

**THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT CORPORATION (PIC) – STATEMENT OF CONTINUED SUPPORT
FOR THE UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT**

1 February 2014

The Public Investment Corporation (PIC) is a proud signatory of the United Nations Global Compact (the Global Compact). The PIC has embraced sustainability in all its facets by placing social, governance and ethical matters at the heart of its business. The PIC's values and business processes underpin its strategic approach to sustainability and reflect the desire to preserve the future for all its stakeholders. The PIC aims to be a responsible citizen at all levels. The PIC continues to support the Global Compact and its principles on human rights, labour issues, the environment and anti-corruption. We understand that long-term value creation is not achievable through short-term solutions or at the expense of future generations or through moral decay. Therefore, the PIC remains committed to these principles and will continue on its sustainability journey with conviction and commitment, believing that its continued success depends on its ability to share its successes with other stakeholders, enhancing their lives and their own ability to be successful. We will remain an active participant of the UN Global Compact and will endeavour to learn from others and to improve on the implementation of the 10 principles.

The calendar year 2013 focussed a lot on strengthening the UNGC South African Local Network. Under the leadership of the CEO of the PIC, Mr Elias Masilela, who is also a Board member of the UNGC, the local network hosted three round table discussions with business leaders whose companies are UNGC signatories. One of the initiatives was to develop a South African specific set of principles that will enhance the implementation of the principles contained in the UNGC. This document which is attached as Annexure A to this COP focuses on the following:

- Millennium Development Goals – 2015
- UNGC LEAD Companies Recommendations with regards to Goals and Targets
- Development Outcomes for Africa – Post 2015
- The South African National Development Plan

This key initiative indicates that South African business leaders regard environmental, social and governance matters as mainstream issues, not peripheral, investment considerations.

This place a huge obligation on asset managers as well as asset owners to manage assets in such a way that it is to the benefit of all stakeholders and not only the investee companies and its employees. The general public, pensioners and workers, more and more want to see that asset owners and managers focus on the long-term, the mandate is to generate value on a sustainable basis and not on short term profits. It is no longer about short term portfolio performance to the detriment of stakeholders or the environment. It also places a huge responsibility on business leaders to ensure that their companies focus on the company's ability to create value over the longer term through a focus on its relationships and impact on all stakeholder groups, including the environment and the broader society in which the company operates.

The CEO, Corporate Governance Specialist and the Chairman of the PIC's Social and Ethics Committee also contributed largely to the deliberations at the UNGC Leader Summit in New York during September 2013. Interventions highlighted the PIC's sustainable as well as developmental investment approaches. It also focussed on the work undertaken by the UNGC Local Network.

We commit that in 2014, the PIC will strive to play an even bigger role in the field of sustainable investing and with the CEO as Chairman of the United Nations Global Compact Local Network the PIC will lead other signatories on its sustainability path and we will also endeavour to grow the South African signatory base. We would further want to contribute towards ensuring that a funding framework for the UNGC be finalised which funding mechanism should be mutually beneficial to both the UNGC Head Office in New York as well as the local networks.

CEO: Public Investment Corporation

Practical actions

This section provides more detailed information on a few key initiatives that demonstrate the PIC's comprehensive commitment to the principles of the Global Compact.

United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment

The PIC not only is a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact but also a signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), an initiative that developed out of the Global Compact. By way of example, in terms of the first three principles of the UNPRI the PIC is committed to:

1. Incorporate Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes;
2. Be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into ownership policies and practices; and
3. Seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.

Based on this commitment, the PIC has developed its own ESG policy and embedded ESG issues into some of its core investment vehicles. The PIC and its largest client the Government Employees Pension Fund (GEPF) has also established an ESG Working Committee working together on engaging companies on ESG matters. This is an important step to take the ESG agenda forward in South Africa. For too long it was more the asset managers that focussed on sustainability issues with asset owners lagging behind. The PIC-GEPF ESG Working Committee drafted a new Environmental, Social and Governance Policy and is now in the process of merging that policy with new proxy voting principles to finalise a detailed ESG and Proxy Voting Policy. This new policy will be published by June 2014.

Code for Responsible Investing by in South Africa (CRISA)

The PIC was represented on the Core Drafting Committee of CRISA and is still represented on the broader CRISA discussion committee which during 2013 has issued various practice notes on the application of the CRISA Code. . Principle 1 of the Code states that "An institutional investor should incorporate ESG considerations into its investment analysis and activities as part of the delivery of superior risk-adjusted returns to the ultimate beneficiaries". The adoption of this Code made South Africa the second Country after the United Kingdom which has an institutional investors' code.

