

THE MARCOPOLOLINE 2ND CONFERENCE

19TH - 22ND NOVEMBER, 2009 – DUBAI, UAE

Available to MPL members and non members





DUBAI has frequently been referred to as the Manhattan of the desert.

DUBAI has emerged as a leading regional commercial hub with state of the art infrastructure and a world class business environment. It has now become a logical place to do business. With its strategic location, and consistently strong economic outlook, Dubai is the ideal place for targeting markets such as Central Asia, the Middle East, Africa, the Asian subcontinent and the Eastern Mediterranean. In total these areas have a population of 2 Billion and a GDP of USD 6.7 trillion.

Individual emirates, within the UAE, regulated their own economic activity as well at the Federal Government.

DUBAI, has deliberately sought to create its own environment which is well ordered without being unduly restrictive. As a result Dubai offers business people operating conditions which are amongst the most liberal and attractive in the region.

DUBAI is one of the seven emirates making up the United Arab Emirates. It is similar to an independent city-state and considered to be the most modern and progressive emirate in the UAE.

DUBAI is basically a desert city with a superb infrastructure and by regional standards, has liberal policies.

DUBAI is just 5 hours from Europe and 3 hours from most parts of the Middle East, the near East and the sub-continent of India.

The weekly day off is Friday, but since late 2006 this has encompassed Saturday, to make a week-end for most public sectors, schools, universities, Government departments and multi-national companies.

DUBAI has several airports. The largest hub in the Middle East is the Dubai International Airport (DXB) and the home base of Dubai's flag carrier Emirates. The airport is famous for its duty-free shopping, but please note prices are equal or higher than many shops in the city. Alcohol here is very cheap, however. Airlines are often having price wars to glamorous destinations, such as Dubai and this can work to your advantage by careful planning and comparing the various airlines serving Dubai.

DUBAI (OLD)

- **Al Ahmadiya School.** Built in 1912, is Dubai's first school and has recently been restored.
- **Bastakiya District** One of the few remaining pockets of "old Dubai", with many reconstructed buildings in the traditional style. The atmosphere is evocative and there are many delightful art galleries and cafes to explore
- **Dubai Museum** Important for anyone interested in the social history of the Emirates and Dubai in particular.
- **Jumeirah Mosque** Generally considered to be the most attractive mosque in the region
- **Shindagha District** Home to the open museums of the Heritage Village and has the home of former Sheikh Rashid Al-Maktoum

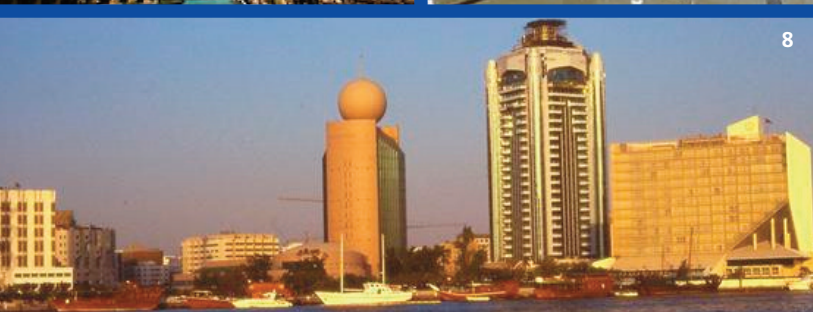
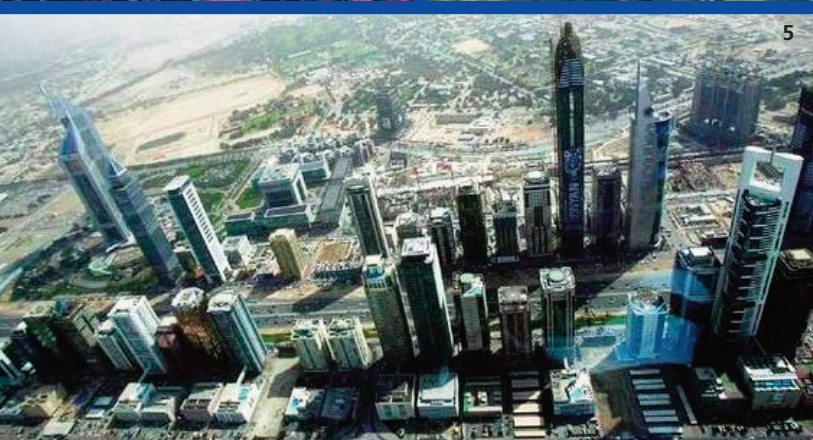
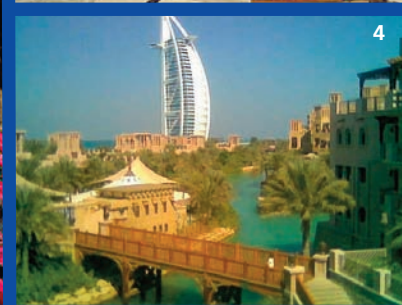
PLEASE NOTE – SHOULD YOU WISH TO VISIT ANY OF THE ABOVE - RECOMMEND YOU ASK AT THE HOTEL, FOR OPENING HOURS, COSTS AND LOCATIONS.

DUBAI (MODERN)

- **Burj -al-Arab Hotel** – which has become a landmark and background setting for several worldwide T.V. News Networks, particularly because of its unusual architect
- **Burj Dubai** – Already the world's tallest structure and still growing every day. It is over 800m tall (300m taller than Taipei 101, the previous record-holder). It is expected to be completed in September 2009
- **Palm Islands** – The 3 largest artificial islands in the world

DUBAI (DO) The list is endless, but as part of the **MPL Conference**, we have included 2 of probably the most eventful and enjoyable:

- **Desert Safari**
- **Dubai Cruise**



- 1 - Nightscape of high-section of Dubai
- 2 - Jumerian Mosque
- 3 - Al Fahidi Fort, built 1799, oldest building in Dubai
- 4 - Burj Al-Arab Hotel
- 5 - Dubai from Ithumai
- 6 - Burj Dubai - world's tallest tower
- 7 - Dubai airport
- 8 - Dubai harbor

DAYSPRING UNCTION NIGERIA LTD.

Dayspring Uction Nigeria Limited was established on the 25th May, 1998, by its founder and president, Mr. Dare Kolawole. From the humble beginnings of a one room office apartment, now has become a colossus corporation. Our services include: sea freight forwarding, air freight forwarding, import, export, haulage, warehousing and so on.

NIGERIA

Nigeria has a great future where God has decided to breathe upon her for the elect sake. The most populous country in Africa situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa. The lower course of the Niger River flows south through the western part of the country into the Gulf of Guinea. Swamps and Mangrove forests border the south coasts: inland are hardwood forests.

The land area 351,649 sq mi (910,771 sq km) total area: 356,667 sq mi (923,768 sq km) with an estimated population of 138,283,240, with Abuja as the capital.

Among Nigeria's principal trading partners are the United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, China, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Singapore, Taiwan and Malaysia to mention but a few.

