



CHILE AND THE PACIFIC: OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICA

Summary proceedings report of the Diplomacy Dialogue
held on 5 July 2012, Pretoria



Compiled by
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Published in August 2012 by the Institute for Global Dialogue

ISBN: 978-1-920216-48-1

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum
CHS	College of Human Sciences
DIRCO	Department of International Relations and Cooperation
ECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EUFOR	European Union Force
FTA	Free trade agreement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IGD	Institute for Global Dialogue
IMF	International Monetary Fund
JCM	Joint Consultative Mechanism
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
NGO	non-governmental organisation
P4	Parties, 4 (Chile, Brunei, Singapore, New Zealand) of the Trans-Pacific Partnership
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
TPP	Trans-Pacific Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa

UNDER SECRETARY FERNANDO SCHMIDT'S PROFILE

H.E. Under Secretary Fernando Schmidt assumed his current role at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 11 March 2010. He has an established history of service in Chile's international relations. Joining the Chilean Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 1974, Under Secretary Schmidt has played important roles as, amongst others, Ambassador to the Republic of Korea and Australia, Director for Asia Pacific, and Counsellor and Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy of Chile in Spain. Before his current appointment, he served as the Ambassador of Chile in Hungary. He has a Master's degree in International Relations from the *Instituto Ortega y Gasset* in Madrid, and graduated from the Diplomatic Academy at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his career he has received decorations from Germany, Spain, Sweden, Finland, Poland and Korea, and lectures at various academic institutions in Chile.

INTRODUCTION

On the 5th of July 2012 the Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD), in collaboration with the UNISA College of Human Sciences (CHS), hosted Ambassador Fernando Schmidt, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Chile. This formed part of the Institute's Diplomacy Dialogue Series, aimed at providing a platform for engaging with the diplomatic corps, academia and civil society, offering the opportunity to share ideas and further discussions in issues of foreign policy and diplomacy. The lecture formed part of the Under Secretary's visit to South Africa to co-chair the South Africa-Chile Joint Consultative Mechanism (JCM) meeting with Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO).

Dr Siphamandla Zondi, Director of the IGD, opened the meeting noting the purpose of the Diplomacy Dialogue and its importance given the changes taking place in the global South and how these changes will continue to impact on South Africa now and in the future. He highlighted that the forum facilitates discussion about a region that is not well known within South Africa and only serves to



Dr Siphamandla Zondi (IGD) welcomes (from L-R) H.E. Ambassador Francisco Marambio (Embassy of Chile), H.E. Under Secretary Fernando Schmidt (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Chile), and Professor Rosemary Moeketsi (UNISA CHS)

underpin the importance of reviving the UNISA Centre for Latin American Studies.

Professor Rosemary Moeketsi, Executive Dean of the CHS at UNISA, welcomed participants to the Diplomacy Dialogue noting the similarities between South Africa and Chile in terms of their political context and their resourced-based economies in playing a key role in world politics. She noted that the opportunity to engage with visiting representatives remains important as, despite advances in information and communication technology, 'face-to-face' contact still plays a significant role in developing relations. Indeed, according to a seSotho idiom, 'communication is in the eyes'. Prof Moeketsi went on to indicate that as one of the largest distance-learning institutions, UNISA had students in Chile. She also highlighted the importance of consultation and cooperation in achieving positive results, which is particularly important for the revival of the Centre for Latin American Studies at UNISA in moving the debates forward on South-South studies.



Executive Dean of the UNISA College of Human Sciences, Prof. Rosemary Moeketsi, welcomes the audience

LECTURE BY H.E. UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, FERNANDO SCHMIDT: “CHILE AND THE PACIFIC: OPPORTUNITIES FOR AFRICA”

1. Introduction

I wish to thank the students and professors of the Institute for Global Dialogue of the University of South Africa for allowing me this opportunity to engage with you.

I convey warm greetings to the people of this country with which our political and economic links are steadily increasing, a nation that, like mine, has very strong traditions; a country on the edge of a continent which, thanks to globalisation, is brought closer to the world in terms of communications, economy, and mutually beneficial exchanges. In short, a country made up of many hills and valleys reminiscent of the landscape of southern Chile.