Association for Savings and Investment SA (ASISA)

The PIC, during 2013, formally joined ASISA. ASISA was formed in 2008 by members of the Association of Collective Investments (ACI), the Investment Management Association of South Africa (IMASA), the Linked Investment Service Providers Association (LISPA) and the

Life Offices' Association (LOA). These associations disbanded and their staff, assets and activities were transferred to ASISA.

This coming together of the four associations marked the beginning of a new chapter for the savings and investment industry.

ASISA is empowered by a mandate from an industry that manages assets of more than R5.5 trillion and is therefore considered a formidable partner around Government's negotiation table where we proactively engage on policy, regulatory and issues of common concern.

As part of its mission ASISA aims to:

- Actively promote a transformed, vibrant, and globally competitive financial sector that reflects the South African demographics.
- Develop and actively participate in education, transformation and social development projects.
- Continue to build a strong national economy by encouraging and incentivising South Africans to save.
- Promote transparency and disclosure.
- Create an environment enabling of more holistic regulation.
- To always have a consumer focus.
- Endeavour to ensure ethical and equitable behaviour by members by applying a code of ethics and standards.
- Help create a simple and efficient regulatory framework that promotes savings and investment.
- Engage with Government to ensure the creation of level playing fields for all members while at the same time promoting healthy competition.
- Collectively engage with Government on policy issues and actively partner with Government on promoting South Africa as a financial centre.

The PIC now has representatives on key ASISA Standing Committees such as:

- Employment Equity and Education
- Empowerment Financing Working Group
- Responsible Investing Standing Committee

The PIC will, via this platform, further ensure that the UNGC principles are implemented throughout the South African investment and asset management industries.

[The PIC Governance Rating Matrix](#)

The Matrix is a joint venture between the PIC and the Centre for Corporate Governance in Africa at the University of Stellenbosch Business School. The main aspirations of the Matrix are to:

- Help shape corporate behaviour;
- Encourage transparency;

- Encourage a paradigm shift to focus on the creation of long term value and the role of business *in* society; and to
- Create a body of knowledge against which to evaluate South African companies.

Ultimately, the Matrix is viewed as a developmental tool, aimed at assisting companies to improve their corporate governance performance and reporting.

The Matrix incorporates existing PIC Governance Principles, South African corporate governance standards and reflects on key debates in terms of international best practice and standards, e.g. the UN Global Compact and UN Principles for Responsible Investment. It recognises that governance is structural, systemic and relational, and that sound governance practices require a commitment to all stakeholders. It further highlights the interaction between disclosure, compliance and performance, with an emphasis on performance. To encourage transparency there is an explicit focus on disclosure – the Matrix only makes use of publicly available information with the result that no indicator can be scored without public disclosure.

During 2013 the Matrix was significantly updated especially on the social and environmental metrics. The table below lists all the main categories that were researched and scored during the 2013 assessment cycle. The PIC continually monitors local and international debates and changes will be made as and when required. Certain elements, specifically on the environmental side, were only scored if they were deemed to be applicable to a particular industry. Each indicator is backed up by detailed guidance for assessors, and in all cases each company was assessed by two assessors to ensure consistency and to deal with issues around subjectivity. During the years 2009 and 2010 only the Top 40 listed companies on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) were assessed but from 2011 it was extended to the JSE Top 100 companies. The PIC's Equity Analysts received training on the ESG Matrix during 2013 and all company specific investment report now also include a report on the company's environmental, social and governance performance.

