South Africa seeks a $3.75 bn loan from the World Bank to finance Eskom’s coal-fired power.

Can we block it?

Eskom and World Bank Sowing Seeds of Destruction

Slides prepared by Patrick Bond
Cartoons by Zapiro
Medupi is in Limpopo Province, the second poorest, near Lephalale.

The largest electricity consumers are smelters in Richards Bay and the Vaal.
Ten reasons to block Medupi, world’s 4th biggest coal-fired power plant:

- climate destruction
- local ecologies, health
- no participation in (belated) WB process
- poor people pay excessive prices
- disconnections, social strife and oppression
- multinational corps. get ultra-cheap power
- profit outflow to MNCs
- increased foreign debt
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- ANC corruption
- WB's apartheid (and post-apartheid) history
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- climate destruction: Medupi alone will emit 25 mn CO2 tonnes/year, more than 115 countries; SA emits vast quantities of GHG/capita/GDP
For energy-related emissions, SA is 20 times higher than even the US per unit of per capita GDP

Table 6: Energy sector carbon emissions, 1999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Population (mns)</th>
<th>CO₂/person</th>
<th>GDP ($bns)</th>
<th>CO₂/GDP (kg/$bn)</th>
<th>CO₂(kg)/GDP*pop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S.Africa</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.22</td>
<td>$164</td>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>0.0501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>$569</td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>0.0016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>20.46</td>
<td>$8,588</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.0023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>1116</td>
<td>10.96</td>
<td>$26,446</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>5921</td>
<td>3.88</td>
<td>$32,445</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: The tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are those measureable through fuel combustion.
SA ‘Long-Term Mitigation Scenario’ is not serious about making CO2 cuts

... no surprise that Jacob Zuma signed the Copenhagen Accord on Dec 18 2009 – Pretoria has no intent to make emissions cuts until after 2030, and then only gradually.
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- local ecologies: Medupi has no scrubbers due to ‘relative lack of pollution’ nearby... yet ambient SO2 standards are already exceeded, the area is dry, 40 new mines will open, and mining areas suffer extreme water degradation
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• no civic participation in (belated) WB process: 12/09 consultation had no attendees from affected areas; WB procurement rules were clearly violated due to in-progress financing; the borrower, Eskom, has huge governance crises, including extreme leadership turmoil
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• price increases: 25%/year price rise for next three years; in real terms, 127% increase from 2008-12; widespread opposition including promised national labour strike
## Income Distribution, latest year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Gini Index 1/</th>
<th>Share of Income Held By:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Top 20 %</td>
<td>Bottom 20 %</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>53.3</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>47.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45.3</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

1/ A measure of distribution of income or consumption, where 0 represents perfect equality and 100 represents perfect inequality.
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- disconnections: approximately 1/3 of Eskom’s four million customers record zero consumption – as they were disconnected and hence many have illegally reconnected
Upsurge of protest against electricity disconnections, price increases, WB loan
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• multinational corp sweetheart deals: multi-decade ‘Special Pricing Agreements’ made during late apartheid give BHP Billiton and Anglo American $0.01/kWh electricity, seven times cheaper than households pay; Eskom’s R9.7 billion ($1.3 bn) loss in 2009 was due to these deals, which got sweeter when aluminium prices fell
Eskom’s residential customers cannot afford higher-priced electricity and poor people are disconnected by the millions each year.
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• profit outflow: BHP Billiton, Anglo, Arcelor Mittal, Xstrata and most other beneficiaries of Eskom largesse are headquartered abroad, hence putting extreme pressure on current account
Profit outflow to corporate hq’s (London, Melbourne): Current account deficit has grown dangerously large
## World’s most risky emerging market