Just like Chile, South Africa has fought for democracy and now strives to strengthen community freedom, economic growth, democratic participation, the rule of law, the eradication of poverty and social integration.

We are both developing countries seeking a better future for the present and future generations. We can certainly share and benefit from common views and challenges.

For this reason, I think you would be interested to hear Chile's perspectives first hand, and what Chilean diplomats like myself believe in terms of what role diplomacy should play and the challenges it faces in today's world.

2. Benchmark for bilateral action

Bilateral relations amongst countries generally involve numerous fluctuations and changes. The acceleration of globalisation forces us to adjust and refocus bilateral work to address various social, economic and political challenges.

Simply by watching the daily world news on television, we can see that there are many calls for stronger democratic systems, greater economic equity, improved education and equal social opportunities. The same news bulletins also show us in our own homes, the tragedies in those parts of the world where people do not even have the strength to make their voices heard, because they are literally starving to death.

These are the challenges. We should focus our diplomatic efforts on finding solutions to these problems, whether they concern our own countries or those countries and peoples less fortunate than ourselves.

Here, the role of diplomats is crucial. To identify successful public policies that can be replicated; to seek new business opportunities and economic cooperation; to establish mutually beneficial links in areas like education, science, technology and development of clean, renewable energy are examples of the responsibilities that Chile is increasingly assuming.

In addition, our participation in international organisations should focus on those entities which are effective in working for international peace and security, as well as enhancing international solidarity and cooperation amongst countries that are facing critical challenges. We must make every effort to concentrate on the promotion and respect for human rights, the strengthening of democracy, the fight against corruption and drug trafficking, and the promotion of transparency and good governance.

Now that the general framework has been defined, I will refer to the way Chile is addressing these challenges through its foreign policy.



H.E. Under Secretary Fernando Schmidt addresses the audience

3. The principles

Let me refer briefly to the principles that govern Chile's foreign policy. These principles have been deeply entrenched since the inception of democratic and republican traditions of our country.

Firstly, we developed a foreign policy that speaks on behalf of the whole country and all its people, government and opposition, when it comes to decision-making, as well as all other actors involved in Chile's external sector, the congress, political parties, NGOs, private companies and universities. In this era of globalisation, when the interactions of Chilean citizens with the world are multiplied, we realise that foreign policy has many stakeholders.

Secondly, we advocate adherence to international law and its principles and full respect for treaties as the basis for a healthy global co-existence. This is the unwavering stance of Chile's foreign policy, which is not only the right and proper way to relate to others, but also what we feel is best for a country like Chile, whose prestige and respectability are defined precisely through the principle of respect for others.

Thirdly, we conduct a foreign policy centred on humankind. Since the end of World War II, we have witnessed the gradual consolidation of democracy and the doctrine of respect for human rights around the world. Chile, as was the case in South Africa, experienced times of great pain and suffering and, therefore, we cannot conceive a foreign policy which fails to give priority to the dignity of humanity and the rule of democracy in all respects.

Fourthly, we developed a foreign policy that is fully consistent with our national development plans. Since Chile unilaterally lowered tariffs and opened up its economy in the mid-80s, its foreign policy has become a powerful tool for the growth of its economy. As you will hear later, Chile has developed a comprehensive network of free trade agreements which have given a powerful boost to our exporting sector. Today, foreign trade accounts for about 70% of Chile's GDP. Chile is a country with relatively few inhabitants, and therefore has a small domestic market. However, Chile exports goods and services to all continents and, among other things, aims at becoming an agricultural power, serving markets in countries with less comparative advantages for the development of agribusiness.

Fifthly and lastly, we wanted to develop a foreign policy that is in step with the twenty-first century, a policy that is distinguishable for its ability to stay ahead of times, for the flexibility and ability to manage a professional, modern foreign service. Naturally, it is easy to say, but difficult to do because it implies modernising institutions, training staff, streamlining bureaucracy and of course, it requires the always scarce financial resources.

4. Building up a world for all

Rapid globalisation has had results that few could have foreseen in the early decades of the past century, when even the major powers – and all their satellites – were struggling for domination. Perhaps it was the affirmation of nation-states, a concept relatively new to politics; perhaps the remnants of the old regime and the trend for building empires rather than making alliances.

