 - 27 MARCH 2013

BRICS and AFRICA; Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation

Durban as BRICS host, 26-27 March 2013 International Convention Centre

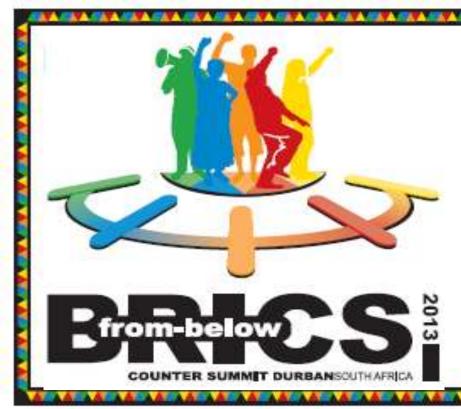




FIFTH BRICS SUMMIT

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BRICS and AFRICA; Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation



FIRST brics-from-below SUMMIT

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA 23-27 MARCH 2013

brics-from-below and AFRICA:
Partnership for Society and Nature, not
Oppression, Inequality and Eco-destruction



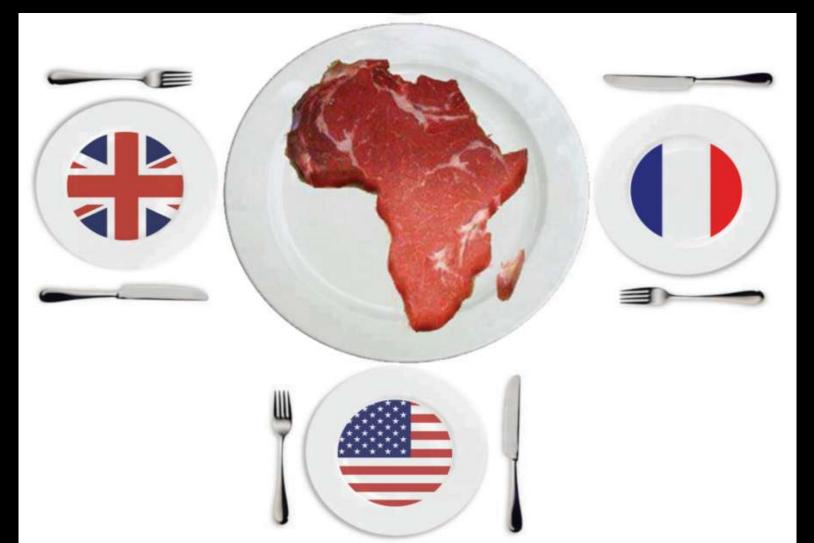
BRICS-from-above try to win hearts and minds, 24 March





A WELCOMES HE JUST LOVES HIS LEADING ROLE!...

against slavery, colonialism, neocolonialism, neoliberalism?



or just



in context of global crises, enter BRICS

SOUTH AFRICA

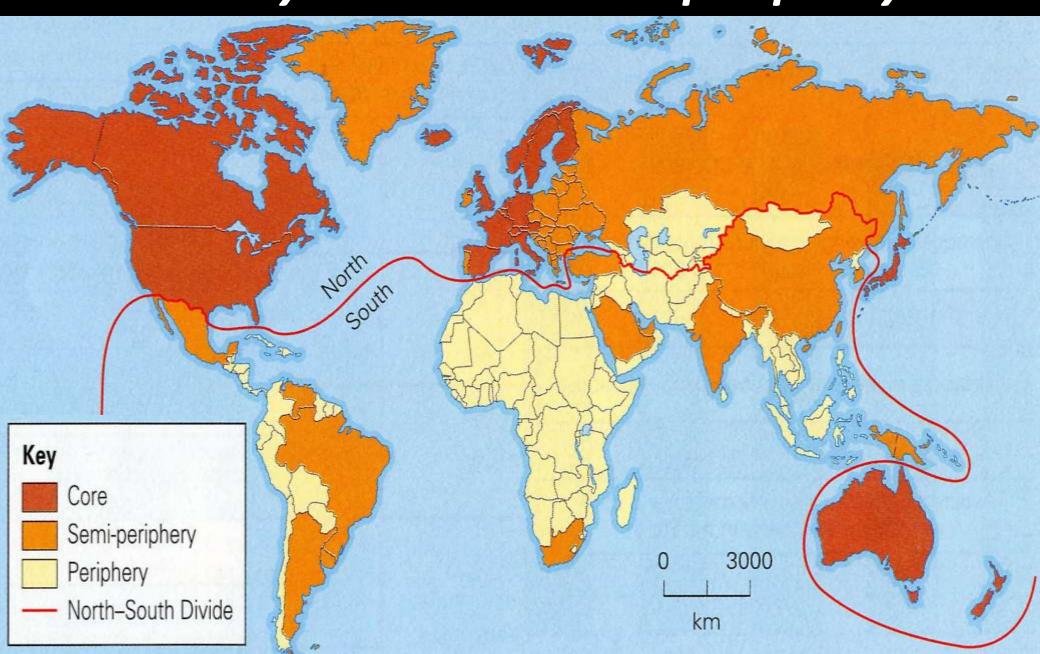
"a new global economic geography has been born" - President Lula da Silva, **BRICS Brasilia Summit, 2010** BRASIL



why not Mexico, Nigeria, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Vietnam, South Korea, Philippines?