Furthermore, Nigeria exports crude oil and agricultural products to most of these countries from where she imports agricultural equipment, automobiles machinery for industrial processing. However, the obvious gateways for cargo imports and exports the Seaport and Airport.

THE SEAPORT:

In order to make the ports productive, competitive, cost effective and comparable to other ports around the world, the government came out with port concessions and reforms to achieve better operational and management environments for all stakeholders in the maritime industry.

Port concession means the leasing of a port, berth, terminal or an area to private operators for certain period at an agreed fee. The concessionaire runs the port, maintains and supplies the needed cargo handling equipment and also collects reasonable competitive charges for his services from the users.

The implementation of this will increase cargo handling productivity at the port, reduce port operating costs by \$65-\$80million yearly (about 20-25%) and reduce port charges by 20-30%, thereby saving port users between \$70million and \$100million annually.

THE AIR PORT:

The two private investor saddled to run the airport cargo section are Skypower Aviation Handling Company Limited (SAHCOL) and Nigeria Aviation Handling Company Limited(NAHCO). Their role is to ensure excellence and safety in ground handling operations in the country's aviation industry.

Dayspring Uction Nigeria Limited, are recent members of **The MarcoPoloLine Group** and came highly recommended through one of our members in Germany. They will be attending the **2nd Annual MPL Conference in Dubai**, where we look forward to meeting them.



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RUSSIA WORKS WITH AFRICA BY FMG – ST. PETERSBURG

At the beginning of the XXI century the foreign trade turnover of Russia with the countries of the African continent had decreased by three and a half times from about \$2,7 billion in 1994.

It is necessary to explain specifically the trade with Africa which has developed in last 15 years. There is a steady tendency that Russian exports more than it imports from Africa. That testifies to the African consumers' interest in the production of Russian manufacturers, and these are not only raw materials, as in they are to western countries.

Russia, basically supplies power and raw materials to the West. Whereas to Africa they traditionally sell technological goods - power equipment, mechanisms for buildings cars, trucks and tractors, machine tools and modern types of weapons.

Today's revival of economic relations with the African countries is based not on empty promises. The Soviet Union had constructed on the continent more than 300 large economic projects, and had prepared 10,000 qualified experts. Then Russia (1998) - paid a debt in 2004 to various African countries to the sum \$14 billion and has given trading preferences to 50 states on continent.

Now with foreign economical relations between the Russian Federation and other countries, Africa takes a rather modest place in their share of the foreign trade turnover with Russia which does not exceed 1,5 %. The basic form of business cooperation is investment activity. The Russian monetary capital is present today in Angola, Namibia, Guinea where domestic companies participate in working out of mineral deposits.

So, "RUSAL" as a result of international competition, has acquired the right to manage one of the largest in 25 years in the Guinea bauxite complex. During the time of the USSR specifically for the processing of Guinean bauxites, the Nikolaev aluminous factory in Ukraine was constructed. Now it is included into the structure "RUSAL" and provides requirements for raw materials to the Siberian aluminum plants.

An example of successful development in trade and economic relations the business partnership between Russia with Egypt. During the past few years a number of agreements on trade, economics, scientific and technical cooperation have been signed. With Russian exports to Egypt more than half have been aircraft spare parts, cars, and power equipment.

Within the period of time from 24th June, 2009 to 26th June, 2009, the President of Russia Mr. Medvedev visited three countries in Africa (Nigeria, Namibia and Angola on an official visit. During this, some important agreements were signed in the political, economical and cultural fields.

We would like to inform you that our company FMG Shipping and Forwarding has successfully carried out shipments of export cargo to African countries in an exit on the market transport service..

During 2008 we repeatedly shipped to Egypt – such cargo as: bearings, equipment, spare parts, tyres, and LCL cargo; to Algeria – equipment, metal, spare parts and etc. We have huge honey agarics of shipments of equipment, spare parts and wheel techniques to the port of Angola and Guinea; fertilizers to Nigeria, etc.

Within 2007-2008 on a regular basis we arranged instant coffee deliveries to Southern Africa, although that may seem ridiculous at first sight, it wasn't. Our company FMG St. Petersburg carried out and continues to carry out shipments of containers with personal things to a variety of countries on this vast continent.

At the present time we are arranging the delivery of OOG cargo to the east coast of Africa, to the port of Djibouti (the photo is shown).



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NEWS FROM AFRICA

SAFMARINE BEGINS NEW SAFARI 3

Safmarine has added a new string to complement its existing service, which is called Safari 3, Southern Africa – Far East and is dedicated to trade between the Indian Ocean Islands and Mozambique.

It is expected to improve direct coverage of the niche ports of Toamasina and Maputo to and from Asia and will also strengthen their service into South Africa.

This new string was launched on the 2nd July, and intended to assist shippers seeking a faster and more reliable service between Maputo and the Indian Ocean islands. Westbound transit time between Madagascar and Maputo will be four days, whilst eastbound transit time between Maputo and Tanjung Pelepas is 15 days.

Five 1,700 TEU vessels are being deployed, which caters to both dry and refrigerated cargo. Safari 3 is a weekly service.



NEW ASIA-WEST AFRICA SERVICE FOR SHEKOU CONTAINER TERMINAL

Shenzhen's Shekou Container Terminal (SCT) welcomed the new SWAX (Asia-West Africa) service which runs every 2 weeks between Asia, South Africa and West Africa, launched jointly by Nippon Yusen Kaisha (NYK) and Nile Dutch.

NYK and Nile Dutch will provide two 2,260 TEU vessels each to be deployed on the 70 day round trip voyage. SWAX calls on SCT on Saturday, with the following rotation: Shanghai, Shekou, Singapore, Durban, Lome, Tema, Lagos, Durban, Singapore and then back to Shanghai.

CONTAINER PORTS IN AFRICA THRIVE DESPITE GLOBAL DOWNTURN

African container ports are thriving despite the global economy. They are growing with new investments and are very optimistic.

Volumes of trade are rising, cargo handling equipment is being upgraded, with new ports under construction. The largest worldwide port operators are vying to develop the most comprehensive African network

BOLLORE GROUP JOIN WITH APM TERMINALS TO BUILD A NEW CONGO TERMINAL

The terminal operating arm of AP Moller-Maersk, APM is planning to join the French Bollere Group in building a deepwater terminal in the Republic of Congo.

It was reported that the Bollere Group signed a Euro 750 million (USD 759 million) 27-year concession agreement with the Congolese government in December, 2008 on the deepwater facility.

It is understood that APM is a minority shareholder, but achieves its ambition to participate in the market growth of the Congo and Central Africa.

Initially the new container terminal will be designed to handle vessels carrying up to 7,000 TEU and to annually double its throughput up to an achievement of 300,000 TEU containers.

As reported by the Editor, from information acquired.



A shop owner in Kenya, was tired of people breaking into his yard/shop so he came up with the ingenious idea of shaving his dog like a lion. Everyone in Kenya recognises a lion, now he has no problem with thugs!