Fortunately, now that the fog of the Cold War has cleared, the logic of cooperation and the dynamics of collaboration have prevailed. Today we are increasingly aware that the planet belongs to all of us; that our individual actions affect us all, and that together we must find better ways of co-existence and environmental stewardship.

At the same time, democracy as a political system and respect for human rights have been established as universal criteria. There still are autocratic and undemocratic regimes; there are still countries and territories where the violation of human rights is the rule rather than the exception, but there is no doubt that we have made significant progress in expanding democracy and respect for human dignity.

I have mentioned all this to indicate the environment in which diplomacy is being developed. Our first duty is to promote understanding, peace and respect among all nations and then to seek the development of a system of international relations that promotes political development, economic growth and environmental stewardship globally.

Within this broad framework, we seek to define our national strategies, the promotion and defence of the interests of our country, at the same time always keeping our global interactions in mind.

5. Main focuses of foreign action in trade relations

One of our strategies refers to trade relations with other countries, a key component of globalisation and a very important part of Chile's developmental model.

80 percent of our export capacity is taking place in three well-defined areas. Asia and Oceania take 48% of Chile's exports, Europe, 20%, and the US, 10%. These three large markets purchase 80% of what Chile sells abroad; the remaining 20% is distributed much more randomly, although certain kinds of items, such as manufactured goods, have their preferential market in South America.

Hence, our foreign policy, at least regarding trade links, places special emphasis on these three areas, with which, generally, we also have excellent political and cultural relations.

We use two main tools to deepen trade relations with external markets.

The first one is presidential tours, which facilitate direct diplomacy and greater visibility. The President is normally accompanied by political authorities,

congressmen and businessmen, which allows us to follow multi-sectoral agendas. Visits by the Foreign Minister and myself are also part of an “on the spot” strategy which is highly regarded in today’s world.

After less than two years in office, President Piñera has visited most countries in South and North America, Europe and Asia. And, for the sake of the comprehensive objectives of our foreign policy, also Israel and Palestine.

I want to stress, however unnecessary it may seem, that direct diplomacy is a great help and an excellent tool for the development of state interests, on the understanding that our bilateral relations cover a multitude of aspects in the field of politics, culture, cooperation, among others, all of which we try not to ever neglect.

The second tool is the enhancement of trade and cooperation agreements. We have ongoing negotiations that are aimed, for example, at expanding agreements, as in the case of the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), which stems from the P4, initially signed between New Zealand, Brunei, Singapore and Chile. In addition to the P4, countries like the United States, Australia, Vietnam, Peru and Malaysia are participating in the negotiations to create a Pacific Free Trade Zone. Chile is also a member of APEC.

Chile’s accession to the OECD, on the other hand, has implied an enormous challenge, both in the application process, which demanded a good deal of modernisation and updating of state procedures, as well as in our presence there, since we are deficient or in unfavourable positions in many comparable indices. It is our challenging task to achieve full development in compliance with high standards in equity and access to opportunities. You may have seen that there is currently a strong student movement in Chile, demanding improved public education. We are addressing these demands and believe that these crises represent opportunities to make substantive changes which otherwise may be very difficult to achieve.

6. Relations with neighbouring countries and Latin America

If, conventionally, we look at the world “from the bottom”, as it were, we also maintain that we do it from the perspective of the Latin-American region.

Here are our main references. We are part of a linguistic, historical and cultural community moving towards greater integration. We present this in a realistic way: integration only really counts if it is mutually beneficial and, therefore, it should progress as gradually as necessary without haste or urgency. We have a frank and respectful relationship with all countries in the region, which of course, is not necessarily always without challenges.

In this first stage, the government of President Sebastián Piñera has pursued a pragmatic foreign policy. It has placed special emphasis on the practical resolution of neighbouring and regional problems. Initially, the president was, to a certain extent, viewed with some misgiving by some sectors in Latin-America and was described as a “cold businessman” who would abandon the social aspects of politics. He has been re-evaluated as maintaining smooth, close and steady relationships with the other leaders of the region.