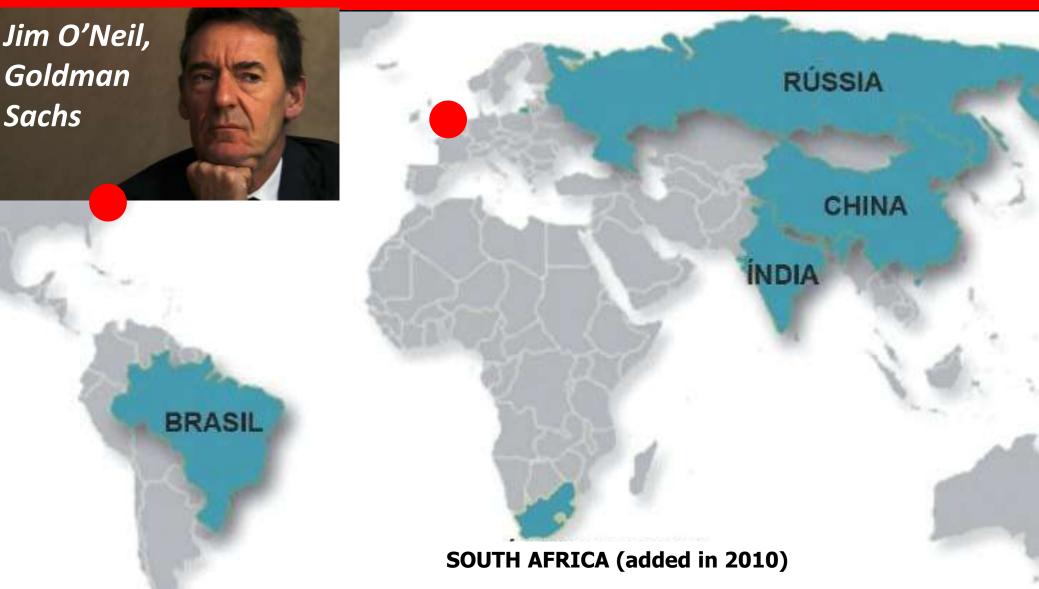


and why not entire semi-periphery?



why BRICs? answer from New York/London:

building-block 'bricks' of 21st century world capitalism



	DI azii	Kussia	ingia	China	South Africa	Total BRICS	vvo ria	BRICS in the world
Area (km2)	8.514.877	17.098.242	3.287.263	9.596.961	1.219.090	39.716.433	510.072.000	7,79%
Area - land (km2)	8.459.417	16.377.742	2.973.193	9.569.901	1.214.470	38.594.723	148.940.000	25,91%
Population (mi)	192	143	1.200	1.341	50	2.926	7.021	41,67%
Work Force	104	75	487	816	18	1.500	3.262	45,98%
GDP - nom (US\$ bi)	2.517	1.884	1.843	6.988	422	13.654	70.280	19,43%
GDP - growth	2,9%	4,1%	7,4%	9,2%	3,1%	5,3%	3,7%	
GDP - PPP (US\$ bi)	2.309	2.376	4.469	11.316	555	21.025	78.980	26,62%
GDP per capita - nom (US\$)	12.917	13.235	1.527	5.183	8.342	4.666	10.010	
GDP per capita - PPP (US\$)	11.846	16.746	3.703	8.394	10.977	7.186	11.800	
Export total(US\$ bi)	256	394 *	242 *	1.552 *	97	2.541	18.150	14%
Import total (US\$ bi)	226	239 *	363 *	1.423 *	100	2.351	17.990	13%
Trade total (US\$ bi)	482	634 *	605 *	2.975 *	197	4.892	36.140	14%

Source IMF, 2011; Economist Inteligence Unit Country Report, march/2012; Secex.

26% of land area42% of population46% of work force19% of nominal GDP26% of purchasing power parity GDP



world GDP (2011)

Country	GDP (PPP) \$Million				
World	78,897,426				
BRICS	20,990,530				
European Union	15,821,264				
United States	15,094,025				
China	11,299,967				
India	4,457,784				
Japan	4,440,376				
Germany	3,100,080				
Russia	2,383,402				
Brazil	2,294,243				
United Kingdom	2,260,803				
France	2,217,900				
Italy	1,846,950				









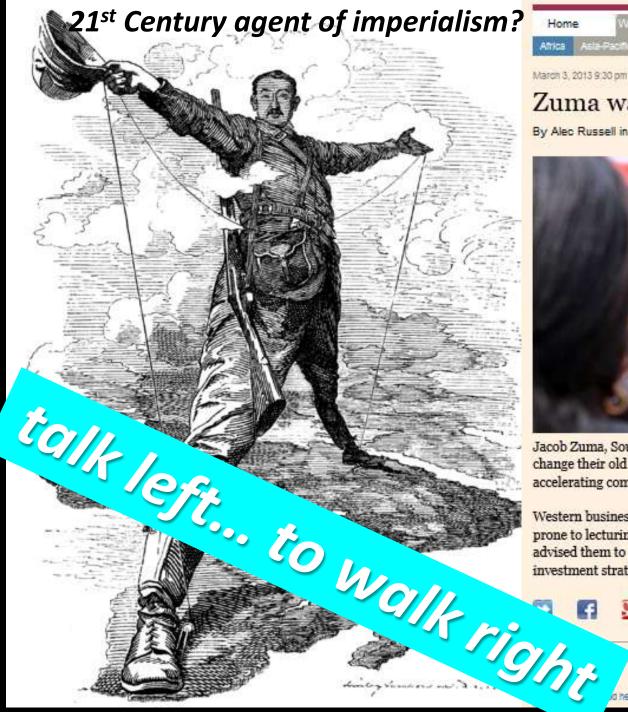
"We must find new lands from which we can easily obtain raw materials and at the same time exploit the cheap slave labour that is available from the natives of the colonies. The colonies would also provide a dumping ground for the surplus goods produced in our factories."

- Cecil John Rhodes



"I am sure that Cecil John Rhodes would have given his approval to this effort to make the South African economy of the early 21st century appropriate and fit for its time."

- Nelson Mandela, launching Mandela Rhodes Foundation, August 2003





ft.com/frontpage Europe All times are London time

FINANCIAL TIMES

March 3, 2013 9:30 pm

Zuma warns west's 'colonial' corporates

By Alec Russell in Cape Town



Jacob Zuma, South Africa's president, has warned western companies they must change their old "colonial" approach to Africa or risk losing out even more to the accelerating competition from China and other developing powers.