South Africa



THE ECONOMIST: SOUTH AFRICA IN BRIEF

BACKGROUND

South Africa became a full democracy in 1994, when it held its first all-race elections. After winning an overwhelming victory in 1994, the African National Congress (ANC) has won the two subsequent elections, the last one in April 2004, when it obtained nearly 70% of the total vote. In June 1999 Thabo Mbeki succeeded Nelson Mandela as president. The ANC elected its new party leader, Jacob Zuma, at a key summit in December 2007. Mr Mbeki resigned in September 2008 and Kgalema Motlanthe, the ANC deputy president, has replaced him in a caretaker capacity. Mr Zuma became national president on the 9th May, 2009.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

South Africa is a constitutional democracy with a bicameral parliament and an executive president elected by parliament. The constitution is the supreme law of the land. The 400-member National Assembly is elected by proportional representation; the Senate consists of indirectly elected representatives of the nine provinces. The judiciary is fully independent and includes a nine-member Constitutional Court. The constitution provides for an independent corruption watchdog, the public protector, and for independent commissions on human rights, gender equality and the restitution of land rights.

POLICY ISSUES

Black economic empowerment (BEE), correcting social imbalances and job creation—within the context of fiscal and monetary discipline—are the main aims of the government's economic policy. The consolidation of democratic processes, which dominated the first five years of ANC rule, has given way to a sharper focus on economic issues—specifically, promoting growth and job creation within the broader context of political and economic transformation and the Africanisation of society

Economic policies will be shaped by the ANC's medium-term programme, which aims to increase both economic growth and investment in order to create employment, while broadening ownership of the post-apartheid economy by encouraging BEE. Combating HIV/AIDS is, in addition, South Africa's chief social and economic challenge, as the disease is already having an impact on the health, welfare and education systems, as well as on the economy.

WORLDWIDE FREIGHT LOGISTICS (WFL) – SOUTH AFRICA

WFL has been established for numerous years now and is well respected as an import and export management service.

In their own words, their mission is to create satisfied, loyal customers by offering value-creating freight management and logistics solutions, driven by a total commitment to core values and business philosophies.

WFL has been very supportive of The MarcoPoloLine Group, and were in attendance at the First MPL Conference in Thailand and have now booked for the 2nd in Dubai.

They have put together, this incredible article covering absolutely every aspect of South Africa for this Newsletter which is dedicated to Africa

To learn more about Worldwide Freight Logistics and/or to commence a business relationship with them please contact:

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Interesting information about South Africa

NATURE AND HISTORY

- South Africa has the oldest meteor scar in the world, just across the Vaal River near Parys, called the Vredefort Dome. The meteor plummeted to Earth nearly two billion years ago (Earth is said to be 4,5 billion years old), predating the heady days of oxygen and multi-celled life.
- The rocks around Barberton in Mpumalanga are some of the most ancient in the world - over three billion years old. Because they are also the most accessible such formations, NASA scientists come here to gain an idea of how life might form on distant planets.
- The Tugela Falls is the second highest waterfall in the world, where the water tumbles down 850 metres. First place goes to the Angel Falls in Venezuela at 979 metres.
- There are 18 000 indigenous vascular plant species in South Africa of which 80% are uniquely South African
- Blyde River Canyon is the third largest canyon in the world - and the largest green one. The Grand Canyon in the US is the biggest, and the Fish River Canyon in Namibia the second, but both are dry as bones.
- South African grasslands have 30 species per square kilometre, greater than the biodiversity of rainforests.
- Can mountains be folded? Yes they can, and you can see such wonders in the Western Cape at the Cederberg and the Swartberg mountains.
- South Africa and its neighbours are some of the most generously endowed geographic solar hotspots in the world, soaking up just over half of the world's highest category of solar wattage per square metre of land.
- Therapsids are the true ancestors of mammals, and lived over 200 million years ago, long before the upstart dinosaurs of the Jurassic Age (which ended abruptly 65 million years ago)
- Most of the world's proto-mammalian fossils are found in the Karoo - along with a 280 million year old fossilised shark.
- According to recent studies, the star-watching town of Sutherland in the Northern Cape is one of the most geologically stable places on Earth, yet it has a 66-million year old volcano, not yet officially extinct.
- Kimberley may have the biggest man-made hole in the world, but did you know that the southern Free State town of Jagersfontein has the deepest vertical man-made hole and that a pair of Verreaux's Eagles breed in it?
- South Africa is home to the world's smallest succulent plants (less than 10 mm) and the largest (the baobab).
- Lake Fundudzi in Venda is possibly the world's only inland freshwater lake formed by a landslide.
- The only street in the world to house two Nobel Peace prize winners is in Soweto. Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu both have houses in Vilakazi Street in Soweto.

FOOD AND WINE

- Walt Disney serves South African wine exclusively at its 73-acre Animal Kingdom Lodge in the United States.
- South Africa has the longest wine route in the world, the R62 wine route
- South Africa is the world's largest producer of macadamia nuts and the nuts and oils are exported to countries across the world.
- South Africa is the only country in the world where you can order something called monkey gland steak at a restaurant without the risk of a real internal organ being placed before

you. It was invented many decades ago by overseas chefs as a pointed insult, aimed at the brash inhabitants of Johannesburg who poured Worcestershire and tomato sauce over everything.

- No other country eats as much kingklip as South Africans do (also known as Congrio, Ling and Rockling in other parts of the southern hemisphere).

MEDICINE AND SCIENCE

- The world's first heart transplant was done in South Africa in 1967 by South African Dr Chris Barnard.
- South Africa's Dr Percy Amolis invented the Retinal Cryoprobe used successfully on former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to repair a detached retina. He also removed a cataract from Nelson Mandela's eye that enabled the former president to, for the first time, read a speech without glasses.
- Where else is an entirely new species being recreated from scratch? The quagga vanished in a frenzy of hunting in the 1800s, but after finding that the DNA is almost identical to the common Burchell's zebra, the species is being brought back from beyond the brink by careful breeding of stripe-challenged zebras.
- Four of the five fastest land animals live in Africa - the cheetah (70 miles per hour), wildebeest, lion, and Thomson's gazelle (all about 50 mph).

WATER AND CONSERVATION

- There are only 12 countries in the world that supply tap water that is fit to drink, and South Africa is one of them. Our tap water quality is third best overall in the world. South Africa also has the world's most progressive and admired water legislation, and it is making a real difference on the ground. Since 1998 when the so-called "Blue Revolution" began, four million more poor people have access to clean water.
- South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique are tearing down fences between the countries' game parks to create a 35 000km² game park which will become the largest conservation area in the world. It will be bigger than Switzerland, Belgium or Taiwan.
- South Africa is ranked number one in the world for its floral kingdom
- South Africa's Coastal Management policy is one of the best in the world with the country being the first outside Europe to gain Blue Flag status for its coastal management.
- South Africa has the third highest level of biodiversity in the world

INNOVATION AN INDUSTRY

- South Africa is the sole producer of the Mercedes Benz, C Class, right hand drive vehicles
- General Motors South Africa will be the only manufacturing site outside of the United States to build the Hummer H3 vehicle.
- South Africans are natural inventors, giving the world those breakwater dolosse and the automatic pool cleaner.
- We also came up with the first, largest and most viable oil-from-coal refinery (which supplies 40% of our petrol)
- And did you know that a South African physicist co-developed the CAT-scan, that South Africa made the seats for Concorde, and also designs and creates flight control technology for Britain's fighter jets.
- 20% of the world's gold is mined in South Africa

Famous South Africa Inventions

There's a wide range of innovative and entrepreneurial activity in South Africa, backed up by a number of organisations that provide support for budding inventors and innovators. Some of the world firsts South Africa can lay claim to follow.