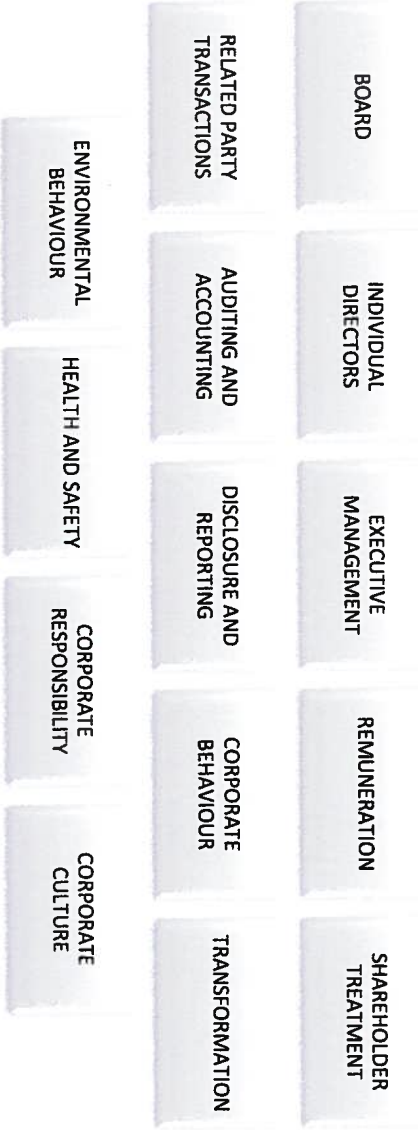


Figure 1: Categories of the PIC Governance Rating Matrix

The PIC uses this information to discuss the sustainability / ESG performance of all companies in which it is invested. In its engagements with companies on sustainability performance the PIC works closely with the GEPF. The GEPF is the PIC's largest client and the biggest pension fund on the African Continent.

Key focus areas for the PIC's Corporate Governance Team during 2013 were, *inter alia*, anti-competitive practices (especially in the telecommunications and construction sectors) as well as remuneration practices.

The PIC during 2013 also had various meetings with asset managers in the United Kingdom and Europe and agreements to work together on ESG matters are now in place with:

- Hermes
- F&C
- Tomorrows' Company
- APG
- MN Services
- Robeco
- Robeco SAM

The PIC and the Environment

The PIC is specifically committed to principles 8 and 9 of the Global Compact, which require signatories to “undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies”. As part of our CDP initiatives all printers and photocopiers have been set to only allow double sided printing in order to reduce paper usage. Electricity consumption and water consumption are monitored to build a database against which future usage will be measured and managed to lower levels. In 2013 we also collect data on the Head Office employees’ carbon footprint with regards to travel by air. At our corporate headquarters alone we have replaced more than 200 globes with energy efficient globes and we have also started to use eco-friendly cleaning material and soaps.

During 2013 the PIC’s Social and Ethics Committee accepted the ISO 14000 environmental standard for purposes of “green purchasing” The ISO 14 000 defines the core Environmental Management Services (EMS) a company must have as well as the necessary auditing procedures for verification. It further defines three sets of tools that are very important in EMS implementation:

- Life cycle assessment;
- Environmental performance; and
- Environmental labelling.

Further work in this regard is in progress to ensure environmentally friendly procurement practices as well as products.

The Isibaya Fund

The PIC’s Isibaya Fund provides finance for projects which are able to generate good financial returns while also supporting positive, long-term, economic, social and environmental outcomes for South Africa. The focus on developmental investments demonstrates the PIC’s commitment to their obligations as signatories of both the Global Compact and the UNPRI.

The PIC recognises that climate change is as much an economic and social issue as it is an environmental issue. Should climate change go unchecked, it is anticipated that the world will become increasingly unstable. This will lead to an increase in political and territorial conflict and the economy will become more volatile which will lead to a decline in social well-being and thus further increasing tensions in already unequal societies.

The PIC have finalised a restructuring process to give effect to the GEPF’s Developmental Investment Policy These developmental investments are based on four pillars and can be categorised as follows:

- ***Investments in economic infrastructure*** – return-seeking capital investment in the construction, improvement or replacement of the economic infrastructural framework of South Africa, i.e. the hard backbone that allows the economy to run, to grow and to become more competitive. This includes investment in energy infrastructure, the logistics network, water infrastructure, commuter transport infrastructure, the provision of liquid fuels and broadband infrastructure.
- ***Investments in social infrastructure*** – return-seeking capital investment in the construction, improvement or replacement of the social infrastructural framework, i.e. the physical infrastructure that helps to improve the lives and prospects of South African citizens. This includes investment in affordable housing, healthcare and education.
- ***Investments in sustainability projects***– return-seeking investment in firms, funds and projects that seek to improve environmental sustainability, to mitigate climate change and to foster renewable energy, green buildings, energy efficiency, recycling and clean technologies.
- ***Investments in enterprise development and BBBEE and job creation*** – return-seeking investment in small and medium enterprises especially those that seek to have high positive social or environmental impact, in sectors in which enterprise growth and the creation of new jobs is possible, (including agriculture and agro-processing, construction and housing, tourism, business process outsourcing and the green economy) and in broad based black economic empowerment transactions.

Through this portfolio, as at 31 March 2013 (end of financial year) the following outcomes need to be highlighted:

- In excess of 45 000 jobs (directly and indirectly) were created and or sustained from the existing portfolio since inception.
- During the 2013/14 financial year PIC expects to create a further 6 200 jobs.
- Focus on renewable energy investments with R2.3 billion committed in that sector.