Western businesses and governments have a "psychological problem" and are still prone to lecturing Africa, Mr Zuma said in an interview with the Financial Times. He advised them to resist warning against the embrace of China and rethink their own investment strategies.









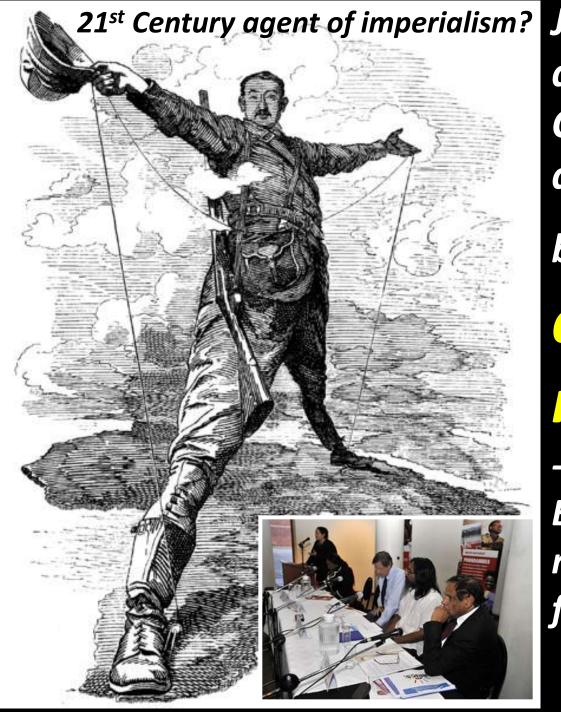
"I've said it to the private sector from the western countries: 'Look, You have got to change the way you do business with Africa if you want to regain Africa. If you want to treat Africa as a former colony ... then people will go to new partners who are going to treat them differently'," he said.



Stratfor (known as private-sector CIA)
South Africa's history is driven by the interplay of competition and cohabitation between domestic and foreign interests exploiting the country's mineral resources. Despite being led by a democratically-elected government, the core imperatives of SA remain

- maintenance of a liberal regime that permits the free flow of labor and capital to and from the southern Africa region, and
- maintenance of a superior security capability able to project into south-central Africa

http://search.wikileaks.org/gifiles/?viewemailid=951571



January 2013: Pretoria deploys 200+ troops to the Central African Republic during a coup attempt

because 'We have assets there that need protection.'

- deputy foreign minister

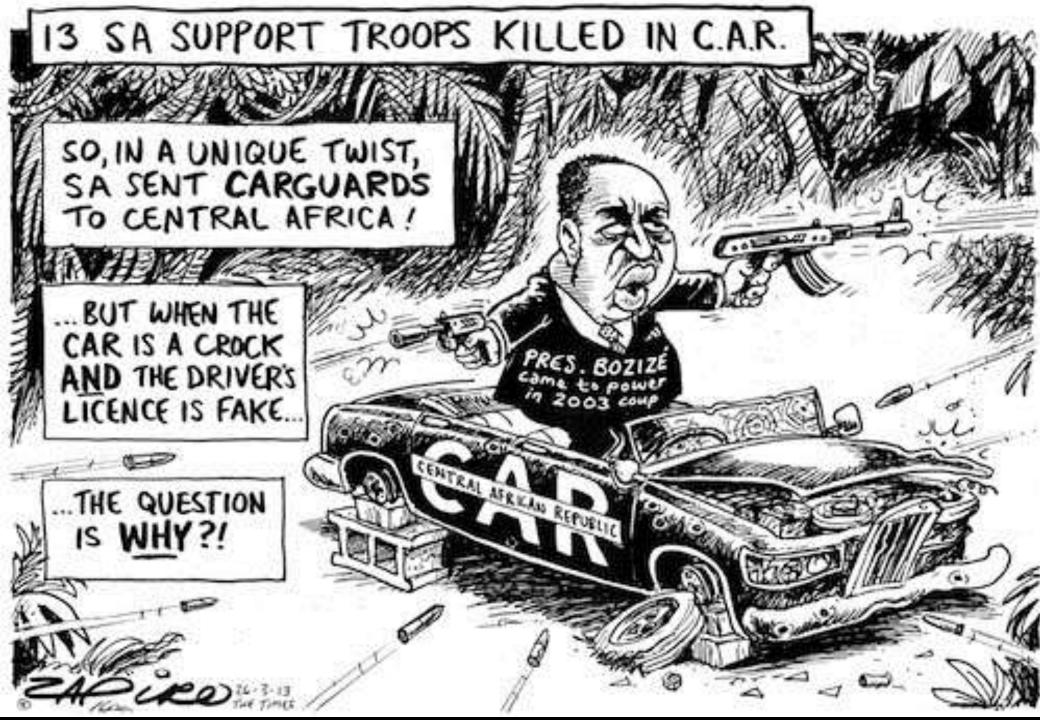
Ebrahim Ebrahim, referring to arms for local tyrant