CAT scan



The computed axial tomography scan, or CAT scan, was developed at Tufts University in the UK by South African physicist Allan Cormack and Godfrey Hounsfield of EMI Laboratories. Their achievement secured them the .Cormack's interest in the problem of X-ray imaging of soft tissues or layers of tissue of differing densities was

first aroused when he took up the part-time position of physicist for a hospital radiology department.

The two-dimensional representations of conventional X-ray plates were often unable to distinguish between such tissues. More information could be gained if X-rays of the body were taken from several different directions, but conventional X-ray techniques made this procedure problematic.

In the early 1960s Cormack showed how details of a flat section of soft tissues could be calculated from measurements of the attenuation of X-rays passing through it from many different angles.

He thus provided the mathematical technique for the CAT scan, in which an X-ray source and electronic detectors are rotated about the body and the resulting data is analysed by a computer to produce a sharp map of the tissues within a cross-section of the body.

Oil from coal



Sasol is the world's first - and largest - oil-from-coal refinery. It is situated in Sasolburg in South Africa and provides 40% of the country's fuel. The history of Sasol began in 1927 when a White Paper was tabled in Parliament to investigate the establishment of a South African oil-from-coal industry. It was realised then that, because South

Africa did not have crude oil reserves, the country's balance of payments had to be protected against increasing crude oil imports. After many years of research and international negotiations, the South African Coal Oil and Gas Corporation was formed in 1950. Major milestones include the first automotive fuel (1955), the construction of the National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (1967) and the establishment in 1990 of its first international marketing company, Sasol Chemicals Europe. Sasol has developed world-leading technology for the conversion of low-grade coal into value-added synfuels and chemicals.

Heart transplant

The world's first heart transplant was performed by Dr Chris Barnard in Cape Town on 3 December 1967. Barnard was born in the town of Beaufort West in 1922. The seeds of his future career were sown when one of his patients delivered a baby boy with a heart defect which could not be remedied. The baby died, causing him to think deeply about the need for remedial surgery and the replacement of heart valves. A turning point came when Barnard was offered a chance to work in Minneapolis in the US under Professor Wagensteen, a great teacher of experimental surgery. The heart-lung machine was perfected, and this turned out to be the gateway to cardiac surgery. The idea of transplanting occurred to Barnard. If it was possible with kidneys, why not the heart? After more years of study in the US, he returned to South Africa with a parting gift from Prof Wagensteen – a heart-lung machine. Groote Schuur hospital was waiting his return in 1958 to start the first heart unit to perform a cardiac bypass operation. After performing the first successful kidney transplant on Edith Black, in October 1967 Barnard informed Professor Val Schrire, who had built up the cardiac clinic: "Everything is ready for a heart transplant. We have the team and we know how to do it." In November 1967, Schrire called Barnard and told him that there was a suitable patient for a heart transplant. Louis Washkansky was suffering from heart failure and was prepared to take the chance. The rest is history. Barnard passed away in Cyprus, Greece on 2 September 2001 from an acute asthma attack.

Speed gun

The South African-made speed gun, developed by Somerset West inventor Henri Johnson, was formally launched at The Oval in England during the 1999 Cricket World Cup. In 1992 Johnson invented the Speedball which was manufactured by South African firm Electronic Development House. The device accurately measures the speed and angles of speeding objects such as cricket and tennis balls. Generally referred to as a "speed gun", Johnson's gizmo is sold in cricketing countries and in the US and Europe.

Kreepy Krauly



The swimming pool vacuum cleaner was invented by Ferdinand Chauvier, a hydraulics engineer who came to South Africa from the Belgian Congo in 1951. Chauvier quickly realised that there was a huge market for taking the hassle out of cleaning swimming pools, and went about inventing a machine that would do the job automatically, efficiently powered by the ordinary operation of the pool's filter. But it wasn't until 1974 that the first Kreepy Krauly was born in Chauvier's Springs home. He died in 1985, but Kreepy Kraulys continue to keep thousands of pools clean in South Africa and the world over.

APS therapy

Gervan Lubbe was flicking through an American medical journal one day when he stumbled across an article about pain relief. After reading all he could on the topic, he wondered whether it would be possible to electronically stimulate the body's natural nerve impulses to relieve pain. Lubbe, had always had a keen interest in medicine, but never thought he was clever enough to be a doctor

So in his spare time he studied human anatomy and physiology until he thought he knew enough about the causes of arthritic pain. Then he set out inventing a device that would alleviate the problem.

After building the first prototypes and obtaining approval from the health department and the Food and Drug Administration in the United States, Lubbe formed the company Tech Pulse in 1993 to produce, market and distribute the Action Potential Stimulation device. Today, Lubbe's devices are sold in 41 countries, including the US, Europe and the Middle East. In South Africa alone, over 40 000 people use the little machines to relieve pain.

Pratley Putty



Pratley's famous glue is the only South African invention that has been to the moon. In 1969 the putty was used to hold bits of the Apollo XI mission's Eagle landing craft together. Krugersdorp engineer George Pratley invented his famous sticky stuff in the 1960s while looking for a glue that would hold components in an electrical box. Pratley died in 1983 and today the company is run by his son, Kim. Hundreds of tons of Pratley putty have been exported all over the world, and the company has diversified into other products.

Dolosse



Dolosse are large, unusually shaped concrete blocks weighing up to 20 tons. The structures are designed to break up wave action and protect harbour walls and coastal installations. Designed by Eric Merrifield and first installed in East London harbour, they are now used all over the world. The Coega Project, comprising an industrial development complex and deepwater port 20 kilometres east of the city of Port Elizabeth, recently made history with the casting of the biggest dolosse on the African continent. The first of the 26 500 thirty-ton dolosse that will be used on the two breakwaters for the deep-water harbour of Ngqura have already been made. According to Deon Retief, the partner responsible for the Ngqura breakwater design at Prestedge Retief Dresner Wijnberg, the dolosse will form the top layer of the main breakwater which, at 2.5 kilometres long, is the "largest by far" in Africa.



40 SOUTH AFRICAN INNOVATIONS



This is the MTN ScienCentre's list of 40 of the best South African inventions, in terms of innovation, uniqueness and impact. They are given in alphabetical order.