Measurement of outcomes

In addition to the major activities described in the previous section, the table below outlines some of the more general actions, obligations and measurements that are related to the Global Compact categories.

Category	Actions	Measurement
Human Rights	<p>As a Public Entity, the PLC must comply with all South African legislation. Human rights are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.</p> <p>South Africa is a member of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and has ratified the ILO instruments. These requirements have been included in South African labour legislation which is applicable to the PLC.</p> <p>Human rights are central to PLC's legitimacy and are principally addressed in the PLC's Code of Conduct and Ethics which includes: Acting according to the law; acting fairly; properly exercising powers; explaining the reasons for decisions; being honest, truthful and conscientious. Each employee of the PLC has a copy of the Code of Conduct and Ethics and new employees are issued with copies when they join the Corporation.</p> <p>Employee health (physically as well as mentally) is an important component of creating value for employees and for this purpose the PLC has contracted an external service provider to provide the PLC staff and their immediate family members with an Employee Wellness Program, free of charge. All PLC employees are subscribed to the program. During the period under review the PLC also had a PLC health day where all employees had their cholesterol, blood sugar levels, blood pressure etc. tested on site. Dieticians were also available to give advice to staff members.</p> <p>The PLC has an HIV/Aids policy and through its Employee Wellness Programme, also provides assistance to employees living with this disease. Programmes which cover education and prevention are also frequently run. Employees are continually encouraged to know their status and to look after themselves and others accordingly. Condoms are available on site, free of charge. Each year on the 1st of December the PLC celebrates International Aids Day and free</p>	<p>Legal compliance is monitored by the compliance department and internal reporting is coordinated by the appropriate department. The Human Resources Department also held various training sessions on Diversity Training.</p>

Category	Actions	Measurement
	<p>testing as well as counselling is provided to PIC employees. For the period under review qualified nurses were available for this purpose.</p> <p>All PIC employees enjoy the benefits of a medical aid scheme and pension fund.</p> <p>Internal policies, procedures and practices prohibit any violation of human rights.</p> <p>Any breach of these is treated seriously and will result in disciplinary action.</p> <p>Broad-based black economic empowerment (BBBEE) is very important in the South African context and is embedded in the PIC's recruitment and procurement policies. The PIC's policy is to promote employment equity at all levels of the organisation, including its Board. On the Board, 92% of the Members are historically disadvantaged individuals and black employees (Africans, Coloureds and Indians) up 12% from the previous year. Females represent 42%.</p>	
Labour Standards	<p>Employees may use established grievance procedures which prohibit victimisation. The PIC is committed to eliminating any form of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.</p> <p>The PIC practices freedom of association which enables employees to join trade unions.</p> <p>The PIC maintains transparency and worker consultation in decision-making through staff meetings and other forums.</p> <p>Employment equity policies have been implemented that are inclusive of race, gender and people with disabilities to ensure that the PIC is an organisation that is representative of all the people of South-Africa. The PIC complies fully with the Employment Equity Act. The PIC currently has 3 persons with disabilities in its employee. The PIC Human Resources Division has prioritised its drive for the recruitment of disabled persons.</p> <p>The PIC continues to be a leader in driving</p>	<p>Legal compliance is monitored by the department of compliance as well as the human resources department and internal reporting is coordinated by the appropriate department.</p>

Category	Actions	Measurement
	employment equity which has enabled it to achieve a staff complement and Board that reflect South-Africa's diverse cultures.	
	Alignment of the PLC business plan with its skills requirements is critical. Demand and supply of required skills and competencies within all business units are assessed, skills levels defined and timeframes set for the filling of vacancies. A combination of internal development (talent management), internal promotions and external recruitment forms part of the recruitment strategy of the PLC. The PLC also has a graduate programme in place, recruiting graduates from various South African Universities and assisting them with practical training within different divisions in the PLC.	
	There is no child or forced or compulsory labour at the PLC or any of its subsidiaries. Such employment is illegal and against the PLC's internal values, standards, policies and procedures. Established recruitment practices are followed in all of the appointments made at the PLC for the period under review and no instances of child labour have been found. Current screening practices will highlight any under-age applicants.	
	Surveys are conducted amongst employees to determine their levels of job satisfaction. These surveys are anonymous to ensure there is no victimisation. During 2012/13 a thorough climate survey was conducted. The response rate to this survey was 85%. A special task team was formed by the PLC Executive Committee to assist in addressing the issues which emerged from the climate survey. Additional to the climate survey the task team also visited all PLC regional offices to discuss issues directly with affected employees. The climate survey has also been elevated to PLC Board level to ensure that all action items that have been identified are implemented.	
	The CEO of the PLC also held various staff	