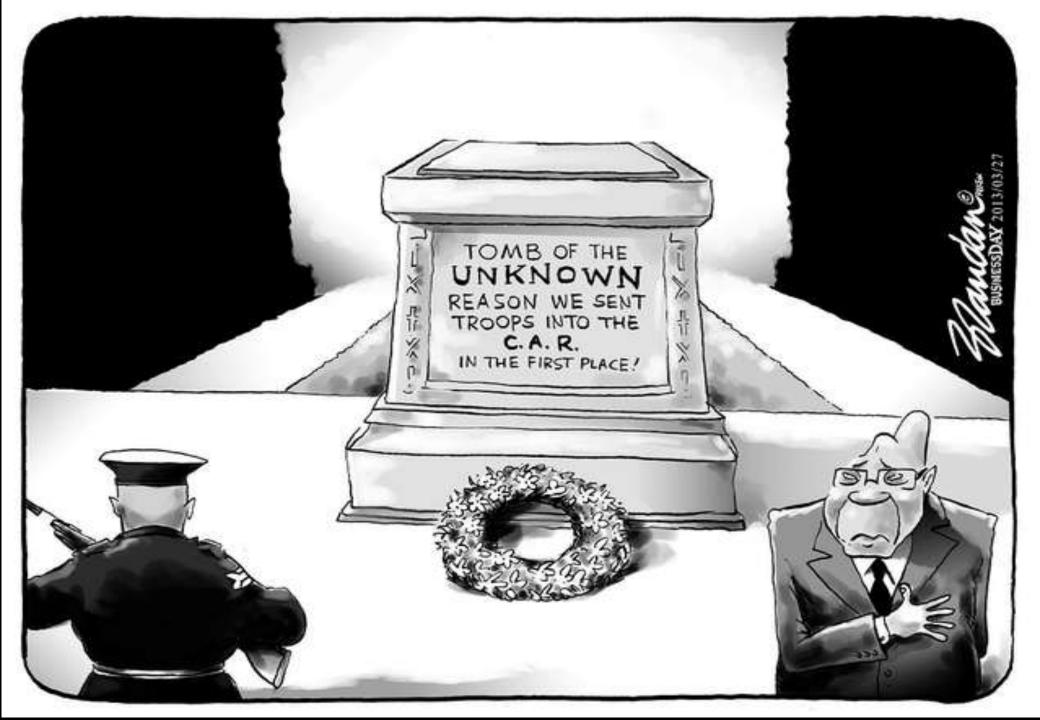


Khadija Patel, 'The world according to Dirco (v. Jan 2013)', Daily Maverick, 25 January 2013









SA National Defence Union general secretary, Pikkie Greeff, told the M&G that soldiers said they had not been in the CAR to do any training of the CAR army. "Soldiers who were on the ground have told us that they never trained anybody. All along they were there to protect assets and President Bozizé."

SANDF to SANDU: "stop irresponsible, childish and ill informed comments and statements about the loss of lives of our members in the Central African Republic".

SA's involvement in a foreign war demands explanation

by Songezo Zibi, Business Day, 27 March 2013

Dishonesty from the government and incompetence from the military do not engender confidence in South Africa's ability to defend its sovereignty. It is not made clear why the Central African Republic is so important to South Africa. We are only told of the commendable, moral responsibility to defend democracy on the continent — but that argument does not wash....

An innocuous statement issued on April 29 2006 by the foreign affairs spokesman at the time, Ronnie Mamoepa, could provide some useful clues. Following Bozizé's working visit at the invitation of thenpresident Thabo Mbeki, Mamoepa said the two heads of state had signed a co-operation agreement, which included defence, security, energy and mining. He also said that the Central African Republic's then minister of energy, mines and hydrography, Sylvain Ndoutingaï, met representatives of several South African companies involved in mining and exploration.

The lure of arms deals and diamonds – and possibly other mineral resources – sucked the ANC into the Central African Republic.



M&G (denied by African National Congress):
Didier Pereira, a special adviser to ousted Central
African Republic President Francois Bozize,
partnered with 'ANC hard man' Joshua Nxumalo
and the ANC's funding arm, Chancellor House, to
secure a diamond export monopoly in the CAR.

In 2006 Pereira signed a memorandum of understanding with the Central African Republic mining ministry. It was intended to create a public-private partnership, Inala Centrafrique. A South African company, Serengeti Group, which was majority-owned by Mr Nxumalo, had a 65% stake in it. Inala's attempts to control diamond mining in the Central African Republic failed by March 2008... Pereira is currently partnered to the ANC security supremo and fundraiser, Paul Langa, and former spy chief Billy Masetlha.



MOROCCO Marrakesh ALGERIA EGYPT MAURITANIA NIGER ERITREA Khartourn CHAD Asmara SENEGA SUDAN GAMBIA BURKINA DIBOUT GUINEA-FASO NIGERIA Diibouti BISSAU BENIN Somaliland IVORY CHANA REPUBLIC **ETHIOPIA** LEONE CAMEROON SOMALIA Yapunde Kisangani RWANDA The geography of Useful Africa BURUNDI Oil and gas fields Mineral deposits Heavy concentration of small irrigation dams TANZANIA New deep-water port projects ANGOLA COMORES MALAWI Fragmented distribution and energy transfer networks ZAMBIA Main existing electric MADAGASCAR ZIMBABWE Oil and gas pipelines Antananarivo MOZAMBIQUE Major infrastructure projects Construction, renovation or widening of roads, motorways, railways and major water transfer systems SWAZILAND 1 Tangiers-Casablanca-Marrakesh high-speed rail link OCEAN 2 East-West high-speed rail link and motorway LESOTHO 3 Major artificial river (water transfer system) Koeberg nuclear 4 In-Shalah-Tamanrasset water transfer system 5 Addis Ababa-Nairobi-Mombasa corridor (motorway) Central African corridor: Matadi-Dar es Salaam and Kisangani-Kampala-Mombasa (railways, roads, electric power lines) 6 "Lapsset corridor": South Sudan-Ethiopia-Kenya (roads, motorways, railways) 8 Major water transfer project, Lesotho-Johannesburg.