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current-account as % of GDP*</th>
<th>Short-term debt as % of reserves*</th>
<th>Banks’ loan/deposit ratio</th>
<th>Overall risk ranking†</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>14 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>14 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>12 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>-7.8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>12 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>10 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>10 =</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>-2.4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: HSBC; Economist Intelligence Unit  
*2009 forecast.  †Higher numbers mean riskier.
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• foreign debt: already at dangerous levels, with very high repayment costs on Medupi loan, when R/$ rate falls (borrowing should be localised)
Since early 2000s, rapid rise in SA foreign debt, to the point of severe debt/GDP danger levels.
AFRICA THEN

AFRICA NOW

THE WEST

SLAVERY

THE WEST

DEBT
Five currency crashes, 1996-2008

when Rand falls 15%+, then repaying World Bank’s US$ debt is much more expensive
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• privatisation of electricity generation is underway with this loan, especially renewable component – to be increased for next plant (Kusile) to up to 49% private ownership; unions will fight hard to maintain full public supply
Eskom Power Investment Support Project
Fact Sheet

This US$ 3.75 billion project under consideration by the World Bank for IBRD financing, has three components that will be implemented by Eskom, South Africa’s power utility:

1. US$ 3 billion for the Madumalana coal-fired power station (4,800 MW using clean coal supercritical technology).
   The estimated cost of the station is US$ 15.4 Billion, of which IBRD will provide one-fifth. The loan will finance supply, erection, and civil construction contracts for the power plant and associated facilities.
2. US$ 260 million for renewable energy (wind and concentrated solar power).
3. US$ 490 million for low-carbon energy efficiency components comprising road to rail conversion for coal transportation and power-plant efficiency improvements. This component will include a technical assistance program (about US$ 20 million) for improving supply-side efficiencies.

The Project Development Objective is to enable South Africa to increase in an efficient and sustainable manner to support economic growth objectives and achieve long-term carbon mitigation.

The South African energy crisis of December 2007—January 2008, coupled with the global financial crisis, exposed the country’s vulnerability to an energy shock and the potential for severe economic consequences. Without energy, countries face very limited or no economic growth: factories and businesses cannot function efficiently; hospitals and schools cannot operate fully or safely; basic services that people in rich countries take for granted cannot be offered.

The Eskom project will help increase generation capacity and avoid an energy crisis across southern Africa, as well as serve as a down payment on a greener future.

The Eskom project meets the World Bank’s criteria for supporting coal power projects, in line with Development and Climate Change: A Strategic Framework for the World Bank Group:

- Without increasing its energy supply, South Africa will face economic losses and hardship for the poor.
- A rigorous analysis of the alternatives to coal-fired power plants was conducted; domestic or regional alternatives cannot meet the required base load capacity (9600 MW over five years).
- The two Eskom power plants are the first in Africa to use the cleaner coal “supercritical” and “carbon capture storage ready” designs, the same technologies used in OECD countries.
- The project will finance new low carbon technologies, including wind and solar power.
- South Africa has developed robust Long-Term Mitigation Scenarios. By 2030 the Renewables Strategy aims to add 1,667 MW of energy led by the private sector.

3. US$ 490 million for low-carbon energy efficiency components comprising road to rail conversion for coal transportation and power-plant efficiency improvements. This component program (about US$ 20 million) for improving supply-side efficiencies.
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- ANC corruption: the ruling party investment arm, Chancellor House, will earn R1 bn ($135 mn) pure profit from Eskom contracts in a conflict-of-interest tender deemed ‘improper’ by a state agency in March 2010
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- from 1951 (3 years after apartheid began) to 1966 (when SA became ‘upper-middle income’), loans to Eskom of $100 mn gave no electricity to black townships or rural areas
South African apartheid generously funded by WB/IMF