7. International presence

Chile has not confined its commitment to peace to Latin America and the Caribbean. In the past, our country has participated in various peacekeeping operations such as Iraq, Cambodia, East Timor, and El Salvador, and currently has a small peacekeeping contingent in Cyprus; military observers in the Middle East and on the border of India and Pakistan; and cooperation with the European Union with a police contingent in Operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia Herzegovina.

Since 1990, Chile has twice served as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council; it has held the Presidency of ECOSOC; has been a member of many UN committees including the former Human Rights Commission which is now the Human Rights Council.

Currently two prominent Chilean citizens hold high positions in the UN system.



Under Secretary Fernando Schmidt

8. Asia Pacific context

As I said before, Asia-Pacific has become the main target of Chile's exports, especially the Japanese, Korean and Chinese markets. We strongly believe in the aforementioned expansion of P-4 which may be a good way to enhance the liberalisation of economic exchanges between various Pacific Basin countries, in the area of APEC engagements. Undoubtedly there have been contacts and a growing relationship between all these economies and Chilean authorities, particularly now, thanks to the support of different countries, Chile was able to accredit an ambassador to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

For us, this context is fundamental. We believed, and time has proved us right, that the Pacific Basin would become a great focal point for world trade and political exchanges. Just as in the past, the Atlantic was where the world economy was concentrated.

That is why we are so very interested in the Asia Pacific region. We face each other across the ocean and work through multiple organisations and in many ways to bring our nations closer.

Let me share some figures with you. It is estimated that in the year of Christ's birth, Planet Earth was inhabited by 200 million people. In the year 1800, the world population was around one billion inhabitants. In other words, in 1800 years, the world population was quintupled. A bit more than two centuries later, an insignificant period in terms of the overall time of *homo sapiens* on earth, which dates back to 35 thousand years ago, and more specifically on October 30, 2011, we reached 7 billion inhabitants, seven times more than there were during the French revolution.

Let us now consider the following: according to the latest estimates, there are 1.350 billion inhabitants in China. And if we consider the Indian sub-continent as a whole, i.e if we add Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, the figure grows to approximately 1.560 billion people, of which 1.210 are in India alone. The aggregate, 2.910 billion, accounts for more than 40 percent of the world population. If we only consider India and China, the percentage amounts to 36.5 percent, amounting slightly over one third of the inhabitants on earth.

Let us now consider that both countries are, for the past two or three decades, undergoing an accelerated process of growth, just like many other economies of that continent.

Out of the current 3.5 billion inhabitants in Asia, recent IMF estimates indicate that 16 percent can be rated as being of middleclass income. Although that percentage is still low, it accounts for approximately 560 million consumers; but the same estimates indicate that the percentage of middle-class income earners in India and China will reach 50 percent within ten or twelve years, while in nations like Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia, the same process will take 15 years. So,

in the span of one and a half decades, the Asian continent will have added more than two billion consumers to the global market.

The great potential that this holds for an open economy like ours is almost immeasurable. In fact, currently the main driving force of Chile's copper exports is no longer the developed countries of the northern hemisphere, but emergent economies like India and China, a scenario that has grown stronger in the aftermath of the financial crisis of 2009, which originated in the United States and is still evident in the serious challenges the European Union is currently facing.

As a good deal of our agribusiness exports are bound for those traditional markets, the South-Pacific demand may soon help us to achieve our objective of becoming an agrifood power.

Currently, Chile exports more than 15 billion dollars worth of agrifood goods per year to all markets. It will then be to our benefit to take advantage of the opportunities that are made available to us on the other side of the ocean.

That is why Chile has, over the past decade, opted for a deep and rapid integration with Asia, and therefore, strengthening relations with Asia is a priority state policy for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Our strategy was first directed at reinforcing our bonds with the three major economies of the area: Japan (2007), South Korea (2003), and China (2005); we then added India and signed the P-4 (2005), between Chile, Singapore, New Zealand and Brunei Darussalam. The latest one, which included the possibility of encompassing other economies, has become an integration tool of unexpected potential.

A few weeks ago, the twelfth round of negotiations towards the Transpacific Agreement was between the four member states and the nations seeking to participate in this Agreement: Peru, the United States, Vietnam, Malaysia and Australia. These countries represent a market of 500 million consumers to which, in the course of 2011, Chile exported roughly 13 billion dollars, out of which more than half consisted of salmon, blueberries, grapes and wood – in other words, goods not part of the traditional exports of the country, i.e. copper and pulp.