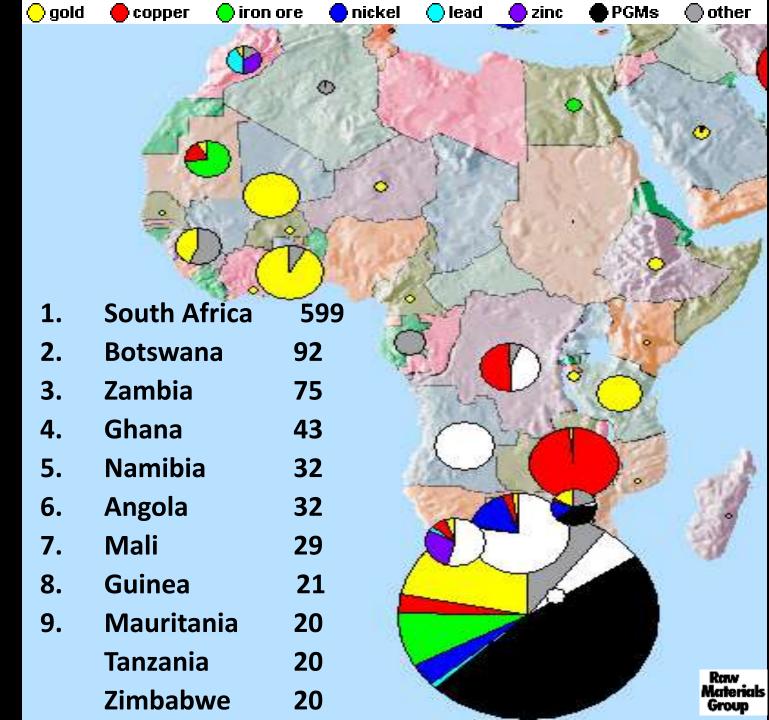
possible BRICS unity what do they all want here?

useful Africa

Source: Le Monde Diplomatique, Feb 2011

- Pretoria's Marius Fransman:
 "Our presence in BRICS would
 necessitate us to push for Africa's
 integration into world trade."
- * DBSA's Michelle Ruiters: "Our main focus is... financing large infrastructure cross-border projects, specifically because we find that most of the blockages that exist around infrastructure delivery are those on the crossborder list."

Africa's mining production by country, 2008





Africa's existing oil

- substantial reserves
- oil and wars: Sudan, Angola, Chad, Congo
- US imports more than 20% from **Africa**

http://www.catholicrelief.org/images/oil/Africa-Map-Web-PS0301-Da.jpg

(credit: Horace Campbell)

Despite the political risk, Western oil companies are queuing up to explore

Sierra Leone

An "active petroleum system" discovered by Anadarko 1125km west of the Jubilee field



Uganda

Up to 2bn barrels found under and around Lake Albert

Tanzania

Already a gas producer, and further prospecting occurring in the Rovuma basin

Mozambique

Anadarko committing over \$250m over the next few years in exploration.

Guinea Côte Côte Liberia Ghana

Liberia

Several prospecting licences for auction

Côte d'Ivoire

Vanco's Orca 1-x exploratory well will reveal offshore potential

Ghana

Potential upside of 1.8bn barrels in the Jubilee field, and 1.4bn barrels in Tweneboa-1



Tanzania

Uganda

DRC

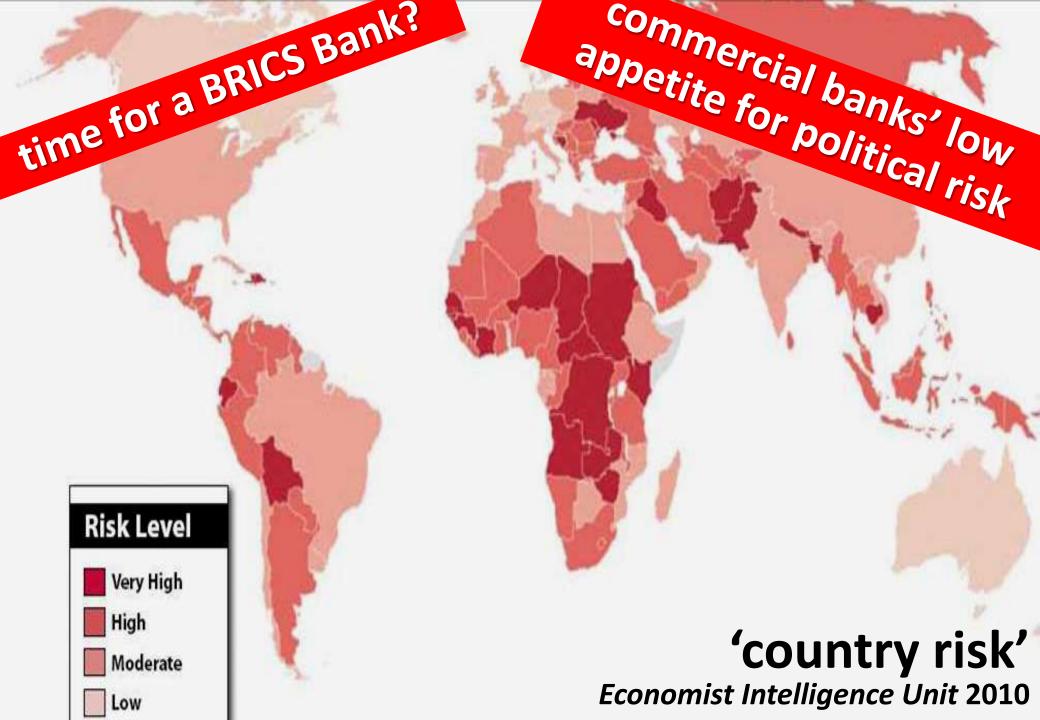
Madagascar

DRC

Political turmoil means exploration is still years behind its neighbours

Madagascar

TOTAL drilled an estimated 80 wells in 2009



- Development Bank of Southern Africa
- China Development Bank
- Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social (BNDES)
- Russia's Vnesheconombank
- Export-Import Bank of India

SADC deputy executive secretary João Samuel Caholo: "There is resentment towards the DBSA in certain quarters because it is in South Africa, and South Africa is the only shareholder. SADC has no say in what the DBSA does and although the bank does work on a bilateral level with SADC countries, we need our own **bank."** (June 2012)