- 1 Action Potential Stimulation Device (APSD) for arthritis relief
- 2 Aloe vera products
- 3 Appletiser and Grapetiser
- 4 Barlow-Wadley broadband radio
- 5 Bell articulated trucks
- 6 Buchu appetite depressant
- 7 CAT scan, which uses x rays, radiation detectors and computers to produce images of planes through the body
- 8 Colindictor, the first device to record a telephone message
- 9 Computicket online booking system
- 10 Cybertracker, a handheld computer originally developed to help Khoisan trackers store data
- 11 Dart and Flamingo sports cars
- 12 Disa push-button telephone
- 13 Exhaust system, Vibol fuel-saving
- 14 Fire, first use of: recorded at Swartkrans cave from some 1.5 million years ago
- 15 Fourcade's spectroscope for three-dimensional mapping
- 16 Freeplay wind-up radios, torches and cell phone chargers
- 17 Hippo drum water roller and the similar water-carrying Q-drum
- 18 Jetmaster fireplaces
- 19 Kreepy Krauly, Barracuda and Poolcop pool-cleaning systems
- 20 Murray 'Tour de Force' competition bicycle cranks
- 21 Nguni and Bonsmara cattle
- 22 'Playpump' water pump, powered by children on a roundabout
- 23 Plethysmograph for measuring rate of blood flow
- 24 Policansky fishing reels
- 25 Pratley putty
- 26 Radar, pioneering innovations
- 27 Radio, Wadley Loop Receiver
- 28 Rooibos tea and other products
- 29 Rooivalk helicopter (the only helicopter that can fly upside down) and pilot's helmet
- 30 Scheffel bogie
- 31 SharkPod shark-repellent device
- 32 Shuttle low wattage transformers
- 33 Smartlock safety syringe
- 34 Smocking pleater for the garment industry
- 35 Speedgun for measuring the speed of a cricket ball
- 36 SUNSAT telecommunications satellite
- 37 Tellurometer (infrared)
- 38 Tellurometer (microwave)
- 39 Turboheat solar water heating spiral
40. Van der Bijl's pioneering vacuum tube for transcontinental radio broadcasts.

World heritage sites

South Africa is home to 7 World Heritage Sites:



The Cradle of Humankind

Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs. This area contains thousands of fossils of animal, Stone Age artefacts and other tools.

The Greater St Lucia Wetland Park

Contains five distinct eco systems and boasts a spectacular diversity of plant life, animals and bird species.

Robben Island

Only a short boat trip from the Victoria and Albert waterfront in Cape Town and is the island where political prisoners were held, the most famous of whom was former president Nelson Mandela. Wonderful trips and guided tours are available daily throughout the year.

Ukhahlamba/Drakensberg Park

The outstanding natural beauty and wealth of evidence of early life earned this area its title.

Mapungubwe, Limpopo

Declared a World Heritage Site in 2003, this Iron Age site was the centre of the largest kingdom in Southern Africa, where gold and ivory were traded to the east.

Mapungubwe, Limpopo

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Cape Floral Kingdom

Found at the Cape Peninsula and on Table Mountain is one of only 6 floral kingdoms in the world. As this area is under constant threat from development it was declared a World Heritage Site only recently.

The Vredefort Dome

120km south-west of Johannesburg, is a large crater - which has a radius of 190km - in the Free State which was created when a giant meteor struck the area some 2 billion years ago.



Places of political interest to visit

- The Apartheid Museum, Gold Reef City, Johannesburg explains the politics that divided the nation for 48 years
- Constitution Hill, Johannesburg with the New Court, the Old Fort and Prison Buildings offer organised tours on the hour every hour
- SOWETO, Gauteng is a 45 minute drive from Rutland House
- Mandela Arrest Monument, Pietermaritzburg
- Ghandi Route, Newcastle follows the footsteps of Ghandi, a young lawyer pleading cases for the South African Indians, whilst living in South Africa
- Blood River, Dundee is one of the most famous battles in South African history. Blood River is a monument consisting of 64 replica Voortrekker wagons cast in bronze and positioned just as they were on the day of the famous battle
- Rorke's Drift, Dundee is a museum which is host to an outstanding display of the Anglo-Zulu War memorabilia
- Spioenkop, Ladysmith is the location of one of the most fearsome events of the Anglo-Boer War
- Voortrekker Footsteps, Vryheid has a tour starting in Estcourt and ending in Piet Retief's grave on the famous Dingaansdrat site
- Mgungundlovu, Ulundi, Zululand is home of Dingaan, King of the Zulu's
- War Museum of the Boer Republics in Bloemfontein showcases interesting exhibits from the period of 1899-1902
- Afrikaans Language Museum, Paarl illustrates the history of the Afrikaans language



BAFANA BAFANA: a quick history

South Africa's national football team, known as Bafana Bafana, has a relatively short international history. That's because the first team to represent all South Africans only played its first match in 1992 – two years before the country's first democratic elections. Bafana's first match was played in Durban, against Cameroon, on 7 July 1992. It proved to be a strong debut against one of Africa's leading teams, which had made the quarterfinals of the World Cup only two years previously. Doctor Khumalo scored the game's only goal to give South Africa a 1-0 win.

Class of 2009

Can the Bafana Bafana class of 2009 recapture the verve and fighting spirit of 1996?

Despite that victory over the Indomitable Lions, the effects of isolation soon showed as South Africa failed to qualify for the 1994 African Nations Cup after suffering four defeats in succession – to Cameroon, Zambia, Nigeria and Zambia.

African Nations Cup 1996

Two years later, however, Bafana Bafana's place at the African Nations Cup finals was assured when the country hosted the tournament. Under coach Clive Barker, the national team rose to the occasion, topping its group after beating Cameroon 3-0 and Angola 1-0 before losing 1-0 to Egypt. In the quarterfinals, Bafana beat Algeria 2-1 to set up a semi-final clash against Ghana, the only team that had won all its games up until that stage of the competition. Putting in one of the finest performances ever by the South African national team, the home side triumphed 3-0 in front of 75 000 spectators at the FNB Stadium in Johannesburg. Bafana faced Tunisia in the final, after the North Africans had defeated Zambia 4-2 in the semi-finals. In front of a crowd of 80 000 at the FNB Stadium, Neil Tovey's men gave the supporters what they wanted by beating the Tunisians 2-0, with Mark Williams netting both goals.

Taking on the world champions

In the same year the potential of South African football was demonstrated when Bafana Bafana took on world champions Brazil, who were at full strength, in a Mandela Cup match in Johannesburg. Philemon Masinga put South Africa into a 25th-minute lead and Doctor Khumalo then made it 2-0 to the home side at the break, to the delight of the Bafana fans. The Brazilians fought back after the break, with Flavio netting in the 56th minute. Twelve minutes later, Rivaldo made it 2-2. Then, with only four minutes left, Bebeto, one of the heroes of Brazil's 1994 World Cup winning team, snatched the winner for the visitors. Although South Africa lost, the match provided ample proof that the

team's African Nations Cup title was no fluke. It also proved to be a wonderful celebration of the game of football, and of the role Nelson Mandela played in bringing democracy to the country.

World Cup qualification

Bafana Bafana continued to excel on the international stage when, in 1997, the team qualified for the World Cup finals for the first time. They faced the difficult task of taking on the hosts, France, in their first match in Group C. The French, with probably the best team in the country's history, beat South Africa 3-0. France went on to beat Brazil by the same score in the final. Bafana Bafana drew 1-1 with Denmark in the team's second match, then shared a 2-2 draw with Saudi Arabia. The two draws and one loss saw South Africa exit the event in the group stages after finishing third in its group.