Category	Actions	Measurement
	meetings to inform staff of developments and to discuss any grievances that staff members may have. The PIC Internal Newsletter which is published quarterly also keeps staff abreast of developments.	
Environmental standards	<p>The PIC complies with all relevant environmental legislation. It has introduced innovative environmentally friendly technologies with the building of its new corporate headquarters.</p> <p>The PIC During the 2012/13 financial year budgeted R867 000 for social responsible initiatives and during 2013 most of the corporate social initiatives focused on education. Initiatives included the donation of a container library to Lulekani Primary School outside Phalaborwa in Limpopo, stationary given to 1 400 learners who cannot afford stationary and the spending of an additional R900 000 on a "needy Schools" project.</p>	Legal compliance is monitored by the compliance department and internal reporting is coordinated by the appropriate department. The finance division also carefully monitors all payments and screening of all suppliers is done by the procurement division.
Anti-Corruption	<p>The PIC is governed by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Public Investment Corporation Act, the Public Finance Management Act, the Companies Act as well as the King Codes on Corporate Governance and its own Corporate Governance Policy. In addition to the prevailing legislative environment, internal policies and procedures at the PIC prohibit any corrupt behaviour. Criminal behaviour is not tolerated and formal charges will be laid against any perpetrator. Integrity is a core PIC value and the organisation is committed to the highest standards of ethical behaviour in all its actions and decisions. This ethical awareness also influences the PIC's engagement with suppliers and other stakeholders, as well as its investment decisions.</p> <p>The PIC has a whistle blowing hotline which is in operation 24 hours a day, every day of the week. This hotline ensures the anonymity of any person reporting a complaint. All fraud and corruption allegations are investigated and reported to the Audit and Risk Committee of the Board.</p> <p>Where possible and practical, the PIC will pursue</p>	<p>Legal compliance is monitored by the compliance department and internal reporting is coordinated by the appropriate department. The finance division also carefully monitors all payments and screening of all suppliers is done by the procurement division.</p> <p>Training sessions on fraud and corruption were held at all PIC Offices during 2013. as well as at a board meeting of the PIC. The PIC's shareholder representative, the Minister of Finance,</p>

Category	Actions	Measurement
	full recovery of all losses resulting from acts of fraud and corruption.	has during the 2013 AGM of the PIC requested that he
	The PIC has various policies in place aimed at the prevention of fraud and corruption, and dealing with the declaration of interests, ethics and acceptance of gifts, among others. Facilitated by the human resources, compliance and legal divisions of the PIC, structured sessions take place with all employees and Board members emphasising proper conduct to ensure compliance with legislation and internal values, standards, policies and procedures.	also be kept abreast of any fraud investigations at the PIC. This emphasises the high priority the PIC places on ethics.
	The PIC has an internal audit function which reports functionally to the ARC.	
	Through the local UNGC network the PIC also got involved with the National Treasury to get Integrity Pacts included in large public procurement projects in order to eradicate corruption with public tenders.	

Contact us

The PIC would appreciate comments or suggestions on the contents of this report. Please forward all comments to deon.botha@pic.gov.za