Let us look at the active involvement of Chile in Latin American initiatives aimed at the Pacific. We believe that cooperation and joint efforts are always more fruitful than individual initiatives, and even more so when we face markets of such magnitude that permit high levels of participation by all. Therefore, we participate enthusiastically in both the Pacific Basin and the Pacific Partnership, which seek to enhance intraregional integration and increase the synergies of existing agreements.

However, there are important challenges still to be resolved.

A major challenge is to set up bridges or platforms to articulate interaction in political, economic-trade and cultural issues from and to Asia and Latin America. We want to play an important role as a Latin-American Pacific coastal country, consistent with the pioneering nature of our search for international economic integration and the strength of our bilateral ties with major countries in the region.

9. Africa

In Africa, Chile would like to contribute to the development of African countries; and more specifically, to the South African economy. Chile has the most extensive network of free trade agreements existing in the world. Apart from the aforementioned agreements with countries in Asia and the Pacific, Chile has free trade agreements with the European Union, EFTA countries, Turkey, the United States, Canada, Mexico and number of countries from different latitudes.

This means there is an impressive potential for South African business, through investment in product transformation, to take advantage of our platform, our treaties, to reach emerging Asian markets.

We believe this is possible because, Chile is designing a more consistent policy vis-à-vis the African continent and South Africa in particular. In this context, Chile and South Africa have finalised two agreements aimed at consolidating our economic and trade relations: an Agreement on the Avoidance of Double Taxation; and a Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of a Joint Trade and Investment Commission.

Chile strongly believes in the principles of freedom; because it is a concept that dignifies individuals, safeguards their rights, preserves their participation through democracy and ensures sustainability for society. In the economic field, we also believe in free entrepreneurship, with all the safeguards that it requires to ensure equity and transparency, with all the safeguards to ensure the regulatory role of the state. Therefore, we strongly believe that the solution to the problems that affect today's world is not to become secluded inside our own borders. The solution does not lie in protectionism, but in opening up even further to the world.

This is the reasoning that has brought us here, because we want to share our vision with you, to work towards the enforcement of the Doha Round once and for all; by announcing to you that we are willing to bring Chilean tariffs down to zero so that South African products can freely enter our country; by announcing to you that we wish to set the foundations for the study of a free trade agreement so that all trade disciplines become incorporated therein.

We refer not only to the exchange of goods, but also wish to advise you that we have deregulated – without any reciprocity expected whatsoever – our air space so that a South African company or from any nationality can fly without restrictions

over the Chilean airspace, and that we are ready to do the same concerning our maritime zones.

We want to cut down on costs, diversify our trade, become more efficient, and allow our people to access new and better goods and services. We want to be innovative in addressing our challenges and so here is a clear invitation to South Africa, an important country on this continent and globally. Ours is an economic endeavour but is also deeply libertarian, reflecting the supreme values for which Nelson Mandela and others struggled for so many years, in his words: “Let freedom reign. The sun never set on so glorious a human achievement.”

10. Final words

I hope I have addressed to your satisfaction the role and challenges of contemporary diplomacy from the perspective of Chile, from this side of the Pacific. I think these exchanges are very interesting because they allow us to compare experiences and to stand in somebody else’s shoes. Moreover, the world is changing so rapidly that it is essential to continually think of how to best address the various challenges we face.

Thank you again for the invitation and I am sure that, as I said at the start, this exchange will also help strengthen the friendships, cooperation initiatives and trade exchanges between South Africa and Chile.

We also hope that in future, students from the University of South Africa and from Chilean Universities can benefit from an exchange of activities that give them useful perspectives on living in both countries.

Thank you very much.