African Nations Cup title defence

In the same year, Bafana defended their African Nations Cup title in Burkina Faso. In a controversial decision, taken shortly before the finals, coach Clive Barker was sacked and Jomo Sono appointed in a caretaker role. Some forecasts were dire, but the South African team again rose to the challenge to perform well. They finished second behind the Ivorians in their group, after a 0-0 draw against Angola, a 1-1 draw with the Ivory Coast and a 4-1 win over Namibia. A young striker by the name of Benni McCarthy made his mark by netting four goals inside 21 minutes in the victory over the Namibians. In the quarterfinals, South Africa beat Morocco 2-1 as McCarthy and David Nyathi netted. That earned them a semi-final place against the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the semi-final, McCarthy scored on the hour-mark to level the scores after South Africa had fallen behind in the 48th minute. He then struck in extra time to earn Bafana a 2-1 win and a place in the final against Egypt, who had beaten the hosts Burkina Faso in the other semi-final. The dream of successive titles was brought to an end in the final when the Pharaohs scored two early goals to take a 2-0 victory. Nonetheless, given the uncertain build-up to the tournament, it was a good showing by South Africa.

Afro-Asian champions

Despite very average results in 1999, Bafana managed to win the Afro-Asian Trophy after beating Saudi Arabia 1-0 in Cape Town and then drawing 0-0 in Riyadh. In November of the same year, Bafana Bafana achieved a notable milestone when they scored their first win over European opposition. It came in the Nelson Mandela Challenge against Sweden at Loftus Versfeld Stadium in Pretoria. Siyabonga Nomvete was the hero, netting an 87th minute goal to snatch a late victory for the home side. South Africa again qualified for the African Nations Cup in 2000, hosted by Ghana and Nigeria. Bafana Bafana topped Group B, beating Gabon 3-1, the

DRC 1-0, and playing to a 0-0 draw with Algeria. In the quarterfinals, Siyabonga Nomvete scored the only goal as South Africa eliminated one of the hosts, Ghana. In the semi-finals, SA's footballing nemesis, Nigeria, beat Bafana 2-0. South Africa ultimately finished third after beating Tunisia 4-3 from the penalty spot after the teams had played to a 2-2 draw in the playoff.

2002 World Cup

Although South Africa's African Nations Cup performances had gradually slipped over three continental finals - from winners to finalists to semi-finalists - their performances in at the 2002 FIFA World Cup in South Korea and Japan were noteworthy. Competing in Group B, they drew 2-2 with Paraguay and then beat Slovenia 1-0. That left Bafana with a shot of making it to the round of 16, but a tough encounter against highly fancied Spain awaited the side. In a back-and-forth tussle, Spain took an early lead through Raul. Benni McCarthy struck back in the 31st minute to make it 1-1. Gaizka Mendietia then edged the Spaniards in front with a goal in first-half injury time. Only eight minutes into the second stanza, Lucas Radebe levelled the scores. Raul, however, restored Spain's lead three minutes later, and that's how it ended: South Africa 2, Spain 3.

Memorable losses

Strangely enough, two of South Africa's most memorable matches ever – against Spain in the World Cup and against Brazil in the Nelson Mandela Challenge – both ended in 3-2 defeats. At the same time as Bafana Bafana and Spain were doing battle, Slovenia and Paraguay were in action. The Slovenians took a 1-0 lead into the break, which meant South Africa would qualify for the next round regardless of whether or not they lost to Spain. Paraguay, however, came roaring back in the second half, netting three times to win 3-1. The South Americans' third goal, scored in the 84th minute, was enough to see them progress at South Africa's expense, but it was by the narrowest of margins. Paraguay edged out Bafana on goals scored after both had picked up the same number of points and had the same goal difference of zero. Paraguay, though, had scored and conceded six goals to SA's five and five.

African Nations Cup slide

In the same year, South Africa's African Nations Cup slide continued in the finals held in Mali. Bafana Bafana qualified at the top of Group B, albeit with a record of only one win and two draws. They opened with a 0-0 draw against Burkina Faso, and followed that up with another goalless draw against Ghana. A 3-1 victory over Morocco, however, was enough to open a path to the quarterfinals. There, Bafana Bafana met the hosts and were beaten 2-0. In 2003, the national side managed a record of only six wins, a draw and four losses. Worryingly, losses began to come against

teams that South Africa needed to beat to maintain a strong FIFA world ranking – countries like Zimbabwe, Tunisia and Egypt. The decline was made clear for all to see at the 2004 African Nations Cup. Despite opening with a 2-0 win over Benin, Bafana Bafana failed to progress beyond the group stages. They were humbled 4-0 by Nigeria in their next match, and then drew 1-1 with Morocco. A 2-0 loss to minnows Mauritius in a warm-up for the continental championship should have served as sufficient warning that South Africa was in trouble.

Successful World Cup bid

In May 2004, the mood of South African football fans was considerably brightened, however, when the country won the right to host the 2010 FIFA World Cup – the first African country to be awarded the honour. Later that year, in November, the Nigerian bogey was finally ended when Bafana Bafana beat the Super Eagles 2-1 in the Nelson Mandela Challenge at Ellis Park in Johannesburg. Despite a decent showing as an invited team to the Concacaf Gold Cup, in which they drew three matches and beat Mexico 2-1, 2005 was not a good year for South Africa. They scraped wins over lightly regarded teams early in the year, but ended it with four losses and a draw in their last five matches.

Disaster in Egypt

Although they qualified for the 2006 African Nations Cup in Egypt, the tournament proved to be a disaster for South Africa. They lost all three matches they played and failed to score a single goal as they crashed out of the tournament as the bottom team in their group. With four years remaining until 2010 and the national team in disarray - and down to 72nd in FIFA's world rankings - a decision was made to acquire a big-name coach to prepare Bafana for the World Cup. Carlos Alberto Parreira, who had coached Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Brazil and Saudi Arabia in previous World Cup finals, took up the post. Parreira achieved his first goal of earning qualification for the 2008 Nations Cup in Ghana, but South Africa once again bowed out in the first round.

Improvement

They finished bottom of Group D after two draws and one loss, which was, at least, an improvement over their previous campaign. Bafana drew 1-1 with Angola, then lost 3-1 to Tunisia, before finishing with a 1-1 draw against Senegal. After that, South Africa appeared to be making progress under Parreira, and a stylish 3-0 victory over Paraguay in March 2008 was cause for optimism. The following month, however, in a huge shock, Parreira resigned his position to be with his wife, who had recently undergone surgery for cancer. His replacement was another Brazilian, recommended by Parreira: Joel Santana, who brought with him an excellent record in Brazilian club football, but no

international experience.