**UNGC CEO SUB-COMMITTEE FEEDBACK
DEVELOPING THE SA AGENDA
September 2013**

UNGC principles	Millennium Development Goals – 2015	Priorities	UNGC LEAD recommendation wrt to goals and targets	Development outcomes for Africa post 2015	SA Priorities in line with the National Development Plan	Action Items for SA Signatories
Human Rights 1. Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • Achieve universal primary education • Reduce child mortality • Improve maternal health • Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases • Develop a global partnership for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decent living conditions • Right to education • Access to energy 	Goal 1: End poverty and increase prosperity via inclusive economic growth <u>Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate extreme poverty (\$1.25/day per capita in 2008 real US dollars). • Create and provide access to sufficient decent jobs to keep unemployment below 5 per cent, including for women as a group, and below 10 per cent for youth as a group. • Eliminate child labour. • Full access to private finance (including basic savings, loans and growth capital products) on fair terms including for women and traditionally marginalized groups. • Reduce by 30 per cent the Gini co-efficient rating in each country. 	Structural economic transformation and inclusive growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable and inclusive growth • Agriculture, food security and nutrition • Green growth • Industrialisation and value addition • Economic infrastructure development Human Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradication of extreme poverty • Education and human capacity development • Promote pre-schooling, tertiary education and non-formal education • Universal and equitable access to quality health care • Gender equality and women's empowerment • Population and youth dynamics: realising Africa's demographic dividend • Water resource management • Disaster risk reduction • Access to shelter 	Economy and employment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate income poverty – reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person from 39% to zero • Reduce inequality – the Gini Coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6 • Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 24 million • Raise per capita income from R50 000 in 2010 to R120 000 • Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10% • Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups Transforming human settlements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better spatial planning • Upgrade all informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business to partner with government to deliver infrastructure. • Business to partner with local authorities to deliver spatial planning initiatives. • Higher densities in spatial planning for people to live closer to improve living conditions reduce costs.
			Goal 2: Quality education for all <u>Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every child completes primary education with basic literacy and numeracy, in schools with grade divisions, books, light, meals and sanitation. • All curricula at primary level and above to include sustainable development concepts, with special emphasis on business schools. • All secondary schools to facilitate computing skills, and a 50 per cent availability of digital facilities among 	Innovation and technology transfer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure technology transfer in line with each country's development needs • Establish an African technological fund to support innovation systems within the context of sustainable development • Increase funding for research and development • Strengthen the science component of education curricula 	Improving education, training and innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup • Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write • Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices • Focus on early childhood development • Eradicate school infrastructure backlog 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business to be involved in bursary schemes and youth training and development. • Implement efficient mentoring and coaching programmes • Link private schools with disadvantaged schools to improve mathematics and sciences.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">primary schools without them.Achieve parity in enrolment and educational opportunities at primary, secondary and tertiary levels for girls and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhance utilisation of ICT's	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Expand higher education systemFurther vocational training (non-university)	
		<p>Goal 4: Universal health coverage</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable access to quality (meets patient needs) treatment and care for all, or to 80 per cent where such access was less than half in 2010.Continue to reduce the reach of TB, malaria and HIV/AIDS, and contain the spread of new drug-resistant strains.Halt the rise in non-communicable diseases.Universal reproductive health services including access to birth control and to a qualified attendant at birth.Cut maternal mortality rate by at least ¾.Reduce the under-five mortality rate by at least 2/3.		<p>Health care for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeingEnsure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homesImprove life expectancyImprove primary health carePrevent and reduce the disease burdenBuild human resources in the health sector		
		<p>Goal 5: Good nutrition for all through sustainable food and agricultural systems</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Eradicate calorie-deficient hunger and halt increase of rates of obesity and of malnutrition due to low-quality food or lack of access to nutritious food.Eliminate stunting of children under two years of age through appropriate micro-nutrients.Double the productivity of, and responsible investment in, LDC agriculture.Stop and turn back annual increases in greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation resulting from farming and livestock production by 2020.Bring down the share of overexploited ocean fish stocks by 20 per cent.Reduce amount of food lost through poor storage and waste by 1/3.		<p>Environmental sustainability and resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small scale farmers or householdsEnsure household food and nutrition securityBetter agricultural technologies and agro-processing <p>Inclusive Rural Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Create more jobs in the agricultural sector		
		<p>Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Universal access to affordable fresh				

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> water. Universal access to basic sanitary facilities by 2020 and improved sanitary facilities by 2030. Fresh water withdrawals brought in line with supply. Adequate treatment (secondary treatment at a minimum) of all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to freshwater or marine discharge. 		<p>Economic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to clean water 	
		<p>Goal 7: Sustainable energy for all</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal access to modern energy services. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (in production, distribution and consumption). Double the share of renewable energy sources in the mix. Reduce by at least 50 per cent the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets. 		<p>Economic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase electricity capacity and access, including investing in renewables. Produce sufficient energy to support industry at competitive prices, ensuring access for poor households, while reducing carbon emissions per unit of power by one-third 	
		<p>Goal 9: Modernize infrastructure and technology</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet World Bank objectives for investment in “green” transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and reinvigorate or replace old and “brown” infrastructure in the developed world, including through increase in loan-guarantees that facilitate infrastructure investments that entail risk and/or long-term payback horizons. Universal and affordable access to the Internet and computing technology. Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency. Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems. Step up R&D in both public and private sectors and support dedicated research centres. Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings. 	<p>Financing and partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic financing External financing Partnerships 	<p>Economic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise coal, shale gas and fuel resources Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport Make high-speed broadband Internet universally available at competitive prices 	
2. make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses		<p>Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights</p>		<p>Fighting corruption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fight corruption at all levels and render ethical behaviour in society. Centralise oversight of tenders of long 	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Targets</u> Achieve awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions among all citizens and at all levels of governance. Reduce number of corrupted government-business transactions indicated by reliable surveys by 40 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2030. Improve tax collection rates and fair practices, to promote national capacities for development and social justice, and also to avoid discrepancies due to multi-country business operations as advised by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system. Establish a climate favourable to business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of sustainability. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> duration or above a certain amount Clear rules restricting business interests of public servants should be developed 	
Labour			Goal 3: Achieve women and girl's empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Targets:</u> Increase the proportion of management positions held by women by 40 per cent or better. Universally recognized and enforced equal pay for equal work. Full and equal access of women to ownership, property rights and land titles. Reduce rates of violent acts committed against women and girls by at least 50 per cent. 		Improving education, training and innovation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup 	
3. Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote gender equality and empower women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business to get more involved in labour issues Social dialogue between business and labour Unified business voice Youth employment Women empowerment Productivity needs to be high Migrant labour an issue Pay disparity of employees (minimal legislation) 			Economy and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups 	
4. the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour						
5. the effective abolition of child labour;						
6. the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation			Goal 8: Build peaceful and stable societies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Targets</u> Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity. Improve mediation/dispute resolution/dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace, including utilizing the role of women. Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20 per cent. Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition. Reduce the reach and extent of organized 		Social protection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that nobody lives below a defined minimum social floor. All children should enjoy access to nutrition, health care, education, social care and safety. Create opportunities for the unemployed. Address the skills deficit in the social welfare sector. Mandate retirement savings for all workers, and maintain the government social assistance net 	
					Building safer communities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve community safety Demilitarise the police force and train all police personnel in professional police ethics and practice. Improve the justice and court system 	