Dr Siphamandla Zondi (IGD) and Professor Rosemary Moeketsi (UNISA CHS) greet the Ambassador of Peru, Mr. Daul Matute

DISCUSSION SESSION

During the discussion session that followed the presentation by Under Secretary Schmidt, the good historic relations between Chile and Mexico were highlighted, with participants noting that increased cooperation would serve to facilitate development both domestically and regionally. As such, the increase in trade and investment between Chile and South Africa is important and should be based on frequent dialogue. Indeed, the countries of Latin America are working well in terms of their economic and trade relations, deepening their cooperation. The Under Secretary indicated that the inter-regional alliance in Latin America includes approximately 500 million people, 50% of overall Latin American trade, and a third of Latin American GDP. The focus on the Pacific – the theme of the Diplomacy Dialogue – was part of the consolidation of structures of the four different pillars of Chile's foreign policy, which included forging alliances. Looking towards greater engagement in the Pacific was also a result of the shortfall in results from the Pacific Arc initiative, which had not seen any concrete results in strengthening cooperation.

A question was raised on the issue of energy and Chile's approach towards renewable alternatives, particularly in light of the impacts of climate change. The Under Secretary indicated that Chile was looking to strengthen the role of renewable energies within the country including a focus on non-conventional renewable energies and solar energy. Chile is currently working with Korea on wave energy technology and with Japan on wind energy. It was noted that Latin America needs to consolidate energy integration and promote investment in these sectors.

The presentation indicated that human rights and the promotion of democracy form a key part of Chile's foreign policy. This coincides with the importance South Africa assigns to human rights and democracy within its own foreign policy. As such a question was raised on how South Africa and Chile could work together to promote these agendas in the international arena. The Under Secretary indicated that in engaging on human rights and democracy, it was important to stimulate and create a positive dialogue rather than resort to 'finger pointing'. This would assist with bringing those regimes with questionable human rights records into alignment with internationally-accepted norms and standards. Chile itself complies with the human rights standards set by international organisations. A further question was raised on whether lessons could be learnt from Chile's

engagement with the Mapuche people. It was noted that this case was complicated by multinationalism as well as poverty to a large degree. It would also be difficult to translate solutions for other countries as this was a case where the challenges faced needed to be solved by all the parties involved.

In terms of trade and investment it was noted that there was a FTA between South Korea and Chile. A point was raised as to whether there was any plan to start negotiations with South Africa and Africa more broadly. In response it was indicated that Chile was looking to initiate the process with SACU.

The discussion session raised the point that foreign policy is in the service of national development plans but, as the South African experience demonstrated, there were often challenges in balancing values and interests. How does Chile manage this balance? The Under Secretary noted that foreign policy should not be considered separate from national development plans, especially in creating jobs and other socio-economic opportunities. Nevertheless, the focus should also go beyond this to include a focus on scientific strengths, for instance a base for world astronomy. The importance of creating further links with academia was highlighted, developing relations not just with traditional parties, but with an emphasis on new opportunities which in turn would support a basis for creating jobs, science and technology, and entrepreneurship in general.

Linking back to Professor Moeketsi's opening remarks on resources it was indicated that the first people to visit South Africa from Chile were linked to mining, and arrived some 120 years ago. When relations were re-established, following South Africa's transition to democracy, it was queried whether there had been any further developments in cooperation in the resources and mining sector. In addressing the similarities between South Africa and Chile in terms of their resources, weather and climatic conditions, which enables both states to produce products such as wine, olive oil, and other agricultural products and natural resources, it was indicated that despite these similarities there is scope for furthering cooperation. For instance the example of cooperation with Australia was used in demonstrating the development of joint ventures in resources and the companies created. As a result, trade volumes between these two countries had increased by 21% a year since the agreement was signed in 2008, regardless of the similarities in product and their location in the same hemisphere. This cooperation and deepening of engagement is possible with 'imagination' and the forging of political alliances.

In concluding the Dialogue the Under Secretary set out a point for further reflection, noting that if there was a direct flight between South Africa and Chile this would be only eight hours, less than from Johannesburg to London.

PROGRAMME

Chaired by
Dr Siphamandla Zondi, Director of IGD

16:30 – 16:45	Introduction and Welcome Prof Rosemary Moeketsi, Executive Dean CHS, UNISA
16:45 – 17:00	Presentation: “Chile and the Pacific: Opportunities for Africa” <i>Under Secretary Fernando Schmidt, Republic of Chile</i>
17:00 – 17:30	Open discussion
17:30 – 18:00	Vote of thanks and closing remarks Dr Siphamandla Zondi

Arrival and Registration begin at 16:00pm.