19665

South Africa Country Assistance Strategy

Building a Knowledge Partnership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Project</th>
<th>Loan No.</th>
<th>Purpose of Loan</th>
<th>Amount (US$m)</th>
<th>Board Date</th>
<th>Closing Date</th>
<th>% Disbursed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Program for the development and expansion of transport facilities owned by the Borrower and operated by the South African Railways and Harbour Administration. It included construction of new railroad lines, workshops, station, and building, electrification of some railroad lines, improvement of existing tracks, expansion of marshaling yards, acquisition of new railroad rolling stock, machine tools, motor equipment, etc., and extension of harbor facilities.</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1/16/51</td>
<td>12/31/53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKOM</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>To support the Electricity Supply Commission's (ESKOM) program of expansion of power generating facilities and transmission lines in South Africa. Construction of seven new power stations, additional capacity to existing power stations, construction of high tension transmission lines, and installation of transformer capacity.</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>1/16/51</td>
<td>12/31/53</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport II</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport I, for period ending March 31, 1956.</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>8/27/53</td>
<td>12/31/55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKOM II</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>Follow-on to ESKOM I.</td>
<td>30.0</td>
<td>8/27/53</td>
<td>12/31/55</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport III</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport II.</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>11/28/55</td>
<td>3/31/58</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport IV</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport III.</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>9/30/57</td>
<td>3/31/60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport V</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport IV, for the period ending March 31, 1960.</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>12/1/58</td>
<td>9/30/60</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transport VI</td>
<td>228</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport V, for the period ending March 31, 1960.</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>6/9/59</td>
<td>9/30/60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport VII</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>Follow-on to Transport VI, for the period ending March 31, 1963.</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>11/30/61</td>
<td>6/30/63</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKOM III</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>As part of a 5-year expansion program relating to the interconnected electric power system formed by Cape Northern, Rand and Orange Free State and Eastern Transvaal undertakings. Project consisted of (a) first stage of the Komati thermal power station, (b) expansion of the Highveld thermal power station, and (c) construction of 314 circuit miles of high tension transmission lines.</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11/30/61</td>
<td>12/31/63</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESKOM IV</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>Construction of the Camden Power Station at a new coal field in the Eastern Transvaal.</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>7/28/66</td>
<td>9/30/68</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
South African apartheid (1948-94) generously funded by WB/IMF

- World Bank's $100 million in loans to Eskom for coal-fired power generation from 1951-66 gave only corporations and white people electric power, but all South Africans repaid the loans;
- WB point-blank refused to heed United Nations General Assembly instruction in 1966 not to lend to apartheid SA;
- IMF apartheid-supporting loans of more than $2 billion between the Soweto uprising in 1976 and 1983, when US Congress finally prohibited lending to Pretoria;
- World Bank loan for Lesotho dams in 1986 was widely acknowledged to `sanctions-bust' apartheid via London trust;
- IMF advice to Pretoria in 1991 to impose a regressive Value Added Tax, in opposition to which 3.5 million people went on a two-day national strike;
- 1993 IMF $850 mn loan locked in post-apartheid neoliberal macroeconomic policies plus public sector wage freeze, and IMF was responsible for Mandela’s retention of apartheid finance minister and central bank governor in May 1994
South African class apartheid supported by WB/IMF, post-1994

• World Bank promotion of `market-oriented' land reform in 1993-94, based on willing-seller, willing-buyer, so that instead of 30% land redistribution as promised in 1994, less than 1% of good land was redistributed;

• World Bank endorsement of bank-centred housing policy in August 1994, with recommendations for smaller housing subsidies;

• World Bank design of infrastructure policy in November 1994, which provided rural and urban poor with only pit latrines, no electricity connections, inadequate roads, and communal taps instead of house or yard taps;

• World Bank's conservative role in welfare commission in 1996, which recommended a 44% cut in the monthly grant to impoverished, dependent children from R135 per month to R75;
South African class apartheid supported by WB/IMF (continued)

- World Bank's participation in failed (neoliberal) Growth, Employment and Redistribution policy in June 1996, contributing two staff economists and economic model;
- World Bank and IMF's consistent message to South African workers that wages are too high, and that unemployment can only be cured through 'labour flexibility';
- World Bank's repeated commitments to invest, through its subsidiary the International Finance Corporation, in privatised infrastructure, housing securities for high-income families, for-profit 'managed healthcare' schemes, and the now-bankrupt, US-owned Dominos Pizza franchise;
- Consistent failure of Bank and IMF 'structural adjustment programmes' in Southern Africa since the 1980s; and
- Stubborn refusal by the Bank and IMF to cancel debt owed by our impoverished neighbours since the mid-1990s, except in tiny amounts and with brutal conditionality.
What does WB say it should do in SA?

COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGY

FOR

THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FOR THE PERIOD 2008 - 2012

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Focus on the Bank’s comparative advantage. South Africa is a unique client for the Bank within the Africa region. It is a large middle income country with sizable own revenues and no need for significant external financing. It already has substantial internal public and private capacity in a number of technical areas. Going forward, therefore, Bank assistance to South Africa must focus on those areas in which the Bank has comparative advantages acknowledged and valued by Government.

Accelerate decentralization of Bank staff. The areas in which Bank support has been most active and valued by Government were areas in which the Bank has had a strong presence in the country: intergovernmental fiscal systems, urban and municipal development, land reform, and natural resource management. Thus, a higher level of decentralized Bank participation in South Africa increases the likelihood of stronger relationships and hence of a more successful outcome.

Infrastructure finance. The World Bank Group could work with key infrastructure enterprises, notably Eskom and Transnet, to develop financing options for the infrastructure investments incorporated in the Government’s strategy. The aim would be to work on sub-sovereign financing solutions that would not require Government guarantees or only partial guarantees.
Pravin Gordhan claims: Medupi is ‘SA’s first loan’
Actually, 15 WB Group loans to SA since 1994

61. The Bank Group has provided financial and technical support through a number of different channels. The Bank has begun limited project lending, leading to the Industrial Competitiveness and Job Creation Project (for US$46 million in 1997).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Loan or Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Borrower</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Original Amount in US$ Millions</th>
<th>Difference between expected and actual disbursements a/</th>
<th>Last ADBP Supervision Rating b/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Closed Loans/credits: 11

Active Loans
DA-7F-40666 EURD 41.780 1997 GOVERNMENT IND. COMPET. JOB CREAT
46.00 0.00 21.53 24.47 9.27 0.50 8 8

Total
46.00 0.00 21.53 24.47 9.27 0.50

47. After 1994, in addition to providing policy advice, the Bank also provided limited lending and grants. In 1997, it put in place the Industrial Competitiveness and Job Creation Project, now closed and fully disbursed. A technical assistance loan for the Municipal Financial Management Technical Assistance Project was approved in 2002 for an amount of US$15 million. A request for Bank assistance on hospital revitalization resulted in the appraisal of a project in 2001, but was then put on hold.

48. South Africa and Lesotho have jointly implemented the Lesotho Highlands Water Project, with the South African side repaying the two World Bank loans associated with this project for a total disbursed amount of about US$90 million.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IFC approvals (US$m)</td>
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<td>Investment instrument (%)</td>
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<td>Loans</td>
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<td>Equity</td>
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<td>Quasi-Equity b</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MIGA guarantees (US$m)</td>
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<td>MIGA commitments (US$m)</td>
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<th><strong>Quasi Equity</strong></th>
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<td>Aef dargie timbr</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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Total Portfolio: 166.87 100.35 216.97 38.22

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* Denotes Guarantee and Risk Management Products.
** Quasi Equity includes both loan and equity types.