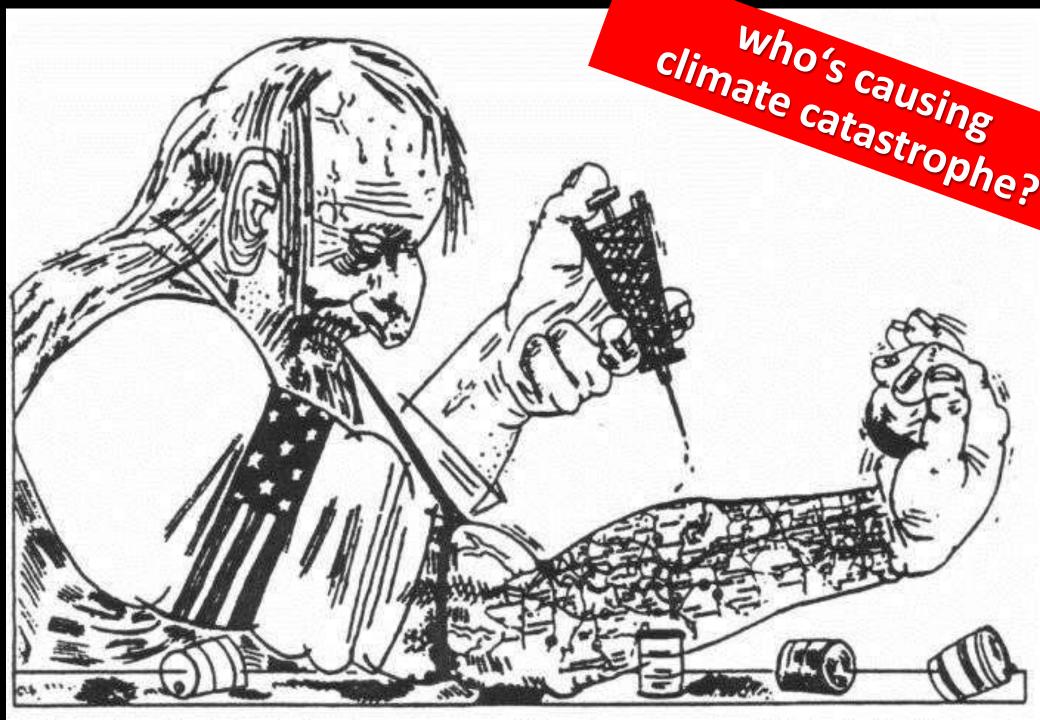


DBSA CEO Patrick Dlamini reporting on R370 mn loss in 2012: "We can no longer allow the DBSA to be associated with shoddy work" (December 2012)



what, exactly, do 'integration' and 'blockage' and 'shoddy' and 'no say' mean, in such a ridiculously Resource-Cursed region like ours?

- much worse extractivist 'Dutch-Disease' bias,
- exported profits and current-account deficits,
- corrupted politics (e.g. Marikana, Marange),
- forced displacement and worsening migrancy,
- air/water pollution and water scarcity
- climate chaos and energy abuse (especially SA),



Copenhagen Accord, COP 15, December 2009

"they broke
the UN" the U.

(Bill McKibbon, Barack Obama (USA)

(Bill McKibbon, 350.org)

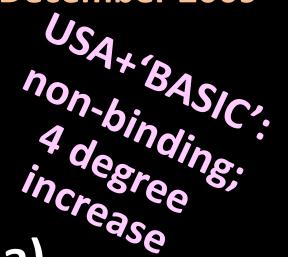
AMarchia

Jacob Zuma (SA)

Lula da Silva (Brazil)

• Wen Jiabao (China)

• Manmohan Singh (India)







Conference of Polluters



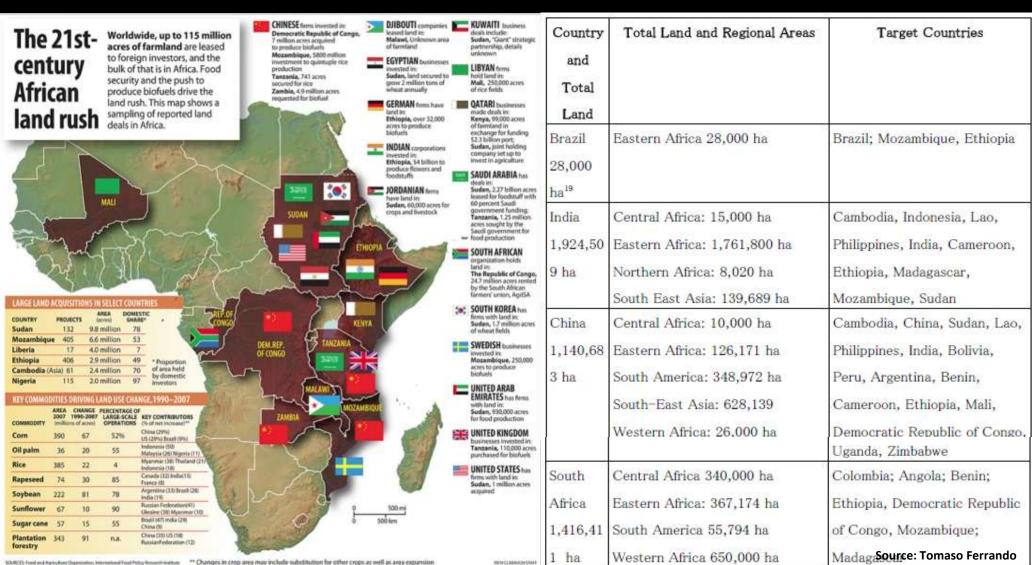


Durban COP17: 'Africa's Climate Summit'



confirmed 21st-c. climate-related deaths of 180 million Africans (Christian Aid)

land-grabbed Africa by voracious India, China, South Africa (and Brazil)



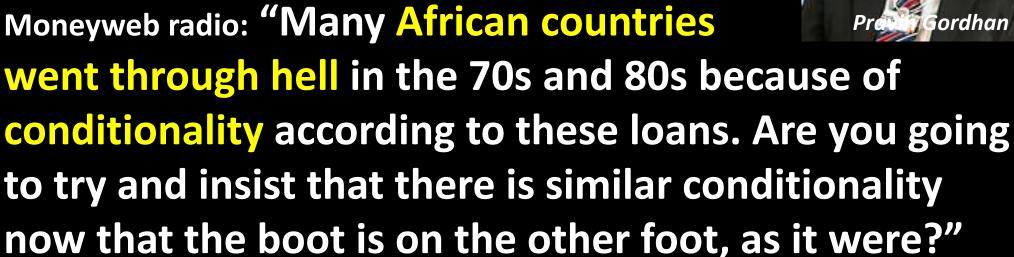
extreme BRICS inequality (2011)

the worst Gini coefficients amongst large societies





BRICS and international finance what role for recapitalised IMF?