Coffee and tea will be served and publications will be available for sale.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

H.E. Amb Fernando Schmidt, Under Secretary
H.E. Amb Marambio, Embassy of Chile
Sr. Fernando Zalaquett, Embassy of Chile
Mr. Patricio Williams, Embassy of Chile
Prof. Rosemary Moeketsi, UNISA
Dr. Siphamandla Zondi, IGD
Dr. Lesley Masters, IGD
Ms. Lyndsey Duff, IGD
Mr. Fritz Nganje, IGD
Ms. Felicia Mhlanga, IGD
Mr. Kenny Dlamini, IGD
Mr. Joubert, DIRCO
Mr. Venter, DIRCO
Mr. Rabe, DIRCO
Sr. Carlos Rubio, Embassy of Argentina
H.E. Amb Mauricio Lopez, Embassy of Colombia
H.E. Amb Valencia, Embassy of Ecuador
Sr. Xavier Huayamave, Embassy of Ecuador
Mr. Mauricio Apablaza, Embassy of Ecuador
H.E. Mrs Norma Roberts, High Commission of Jamaica
H.E. Amb Valezzi, Embassy of Mexico
H.E. Amb Litvinov, Embassy of Russia
Mr. Kamal, UNISA

Mr. Campbell, Engineering News
Mr. Moses, Defence College
Mrs Janet Kotze, DIRCO
Ms. Ndwandwe, UNISA / SARCHI
Mr. Daul Matute-Mejia, Embassy of Peru
H.E. Polukhov, Embassy of Azerbaijan
Mr. Alberto Garcia, Embassy of Peru
Mr. Francois Theron, DIRCO
Mr. Eric Mabotha, UNISA
Mr. Alessandro Sacerdote, Humboldt Trading (PTY) LTD
Ms. Margita Lalić-Terzić, Embassy of Serbia
Ms. Lefatshe Modgi, UNISA
H.E. Amb Yoon Lee, Embassy of Korea
H.E. Amb Bela Laszlo, Embassy of Hungary
Mr. Javier Fernandes, Embassy of Argentina
Ms. Patricia Borja, Embassy of Ecuador
H.E. Amb Harry Partap, High Commission of Trinidad and Tobago
H.E. Amb S. S. Yusuf, High Commission of Nigeria
H.E. Salacaku, High Commission
Ms. Shooheima Champion, UNISA
Ms. Maria Van Dunen, Embassy of Angola
Mr. Sydney Selaelo, UNISA
Mr. Matome Seamego, UNISA
Mr. Munamo Munahano, UNISA
S. Hunter, UNISA
B. Mosupye, UNISA
Ms. Rita Carnemreddy
Ms. Roseny Fangco, Embassy of the Philippines

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL DIALOGUE

The IGD is an independent foreign policy and international diplomacy think tank dedicated to the analysis of and dialogue on the evolving international political and economic environment, and the role of Africa and South Africa. It advances a balanced, relevant and policy-oriented analysis, debate and documentation of South Africa's role in international relations and diplomacy.

The IGD was initially established in 1995 as the Foundation for Global Dialogue after several years of effort led by the former South African president, Nelson Mandela, in his capacity as the president of the African National Congress. He and his team of leaders saw a need for a research organization that would facilitate the new South Africa's engagement with the changing global order after 1994. This was a period in which three vectors of change coincided: the tectonic shift in global power politics after the collapse of the Soviet Union; the wave of democratization that hit Africa and South America; and the near miraculous transition from apartheid to democracy in South Africa. The initial funding came from the German government and went towards establishing the Foundation's competitive edge, a combination of policy-oriented research, catalytic dialogue, tailor-made publications and grant-making for NGOs interested in international relations.

The IGD's research agenda has three broad programmatic focus areas: foreign policy analysis with special reference to the making and management of foreign policy and diplomatic tools like economic, developmental, and public diplomacy; African studies focusing on the role of regional and continental integration in African politics and development as well as the study of peace diplomacy; and international diplomacy, analysing dynamics in international diplomacy that have a bearing on African peace and prosperity.