In at the deep end

Santana was thrown in at the deep end, taking over just before a series of African Nations Cup qualifiers. He didn't know the players and he didn't have time to work with them; South Africa failed to qualify for the 2010 African Nations Cup in Angola. Signs soon emerged that Santana was making a difference when SA scored a national record five consecutive wins in succession – over Zambia, Cameroon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, and Malawi. However, disappointing losses to Chile and Portugal in early 2009, either side of a last-gasp win over Norway, suggest that Santana and his side still have some ground to make up if they are to progress beyond the group stages of the 2010 World Cup. How they shape up against the reigning Fifa world and continental champions at the 2009 Confederations Cup that kicks off in South Africa on 14 June will give Bafana fans the clearest indication yet of how much they dare hope when the biggest event in football kicks off in June 2010.

World cup mascot



Zakumi - a Mascot with attitude. So what can we say about him? One thing is for sure, Zakumi will be first on the dance floor and last off it at the biggest party in the world - the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa. He wants to dance and entertain as many people as he can. He is an animator for fans, players and officials, for schoolchildren, teenagers and big kids alike! Needless to say, he is extremely proud to be the Official Mascot and determined to be the best host for everyone visiting his beloved country. He symbolises South Africa and the rest of the African continent through his self-confidence, pride, hospitality, social skills and warm-heartedness. Zakumi is a jolly, self-confident, adventurous, spontaneous, and actually quite shrewd little fellow. He loves to perform and always follows his instinct and intuition, yet sometimes has the tendency to exaggerate a bit. You will often find him fooling about and teasing people but not in a mean way. He is warm-hearted and caring, and wants to

make as many friends as possible. He loves to play football as it is a great way to connect with others and break down language barriers. He always carries his football around which he will use to invite people to play with him. Zakumi loves football. At one time he decided to dye his hair green as he felt it would be the perfect camouflage against the green of the football pitch; a bit like his rosette spots are when hunting in the wilderness! He does have one striking weakness. With all his energy, he needs frequent rests. Occasionally, in-between performances on stage, he may suddenly fall asleep on the spot at the most random times! But rest assured, these are only short breaks that a leopard of his calibre needs to recharge his batteries. Over the last years he has travelled the whole of Africa where the leopard habitat is good (pretty much everywhere from open savannahs, forests, jungles to mountainous areas, even deserts). He has therefore learned to adapt to new environments; enjoying the diversity in nature and people across the African continent. The name 'Zakumi' is a composition of 'ZA' standing for South Africa and 'kumi', which translates into '10' in various languages across Africa. Zakumi's main priority is to turn the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa into one huge, joyful and unforgettable party and show the thousands of international guests the warmth and spirit of the African continent. "He wants to create a good mood for the fans and raise the excitement for the 2010 FIFA World Cup, the first on African soil. He is a proud South African and wants to ensure that the world will come together in South Africa," explained Lucas Radebe, South Africa's football icon and close friend of Zakumi.

Ports of South Africa

Cape Town: Port of Cape Town

Durban: Port of Durban

East London; Port of East London

Mossel Bay: Port of Mossel Bay

Ngqura: Port of Ngqura

Port Elizabeth: Port of Port Elizabeth

Port Nolloth: Port of Port Nolloth

Richards Bay: Port of Richards Bay

Saldanha: Port of Saldanha

Simon's Town: Naval Base Simon's Town



CIA facts about South Africa

History

Khoikhoi, San and Bantu-speaking peoples lived in South Africa when European colonisation began in the 17th century. The first outsiders were the Dutch, who began settling the Cape of Good Hope in the 1650s. The British arrived in 1795, took possession of the cape in 1806 and gained formal control of it with the settlement of the Napoleonic wars after 1814, pushing some Dutch settlers north and east in "the Great Trek", where they later established two independent republics. In the early 19th century, Shaka forged various chiefdoms into the Zulu kingdom, southern Africa's greatest African power. Africans and Europeans struggled over land through the 19th century. Competition for pasture was the biggest factor, but the discovery of diamonds (1867) and gold (1886) intensified the conflicts. The descendants of Dutch colonists, known as Boers or Afrikaners, opposed British attempts to take over the Afrikaner republics. Years of clashes culminated in the South African (Boer) War of 1899-1902. The British won, but the two groups together drafted a constitution in 1908-1909, and the British parliament's South Africa Act of 1910 gave the country its independence. Both English-speakers and Afrikaners worked fiercely to maintain white minority rule. The 1913 Natives Land Act allotted just 8% of the land for the huge African majority. Africans suffered under "pass laws" that restricted freedom of movement, and the few Africans on the ordinary voting rolls were struck off in 1936. Mixed-race "Coloureds" were removed in 1951. But only after the 1948 election victory of the right-wing National Party was the full legal system of apartheid ("separateness") established. New laws forced blacks into townships and outlawed the major black opposition movement, the African National Congress (ANC), which had been formed in 1912. For almost a half-century, the National Party held power, despite continued activism by the ANC and frequent clashes between black South Africans and police. But by the 1980s, racially based restrictions and international sanctions had crippled the economy, and South Africa had become an international pariah. In 1990 FW de Klerk, the last National Party president, arranged for the release from prison of Nelson Mandela, who after 27 years in jail became the head of the now-legal ANC. In 1994 South Africa saw its first fully democratic election bring Mr Mandela and the ANC to power. Mr Mandela soon created a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to uncover the crimes committed under apartheid and bring a greater sense of unity to a nation with a long history of bitter divisions. ANC infighting, which has grown in recent years, came to a head in September, 2008

after President Thabo Mbeki resigned, Kgalema Motlanthe, the party's General-Secretary, succeeded as interim president until general elections scheduled for 2009.

Economy

South Africa is a middle-income, emerging market with an abundant supply of natural resources; well-developed financial, legal, communications, energy, and transport sectors; a stock exchange that is 17th largest in the world; and modern infrastructure supporting an efficient distribution of goods to major urban centres throughout the region. Growth was robust from 2004 to 2008 as South Africa reaped the benefits of macroeconomic stability and a global commodities boom, but began to slow in the second half of 2008 due to the global financial crisis' impact on commodity prices and demand. However, unemployment remains high and outdated infrastructure has constrained growth

At the end of 2007, South Africa began to experience an electricity crisis because state power supplier Eskom suffered supply problems with aged plants, necessitating "load-shedding" cuts to residents and businesses in the major cities. Daunting economic problems remain from the apartheid era - especially poverty, lack of economic empowerment among the disadvantaged groups, and a shortage of public transportation. South African economic policy is fiscally conservative but pragmatic, focusing on controlling inflation, maintaining a budget surplus, and using state-owned enterprises to deliver basic services to low-income areas as a means to increase job growth and household income.

GDP - per capita (PPP):

\$10,000 (2008 est.)

\$9,800 (2007 est.)

\$9,500 (2006 est.)

note: data are in 2008 US dollars

GDP - composition by sector:

agriculture: 3.4%

industry: 31.3%

services: 65.3% (2008 est.)

Labour force: 18.22 million economically active (2008 est.)

Labour force - by occupation:

agriculture: 9%

industry: 26%

services: 65% (2007 est.)