			<p>crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.</p> <p>Goal 9: Modernize infrastructure and technology</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet World Bank objectives for investment in “green” transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and reinvigorate or replace old and “brown” infrastructure in the developed world, including through increase in loan-guarantees that facilitate infrastructure investments that entail risk and/or long-term payback horizons. • Universal and affordable access to the Internet and computing technology. • Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency. • Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems. • Step up R&D in both public and private sectors and support dedicated research centers. • Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings. <p>Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions among all citizens and at all levels of governance. • Reduce number of corrupted government-business transactions indicated by reliable surveys by 40 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2030. • Improve tax collection rates and fair practices, to promote national capacities for development and social justice, and also to avoid discrepancies due to multi-country business operations as advised by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters • Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system. • Establish a climate favourable to business 	
		<p>Economic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase electricity capacity and access, including investing in renewables. • Optimise coal, shale gas and fuel resources • Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks • Establish effective, safe and affordable public transport • Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices 	<p>Nation building and social cohesion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create solidarity in society • Sustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia • New models of BEE should be developed to broaden economic participation. <p>Fighting corruption:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fight corruption at all levels and render ethical behaviour in society. • Centralise oversight of tenders of long duration or above a certain amount • Clear rules restricting business interests of public servants should be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement public service school to create passion to serve • Encourage experienced and dedicated people from private sector

			and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of sustainability.			
	Environment					
7. Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaner technologies Adapting to impacts of climate change Mitigating impacts on climate Sustainability in the supply chain 	Goal 6: Water and sanitation for all <u>Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal access to affordable fresh water. Universal access to basic sanitary facilities by 2020 and improved sanitary facilities by 2030. Fresh water withdrawals brought in line with supply. Adequate treatment (secondary treatment at a minimum) of all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to freshwater or marine discharge. 		Economic infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to clean water 	
8. undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility			Goal 7: Sustainable energy for all <u>Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal access to modern energy services. Double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency (in production, distribution and consumption). Double the share of renewable energy sources in the mix. Reduce by at least 50 per cent the particulate concentration in urban air, not to exclude achievement of more stringent regional targets. 		Economic infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase electricity capacity and access, including investing in renewables. Optimise coal, shale gas and fuel resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage renewable programmes
9. encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies			Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights <u>Targets</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions among all citizens and at all levels of governance. Reduce number of corrupted government-business transactions indicated by reliable surveys by 40 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2030. Improve tax collection rates and fair practices, to promote national capacities for development and social justice, and also to avoid discrepancies due to multi-country business operations as advised by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system. Establish a climate favourable to business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of 		Nation building and social cohesion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create solidarity in society Sustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia New models of BEE should be developed to broaden economic participation. Fighting corruption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fight corruption at all levels and ender ethical behaviour in society. Centralise oversight of tenders of long duration or above a certain amount Clear rules restricting business interests of public servants should be developed 	