Mission: The IGD strives for a prosperous and peaceful Africa in a progressive global order through cutting edge policy research and analysis, catalytic dialogue and stakeholder interface on global dynamics that have an impact on South Africa and Africa.

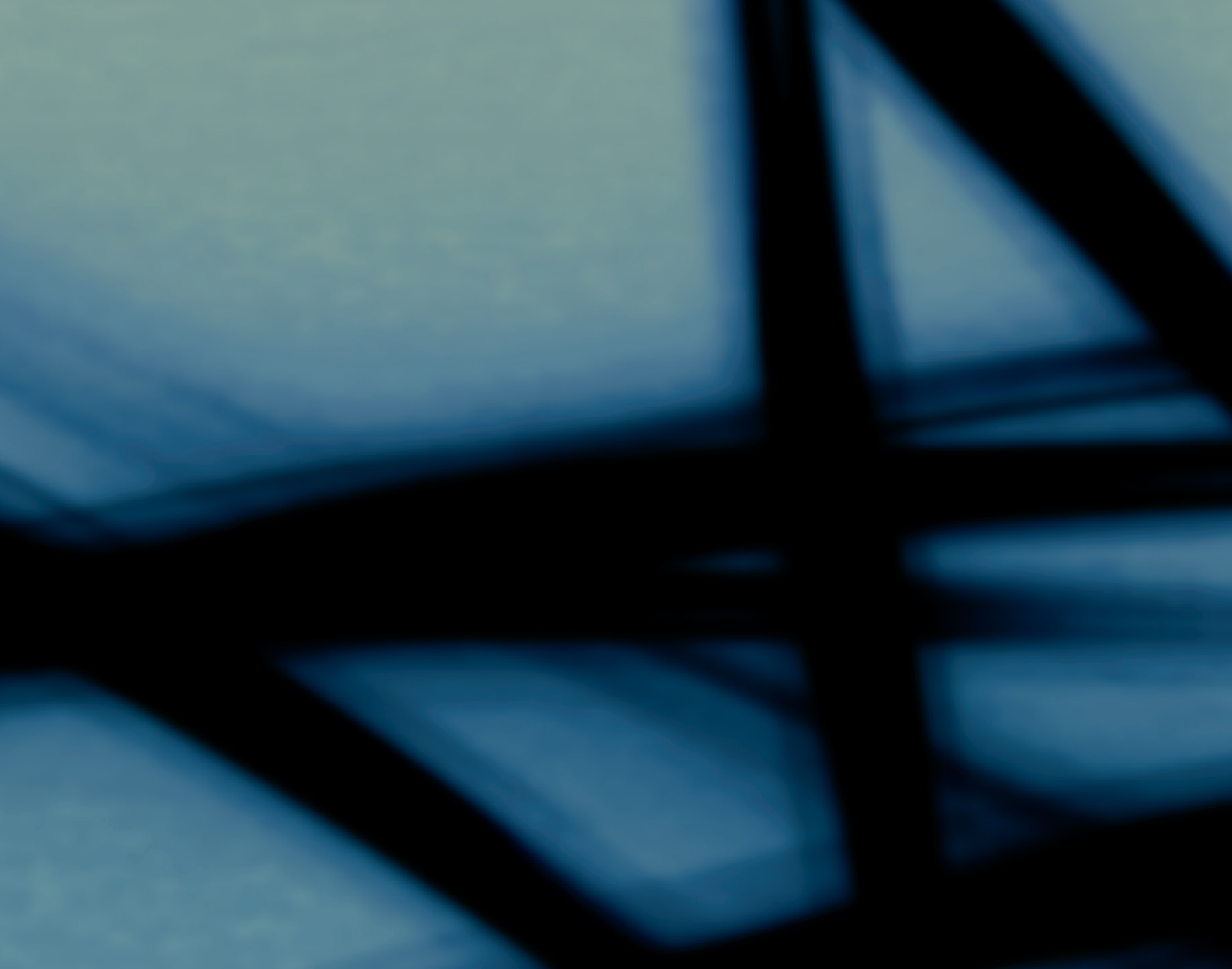


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ISBN 978-1-920216-48-1



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