Unemployment rate: 21.7% (2008 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index: 65 (2005)

Agriculture - products: corn, wheat, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; beef, poultry, mutton, wool, dairy products

Industries: mining (world's largest producer of platinum, gold, chromium), automobile assembly, metalworking,

machinery, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, fertilizer, foodstuffs, commercial ship repair

Exports - commodities: gold, diamonds, platinum, other metals and minerals, machinery and equipment

Exports - partners: US 11.9%, Japan 11.1%, Germany 8%, UK 7.7%, China 6.6%, Netherlands 4.5% (2007)

Imports:

Imports - commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, scientific instruments, foodstuffs

Imports - partners: Germany 10.9%, China 10%, Spain 8.2%, US 7.2%, Japan 6.1%, UK 4.5%, Saudi Arabia 4.2% (2007)

Telephones - main lines in use: 4.642 million (2007)

Telephones - mobile cellular: 42.3 million (2007)

Telephone system: general assessment: the system is the best developed and most modern in Africa .

Internet hosts: 1.297 million (2008)

Internet users: 5.1 million (2005)

Airports: 636 (2008)

Airports - with paved runways: total: 146

Airports - with unpaved runways: total: 490

Pipelines: condensate 11 km; gas 908 km; oil 980 km; refined products 1,379 km (2008)

Railways: total: 20,872 km

Roadways: total: 362,099 km paved: 73,506 km (includes 239 km of expressways) unpaved: 288,593 km (2002)

Merchant marine: total: 3

by type: container 1, petroleum tanker 2

foreign-owned: 1 (Denmark 1)

registered in other countries: 8 (Bahamas 1, Nigeria 1, NZ 1, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Seychelles 1, UK 3) (2008)

Ports and terminals: Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Richards Bay, Saldanha Bay

Statistics

Southern Africa, at the southern tip of the continent of Africa

Geographic coordinates: 29 00 S, 24 00 E

Area: 1,219,912 sq km (note: includes Prince Edward Islands, Marion Island and Prince Edward Island)

Area: slightly less than twice the size of Texas, equal to the combined land mass of Germany, Italy and France.

Land boundaries: 4,862 km

Coastline: 2,798 km

Climate: mostly semiarid; subtropical along east coast; sunny days, cool nights.

Terrain: vast interior plateau rimmed by rugged hills and narrow coastal plain.

Elevation extremes: lowest point Atlantic Ocean 0 m; highest point Njesuthi 3,408 m

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

Natural hazards: prolonged droughts.

Environment: lack of important arterial rivers or lakes requires extensive water conservation and control measures; growth in water usage outpacing supply; pollution of rivers from agricultural runoff and urban discharge; air pollution resulting in acid rain; soil erosion; desertification.

Geography note: South Africa completely surrounds Lesotho and almost completely surrounds Swaziland.

Population: 49,052,489 (note: estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected July 2009 est.)

Age structure: 0-14 years: 28.9% (male 7,093,328/female 7,061,579) 15-64 years: 65.8% (male 16,275,424/female 15,984,181) 65 years and over: 5.4% (male 1,075,117/female 1,562,860) (2009 est.)

Median age: 24.4 years

Population growth rate: 0.281% (2009 est.)

Birth rate: 19.93 births/1,000 population (2009 est.)

Death rate: 16.94 deaths/1,000 population (2008 est.)

Urbanisation: urban population: 61% of total population (2008)

Life expectancy at birth: total population: 48.98 years

Ethnic groups: black African 79%, white 9.6%, Coloured 8.9%, Indian/Asian 2.5% (2001 census)

Religions: Zion Christian 11.1%, Pentecostal/Charismatic 8.2%, Catholic 7.1%, Methodist 6.8%, Dutch Reformed 6.7%, Anglican 3.8%, Muslim 1.5%, other Christian 36%, other 2.3%, unspecified 1.4%, none 15.1% (2001 census)

Languages: IsiZulu 23.8%, IsiXhosa 17.6%, Afrikaans 13.3%, Sepedi 9.4%, English 8.2%, Setswana 8.2%, Sesotho 7.9%, Xitsonga 4.4%, other 7.2% (2001 census)

Literacy: definition: age 15 and over can read and write total population: 86.4%

Education expenditures: 5.4% of GDP (2006)

Country name: Republic of South Africa

Capital: Pretoria (administrative capital) note: Cape Town (legislative capital); Bloemfontein (judicial capital)

Time difference: UTC+2

Administrative divisions: 9 provinces: Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North-West, Western Cape

Independence: 31 May 1910 (Union of South Africa formed from four British colonies: Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State); 31 May 1961 (republic declared) 27 April 1994 (majority rule)



MarcoPoloLine
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New Zealand

REAL LOGISTICS
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CARGOMAR
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Worldwide
France

O.T.S.
United States

CONWAY SHIPPING LTD
Ireland

China

Al-Tamiez
Global Shipping
Kuwait

EPL
Latvia

TEU
Portugal

AMA Shipping Ltd
Georgia

CHINA ASIA
China

THAI
Thailand

LRUVAN
Uruguay

Italy

ALFARANG
Egypt

Transmodal
DIRECT LOGISTICS
USA

Compass South America
Brazil

KTL
Australia

All Cargo
Israel

KONTAKSA
Lithuania

CB07
Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua

EWT
United Kingdom

FULL
China

Cargofma
Colombia

Korea

Korea

TIR TASH RAH
Iran

Bangladesh

FEAG
INTERNATIONALE TRANSPORTE
Switzerland

Tunisia

ACCR Tunisia
Tunisia

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United Arab Emirates

CHINA GLOBAL LINES LIMITED
華洋航運有限公司
China

ALFONS FRERIKS LOGISTICS
VEENHOUDEN — ROTTERDAM
Holland

KTL
Turkey

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Croatia

Seabird
Argentina
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Argentina - Brazil

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Mexico

DIETRICH A.B. LOGISTIC
Turkey

Pro-Shipping
Mexico

Qatar

Qatar

CHE GAR
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FLEET CONTAINER LINES
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Qatar

Qatar

Qatar

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Morocco

F.S.S. Fleet
JORDAN LOGISTICS
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KTT
Turkey

Tulsi
Global Logistic Services
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ABC Shipping Co.
Lebanon

YEM
United Arab Emirates

FATA LOGISTICS
FATMA LOGISTICS SYSTEMS
Italy

SEGADUANCA
Venezuela

E&P
Cyprus

M
Taiwan

JGC
China

TOP Cargo
International Freight Forwarders
Chile

Overseas Trade Partners Limited
United Kingdom

ROVI
Pakistan

India

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LUBCK DISTRIBUTION GESSELLSCHAFT mbH
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ALPIN
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Austria

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Unites States

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India

UP
Taiwan

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PT TIGA BINTANG JAYA
Indonesia

PLAZA
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UICM
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China

PHOENIX
Greece

MAT KONG S.R.L.
Bolivia

MYX
Argentina

SCL
Malaysia



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Next Newsletter

The next edition of the MPL NEWSLETTER will be published in October, 2009 and it will be dedicated to AUSTRALASIA. Please start sending your input NOW.

Help us make the NEWSLETTER indispensable, with your pictures, views, stories and new trade information. Please send them to the Editor sandy@marcopoline.com not later than the deadline date **Monday, 14th September, 2009.**