Gordhan: "Absolutely, the IMF must be as proactive in developed countries as it is in developing countries.

The days of this unequal treatment and the **nasty** treatment, if you like, for developing countries and politeness for developed countries must pass."





REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF EMINENT PERSONS ON IMF GOVERNANCE REFORM

Thank you for the opportunity you gave me to chair the Committee of Eminent Persons on IMF Governance Reform. The Committee has completed the report you commissioned, which is attached, but by way of background, allow me to elaborate on our intent and on the recommendations we proposed.

Our objective from the outset was to come up with a broad package of reform measures that would help bring the Fund back to the centre of the world economy by enhancing its capacity to respond to the evolving needs of its membership through improvements in the Fund's institutional framework. The Funds ability to relate effectively to many of the countries that need its help - whether temporary or otherwise - needs work. In large part that is because the relationship between the Fund and its membership, as reflected in the Fund's governance structure, has not kept pace with changes to the distribution of economic activity in the world economy. Ultimately, the IMF's ability to act in the global interest will hinge on a governance structure that is adaptable, commensurate with the weight of emerging market countries in the global economy, and gives those states that utilise IMF services, particularly low-income countries a meaningful voice in its decision-making bodies.

To achieve this, we recommend the following measures:

in the long-term.

usefinates agenda: polish chains of global apartheia.

BRICS agenda: polish chains of global apartheia.

BRICS agenda: polish chains of global apartheia. e the Fund is better able to respond to the obalisation, and remains a credible and effective international financial and monetary system. My appeal is recommendations the rationale underlying this reform exercise as legitimacy and effectiveness through a package of measures - is not

Manuel led a committee whose recommendations gave the IMF a \$750 billion recapitalisation at G20 London meeting, April 2009

BRICS are the main reason Africa's vote cannot increase at Bretton Woods Institutions





CUATRMAN

Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund On the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries)

March 29, 200

Dear Colleague:

I am writing in follow-up to the discussion, which the Development Committee held at its last meeting in Dubai, on the issue of Voice and Participation.

At that time, it was widely recognized that this was a multi-dimensional issue, requiring progress on a range of issues over time. At the institutional level, important steps have been taken over recent years to increase transparency, decentralize operations, and to strongly promote country ownership of programs through the adoption of the Poverty Reduction Strategy in low-income countries.

Our Executive Boards have initiated steps to strengthen capacity in the offices of the two African Executive Directors, to help build capacity in national capitals and to promote the use of communications technologies to enhance dialogue between Washington and capitals. A new Analytical Trust Fund is being established to provide additional policy and research support to the African chairs.

While these are all necessary and important steps, many Members considered that additional efforts with respect to voting rights and the operation of the Boards should be pursued, recognizing that these raised sensitive and complex political issues and that time would be required to build the necessary political consensus.

While asking our Executive Boards to report to us at our Annual Meetings on all their relevant efforts, we also indicated that we would consider a roadmap on process and procedures at our Spring meeting.

With respect to voting rights (at both the Bank and Fund), there was a clear sense that agreement can only be reached on a package of measures, and that this was only likely to be achieved in the context of agreement to increase Fund quotas. Views differ on the timing of any such agreement, but it is likely to be postponed for some time. I would therefore propose that we use this time to consider and reach tentative agreement on a number of building blocks that could subsequently be incorporated in any decision on a Quota increase and subsequent adjustment of IBRD capital shares. Over the next year, our Boards should be asked to report to us on options for addressing the issue of Basic Votes – an issue on which virtually all Members agreed that

action should be taken. Over the subsequent year, the Boards should be asked to report to us on options for addressing those situations where countries' quotas/capital shares are egregiously out of line with their economic strength. These building blocks would then be available to be incorporated in negotiations on an eventual quota increase and any future decisions on Bank capital shares.

With respect to the Boards, we (or our Boards) have discussed whether adjustments should be made to their current composition and structure. A wide range of views has been expressed and there is no apparent consensus on changes at this time. I would therefore like to propose the establishment of an independent "Eminent Persons' Group" to consider the composition, structure and functioning of the Boards and to report to us at our 2005 Spring Meeting. Being independent would allow such a group to not be constrained by country positions, thereby leaving us the freedom to accept or reject, in whole or in part, any of their recommendations. I would hope that we could identify 6 – 8 people as members of this Group who have had extensive experience at the national level and at the institutions. A report in about a year's time would then leave us with about 6 months to consider any changes that we might wish to introduce before constituency elections are held in 2006. If there is broad agreement with this approach, I would proceed to propose terms of reference and membership for such a group.

I encourage you to reflect on this "roadmap" going forward and I would welcome your views. I have also asked Lesetja Kganyago to discuss this with Deputies when they meet on April 6th in London. I hope we might reach agreement on this process by the time we meet in Washington in April.

Yours sincerely,

Trevor Manuel

and India, Brazil and SA cannot join UN Security Council because Russia and China won't support them

South Africa as BRICS' most aggressive proponent of financial liberalisation



Address by Daniel Mminele, Deputy Governor, South African Reserve Bank, at the G-20 Study Group, "South Africa and the G-20 – Challenges and Opportunities", 31 October 2012, Southern Sun Pretoria

South Africa aligns itself with different groups to ensure that decisions on key issues reflect our country's best interest. With regard to quota and voice reform in the IMF, for example, South Africa is mostly aligned with emerging-market economies.