Anti-Corruption				
10. Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">	<ul style="list-style-type: none">TransparencyValue SystemNeed for stronger advocacy and educationEngagement with government	<p>Goal 8: Build peaceful and stable societies</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve access for diverse ethnic, religious and social groups to justice, services and economic opportunity.Improve mediation/dispute resolution/dialogue mechanisms to prevent and resolve conflict and to build peace, including utilizing the role of women.Reduce incidence of violent deaths per 100,000 by at least 20 per cent.Prevent, combat and reduce the illicit trade in small arms, light weapons and ammunition.Reduce the reach and extent of organized crime, especially through the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. <p>Goal 9: Modernize infrastructure and technology</p> <p><u>Targets:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Meet World Bank objectives for investment in “green” transport, energy and water systems in the developing world, and reinvigorate or replace old and “brown” infrastructure in the developed world, including through increase in loan-guarantees that facilitate infrastructure investments that entail risk and/or long-term payback horizons.Universal and affordable access to the internet and computing technology.Effective use of e-governance at national and state/provincial level in all countries, to increase managerial capacity as well as transparency.Double the share of the population with easy and affordable access to public transportation systems.Step up R&D in both public and private sectors and support dedicated research centers.Reduce carbon emissions from the construction and operation of buildings. <p>Goal 10: Good governance and realization of human rights</p> <p><u>Targets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Achieve awareness and implementation of all UN human rights conventions among all citizens and at all levels of governance.	
			<p>Nation building and social cohesion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Create solidarity in societySustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobiaNew models of BEE should be developed to broaden economic participation. <p>Building safer communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improve community safetyDemilitarise the police force and train all police personnel in professional police ethics and practice.Improve the justice and court system <p>Economic infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increase electricity capacity and access, including investing in renewables.Optimise coal, shale gas and fuel resourcesEstablish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworksEstablish effective, safe and affordable public transportMake high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices <p>Economy and employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Eliminate income poverty – reduce the proportion of households with a monthly income below R419 per person from 39% to zeroReduce inequality – the Gini Coefficient should fall from 0.69 to 0.6Increase employment from `13 million in 2010 to 24 millionRaise per capita income from R50 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduce nation building, pride and cohesion in schoolsIdentify and showcase role models in societyLeaders to live the valuesEncourage communities to make their environments safe <ul style="list-style-type: none">Simplify the procurement process & enable business to provide fundingBusiness to partner with Government to deliver infrastructure

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce number of corrupted government-business transactions indicated by reliable surveys by 40 per cent by 2020 and by 80 per cent by 2030.• Improve tax collection rates and fair practices, to promote national capacities for development and social justice, and also to avoid discrepancies due to multi-country business operations as advised by the UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters• Develop further an open, rule-based, non-discriminatory international trading and financial system.• Establish a climate favourable to business and investment at home and from overseas, including incentives in favour of sustainability.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase the share of national income of the bottom 40% from 6% to 10%• Broaden ownership of assets to historically disadvantaged groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business to partner with Local Authorities to deliver spatial planning initiatives• Identify sustainable developments or corridors to implement• Higher densities and people to live closer to improve living conditions & reduce costs etc• Business to be involved in bursary schemes & youth training & development• Implement efficient mentorship programmes• Certain percentage of turnover to be allocated to innovation activities• Link private schools with disadvantaged schools to improve Maths & Science• Encourage teaching as a respected profession• Business to partner with Government to build sustainable schools & universities• Business to partner with Government to deliver health care facilities• Business to partner with Government to deliver
			<p>Transforming human settlements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Better spatial planning• Upgrade all informal settlements	<p>Improving education, training and innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure that skilled, technical, professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's racial, gender and disability makeup• Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 3 can read and write• Make high-speed broadband internet universally available at competitive prices• Focus on early childhood development• Eradicate school infrastructure backlog• Expand higher education system• Further vocational training (non-university) <p>Health care for all:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide affordable access to quality health care while promoting health and wellbeing• Ensure that all South Africans have access to clean running water in their homes• Improve life expectancy• Improve primary health care• Prevent and reduce the disease burden• Build human resources in the health sector		

					Nation building and social cohesion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Create solidarity in society• Sustained campaigns against racism, sexism, homophobia and xenophobia• New models of BEE should be developed to broaden economic participation. Fighting corruption: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fight corruption at all levels and render ethical behaviour in society.• Centralise oversight of tenders of long duration or above a certain amount• Clear rules restricting business interests of public servants should be developed	affordable healthcare <ul style="list-style-type: none">•• Introduce values and ethics in schools• Policing to be encouraged as respected profession• Business to establish ethics committees & report on values/ethics
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