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aExcludes AEF projects.
bIncludes quasi-equity types of both loan and equity instruments.
2. The first World Bank Group strategy for South Africa was presented to the Board in May 1999. Nearly five years into the post-apartheid transition, that strategy was primarily aimed at helping to reduce the historical legacy of poverty and inequality by “building a knowledge partnership” centered around three key development objectives: promoting higher growth and employment, fostering social and environmental sustainability; and strengthening South Africa’s constructive role in regional development. These strategic themes are still relevant and are broadly maintained in this CPS. However, in retrospect, the 1999 strategy was too vague, lacked selectivity, and was only partially reflected in the subsequent program implementation. Policy dialogue between the Bank Group and the Government was lacking in substance during most of the intervening period. Finally, in practice, the “push for lending” overshadowed the stated goal of knowledge sharing and generation, resulting, inter alia, in a failure to develop the appropriate analytical products and instruments.
Opposition to Medupi, Eskom pricing and privatisation, and World Bank loan
Conservation plus electricity-as-a-right? (So 2002 Joburg WSSD does not repeat)
Sign-on opposition to Medupi, Eskom pricing and privatisation, and World Bank loan (Feb-March 2010)

South Africa
- 350.org South Africa
- Alternative Information Development Centre
- Anti Privatisation Forum
- AusEveille Clinic Committee
- Benchmarks Foundation
- Bluff Ridge Conservancy
- Botsholoko Home Based Care
- Bulhlebuza
- Ceseffe Campaign
- Centre for Civil Society Environmental Justice Project
- CUNISA
- Citizens United for Renewable Energy and Sustainability
- Clairwood Ratepayers Association
- Diakonia
- Displaced Rates Payers Association
- DUCT Hovek
- Durban Airport Farmers Association
- Earthlife Africa Cape Town
- Earthlife Africa Elsenvlakte
- Earthlife Africa Johannesburg
- Eastern Cape Environmental Network
- Ecumenical Service for Socio-Economic Transformation
- Ecumenical Women’s Prayer in Action
- Environmental Monitoring Group
- Exgoxini Environmental Group
- Federation for a Sustainable Environment
- General Industries Workers Union of SA
- Greater Edendale Environmental Network
- groundforce
- Inner City Resource Centre
- Institute for Zero Waste in Africa
- Isipingo Environmental Committee
- Isipingo Ratepayers Association/JOAC Committee of Isipingo
- Kathula Concerned Residents
- KwaZulu Natal Subsistence Forum
- Merenbank Clinic Committee
- Merenbank Residents Association
- Nondudla Environmental Action Group
- Off the Ground
- Pelindaba Working Group
- Phulunzima CO OP
- Pleternstfang Association for Christian Social Awareness
- Renewable Energy Project
- Silverton Civic Action
- Syatchuthuka Group
- Socialist Group
- South African Chemical Workers Union (Gauteng)
- South African Council of Churches (Gauteng)
- South African Council of Churches
- Southern African Faith Communities’ Environment Institute
- "Sign-on opposition to Medupi, Eskom pricing and privatisation, and World Bank loan (Feb-March 2010)"