However, with regard to the financial transactions tax that was mooted by the Europeans, South Africa opposed this proposal and was supported by a few other advanced economies. South Africa is aligned with advanced economies on the issue of climate finance, while other developing countries generally feel that this issue is best addressed at the United Nations.















South Durban Community Environmental Alliance



SDCEA



Institute of Globalisation Studies, Moscow







Information Development



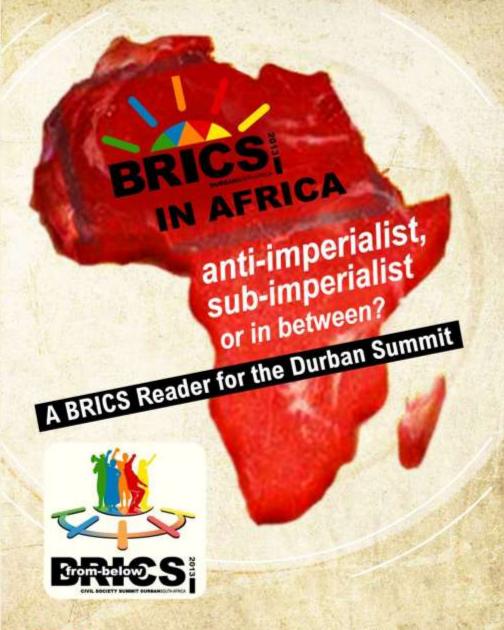




In Durban, five heads of state meet to assure the rest of Africa that their countries' corporations are better investors in infrastructure, mining, oil and agriculture than the traditional European and US multinationals. The Brazil-Russia-India-China-SA summit also includes 16 heads of state from Africa, including notorious tyrants. A new 'BRICS Bank' will probably be launched. There will be more talk about monetary alternatives to the US dollar.

Three narratives have emerged about BRICS. The first is promotional and mainly comes from government and allied intellectuals; the second is uncertain, with wait-and-see patience; and the third is highly critical, from forces who meet as 'brics-from-below' – this Reader is for them, and contains the best arguments we've located from all three camps.

Patrick Bond is senior professor of development studies and director of the University of KwaZulu-Natal Centre for Civil Society





BRICS: anti-imperialist, sub-imperialist or in between?

edited by Patrick Bond

edited by Patrick Bond

with the Centre for Civil Society, groundWork and South Durban Community Environmental Alliance and in conjunction with Pambazuka News

- 1) political and civil rights violations include
- internal militarisation,
- prohibitions on protest,
- rising media repression,
- official secrecy,
- debilitating patriarchy,
- homophobia,
- activist jailings, torture,
- even massacres (including
 Durban where a police hit
 squad has executed more
 than 50 suspects);

- 2) socio-economic attacks on the majority
- severe inequality,
- poverty,
- disease,
- unemployment,
- violence against
 women (including migrant labour)
- service non-delivery,
- mal-education,
- prohibitions on labour organising;

- 3) regional domination via
- extraction, processing and marketing of hinterland raw materials,
- military hegemony,
- promotion of neoliberal 'Washington Consensus' ideology which reduces poor countries' policy space;

- 4) a maldevelopment model that is
- labour-exploitative,
- consumerist-centric,
- overly-financialised,
- eco-destructive,
- climate-threatening,
- nuclear-powered,
- politically-corrupting
- generating record corporate profits, but
- reaching crisis levels







FIFTH BRICS SUMMIT

DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA 26 - 27 MARCH 2013

BRICS and AFRICA: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialisation







brics-from-below at Diakonia, 25/3







350.org meets Pan-African
Climate Justice Alliance &
SA anti-coal activists

climate

skype-in

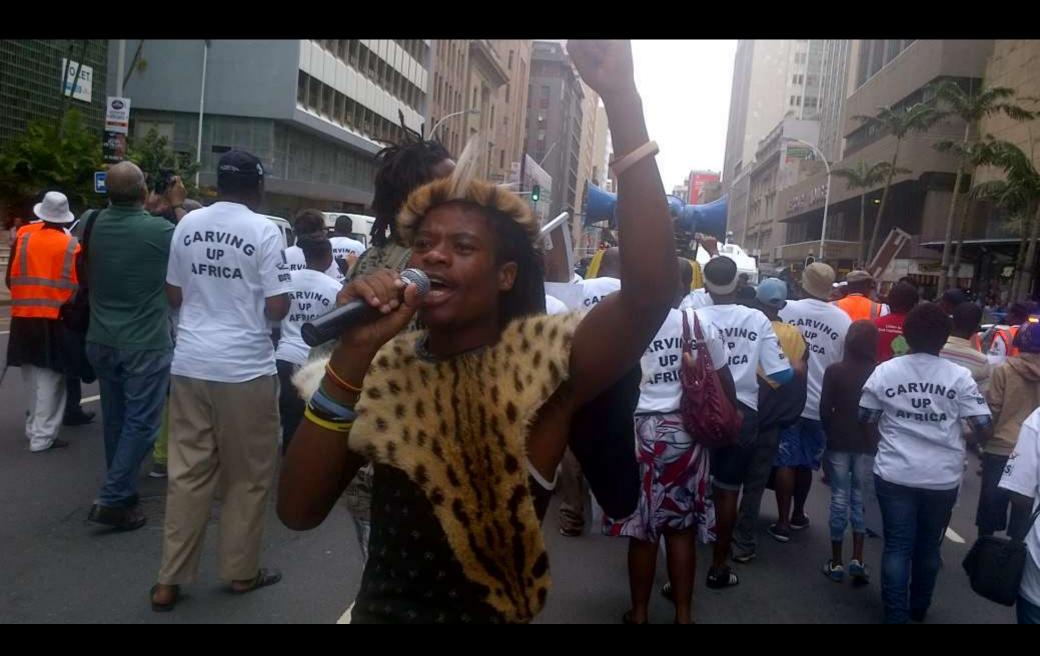






brics-from-below march:













Ewok raps hard





abolishing - or polishing - global apartheid?



EUN TIMES 1-9-02 ZAPURO