- Bulgaria
- Bulgaria For The Earth!
- Bulgaria
- Centre for Environmental Information and Education
- Canada
- Canadians for Action on Climate Change
- Canada
- Habitat Initiative Coalition
- Czech Republic
- Centre for Transport and Energy
- Czech Republic
- Hindu BRAH
- Denmark
- NOAH Friends of Denmark
- Estonia
- Estonian Green Movement
- Ethiopia
- HEILO International
- France
- BRAM
- France
- Les Amis de la Terre/Friends of the Earth France
- France
- Press Note
- Georgia
- Green Alternative
- Germany
- Geiger/Environnement - CounterCurrent
- Germany
- IFHOE - the Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology
- Germany
- Urgewald
- Hungary
- National Society of Conservatives - Friends of the Earth Hungary
- India
- National Forum of Forest People and Forest Workers
- India
- Community Environmental Monitoring - A Project of The Other Media
- India
- Corporate Accountability Desk of The Other Media
- India
- Foundation for Dialogue on Indigenous culture and environment (DICE Foundation)
- India
- India People’s Science Campaign
- United States
- Indian Institute of Action Forum
- India
- Mahatma Gandhi University
- Indonesia
- Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI/Friends of the Earth Indonesia)
- Ireland
- DMF and Development Coalition Ireland
- Italy
- Campagna per la riforma della Finanza mondiale
- Latvia
- Latvian Green Movement
- Lebanon
- IndyACT - The League of Independent Activists
- Lithuania
- Algae
- Macedonia
- Consumers Association of Bosnia
- Malaysia
- Sahabat Alam Malaysia (SAMIF/E Malaysia)
- Mauritius
- FOE Mauritius
- Mexico
- Foro, Centro de Anales e Investigacion, A.C.
- Mexico
- Other Works
- Nepal
- PublicFriends of the Earth Nepal
- Norway
- Friends of the Earth Norway
- Norway
- Spen
- Norway
- The Development Fund
- Pakistan
- Palestinian Environmental NGOs Network (PENCON/Friends of the Earth Palestine)
- Papua New Guinea
- Centre for Environmental Law and Community Rights Inc
- Paraguay
- Polish Green Network
- Portugal
- Ecoloytura - Centro para um direito ambiental e desenvolvimento sustentável
- Russia
- Salakhim Environmental Watch
- Scotland
- Juvenile Scotland
- Slovakia
- Slovak Republic
- Friends of the Earth - Center for Environmental Public Advocacy
- Spain
- Foundations for the Future
- Spain
- Observatorio del Duda en la Globalizacion
- Sri Lanka
- Center for Environmental Justice
- Switzerland
- Biere Declaration
- The Philippines
- Alliance of Indigenous Women’s organizations in the Cordilleras
- The Philippines
- Legal Rights and Natural Resources Center (LRC-NR; Friends of the Earth Philippines)
- The Philippines
- NG0 Forum on Asia Development Bank
- The Netherlands
- Dutch Greens
- Ukraine
- National Ecological Centre of Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- Bunting Woods Project
- United Kingdom
- Climate
- United Kingdom
- FERN
- United Kingdom
- Friends of the Earth England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- United Kingdom
- World Development Movement
- United States
- Africa Action
- United States
- Alternative Energy Resources Organization
- United States
- California Communities Against Toxics
- United States
- Climate SOK
- United States
- Center for Biological Diversity
- United States
- Columbia Center for Advocacy and Outreach
- United States
- Concerned Resident of Portland, NY + People Like Us
- United States
- Crude Accountability
- United States
- Friends of the Earth, US
- United States
- Bank Information Center
- United States
- Foreign Policy in Focus
- United States
- Gender Action
- United States
- Green Blooms
- United States
- Global Exchange
- United States
- International Accountability Project
- United States
- International Forum on Globalisation
- United States
- APC Missionary Offices
- United States
- Jubilee Montana Network
- United States
- Jubilee USA Network
- United States
- Justice for Najia Naur
- United States
- OIC Charge International
- United States
- Meymehy Office for Global Coexis.
- United States
- National Wildlife Federation
- United States
- New Rules for Global Finance
- United States
- Ramfires Action Network
- United States
- Pacific Environment
- United States
- Seed Syntese
- United States
- Sierra Club
- United States
- Sustainable Energy and Economy Network
- United States
- Valley Watch, Inc
- United States
- United Peoples Advocacy Team
- Uruguay
- REDES (Red de Ecologia Social)
What does civil society want?

1) Redirect power from smelters to households: more ‘Free Basic Electricity’ (50kWh/household/month is tokenistic)

  • ‘African National Congress–led local government will provide all residents with a free basic amount of water, electricity and other municipal services, so as to help the poor. Those who use more than the basic amounts will pay for the extra they use.’ (ANC campaign promise, 2000 municipal elections)

  • 100 kWh/person/month should be free for all SA residents, paid for with cross-subsidies, in order to promote gender equity, respiratory disease prevention, education, local enterprises, services-desegregation and other ‘merit goods’ - block tariff implemented with credit meters (impossible to implement rising block tariff with prepaids)
What does civil society want?

2) No new coal/nuke energy; instead, a coherent transformation strategy – for solar, wind and wave power, and new extraction, production, transport, consumption, disposal (zero-waste) and economic systems

3) ‘Just Transition’ and green jobs for metalworkers and mineworkers who suffer job losses (e.g. solar hot water heaters)
What does civil society want?
Jubilee SA demands:

4) An **end to neoliberal advice**, World Bank ‘knowledge banking’ and sector/project loans

5) **Reparations** for apartheid interest received by the World Bank, and for failed advice on structural adjustment programming (1996 Growth, Employment and Redistribution)
New SA elites (Trevor Manuel and Jeff Radebe) dance to neoliberal WB/IMF music
Do Third World countries need World Bank and IMF loans?

- **Grants** needed, not loans (which are costly to repay when currency value declines);
- hard-currency (US$) component of International Financial Institution (IFI) lending is *inappropriate for basic needs goods* that are most desperately needed;
- to repay $ loans means more intense *export orientation* (cash crops instead of food);
- elites use hard currency for *luxury imports*;
- *local-currency financing* should be arranged instead.
Voices for IMF/ WB closure: Jubilee South

• We reject… any further role or interference of the World Bank or IMF in our countries.

• We as African civil society organisations need to… mobilise our people to challenge and change the global economic system through campaigns and actions to shut down the World Bank and IMF.
Voices for IMF/WB closure: Archbishop of Cape Town Njongonkulu Ndungane

- [If] we must release ourselves from debt peonage - by demanding the repudiation and cancellation of debt - we will campaign to that end. And if the World Bank and IMF continue to stand in the way of social progress, movements like Jubilee South Africa will have no regrets about calling for their abolition.

To that end, the World Bank Bonds Boycott movement is gaining even great momentum. Even a money centre city like San Francisco decided to redirect funds away from Bank bonds into other investments, on the moral grounds that taking profits from World Bank operations contributes to poverty, misery and ecological degradation. More and more investors are realising that profiting from poverty through World Bank bonds is not only immoral, but will not make good financial sense as the market shrinks.

What solidarity do we need?  
**Should the North invest in the World Bank?**  

- During South African apartheid, we asked this question: *who reaps economic benefits of oppression?*;  
- Jubilee SA, Brazil’s Movement of the Landless and many others asked same question in 2000: at a time of worsening global apartheid, *is it morally acceptable to earn profits from World Bank bonds?*  
- same ? for climate, poverty, privatization, corruption  
- ‘World Bank Bonds Boycott’ began in April 2000 with commitments not to purchase another Bank bond  
- the Bank gets 80% of its funding by issuing bonds;  
- when enough investors endorse the campaign, the Bank’s bond rating will decline, so it will be fiduciarily irresponsible to invest in Bank bonds -- a real threat...  
- Between 2000-05, scores of major investors joined, including municipalities, pensions, universities, churches, socially-responsible funds and individuals
It’s time to revive the WB Bonds Boycott against climate destruction, poverty, privatization, corruption

PARTIAL LIST

TI AA-CREF (world’s largest pension) sold its WB bonds
• Univ. of New Mexico
• Unitarian Church
• Global Greengrants Fund
• Ben and Jerry’s Foundation
• Calvert Group
• Progressive Assets Management
• Trillium Assets Management
• PLUS many US cities (e.g., San Francisco, Boulder, Milwaukee, Oakland, Berkeley, Cambridge, Richmond, CA)

• Major union pension/investment funds (e.g., Teamsters, Postal Workers, Service Employees International, American Federation of Government Employees, Longshoremen, Communication Workers of America, United Electrical Workers)

JOIN US!
Otherwise, institutions with World Bank bonds profit from global apartheid and climate chaos.