



Arts and Culture

Arts and culture open powerful spaces for debate about where a society finds itself and where it is going. Promoted effectively, the creative and cultural industries can contribute substantially to small-business development, job creation, and urban development and renewal.

South Africa's music industry, for example, was worth R2,2 billion in sales in 2011; the craft sector contributed R3,3 billion to gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010 and employs more than 273 000 people; and the visual arts sector has a turnover of nearly R2 billion.

The country's rich cultural legacy and the creativity of its people mean that South Africa can offer unique stories, voices and products to the world. In addition, artistic endeavour and expression can foster values, facilitate healing and restore national pride.

The Department of Arts and Culture is the custodian of South Africa's diverse cultural, artistic and linguistic heritage. It is directly responsible for several public entities, including museums, art galleries, the National Archives and six playhouses.

A large proportion of the department's budget is dedicated to supporting and developing institutional infrastructure to showcase, restore and preserve South Africa's heritage for future generations.

Measures to promote the arts include:

- providing financial as well as information and communication technology support to artists to enable the creation of works expressing national creativity, while opening space for vibrant debate
- strengthening the Independent Communications Authority of South Africa's mandate for nation building and value inculcation
- incentivising commercial distribution networks to distribute and/or host art
- developing and implementing plans for a more effective arts and culture curriculum in schools with appropriate educator support
- supporting income-smoothing for artists in a special unemployment insurance scheme and evaluating funding models for such initiatives
- developing sectoral determination legislation frameworks to protect arts-sector employees.

Legislation and policies

The mandate and operations of the Department of Arts and Culture are guided by various policies and legislation. These include the:

- National Film and Video Foundation Act, 1997 (Act 73 of 1997)
- National Heritage Council Act, 1999 (Act 11 of 1999)
- National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)
- National Library of South Africa Act, 1998 (Act 92 of 1998)
- Pan South African Language Board Act, 1995 (Act 59 of 1995)
- South African Geographical Names Council Act, 1998 (Act 118 of 1998)
- South African Library for the Blind Act, 1998 (Act 91 of 1998)
- Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998)
- Culture Promotion Act, 1983 (Act 35 of 1983)
- Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act 18 of 1962)
- Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997)
- National Archives and Record Service of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996)
- National Arts Council Act, 1997 (Act 56 of 1997)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000)
- National Council for Library and Information Services Act, 2001 (Act 6 of 2001)
- White Paper on Arts, Culture and Heritage
- Use of Official Languages Bill

Funding

Budget allocations for 2012/13 include the following:

- South African Heritage Resources Agency (Sahra): R47,1 million
- National Arts Council (NAC): R90,9 million.
- National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF): R88,1 million
- Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB): R69,6 million
- National Heritage Council: R50,7 million.

The following arts institutions receive annual transfers from the Department of Arts and Culture:

- State Theatre
- Playhouse Company
- ArtsCape
- Market Theatre
- Performing Arts Council of the Free State
- Windybrow Theatre.

In addition to the annual transfer from the department, these entities also generate their own revenue through entrance fees, donor assistance and sponsorships. The total amount of transfers in 2012/13 was R255,4 million, excluding capital works.

The following officially declared heritage institutions are dependent on annual transfers from the Department of Arts and Culture:

- Northern Flagship Institution, Pretoria
- Iziko Museum, Cape Town
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- Bloemfontein National Museum
- Afrikaanse Taalmuseum, Paarl
- National English Literary Museum, Grahams-town
- Voortrekker Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley
- Luthuli Museum, Stanger
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha.

The total amount of transfers in 2012/13 was R288,4 million, excluding capital works.

The Department of Arts and Culture oversees various libraries, including the National Library of South Africa, a statutory body, the South African Library for the Blind, and Blind South Africa. The total amount of transfers to the libraries in 2012/13 was R86,3 million, excluding capital works.

National symbols

Animal: Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*)

The springbok's common name is derived from its characteristic jumping display. It is the only southern African gazelle and is fairly wide-spread in open, dry bush, grasslands or riverbeds near water. It is also the emblem

of South Africa's national rugby team, which bears its name.

Bird: Blue crane
(*Anthropoides paradisia*)

This elegant crane with its silvery blue plumage is endemic to southern Africa, with more than 99% of the population occurring within South Africa's borders.

Fish: Galjoen
(*Coracinus capensis*)

The galjoen is found only along the South African coast and is a familiar sight to every angler. It keeps to mostly shallow water, is often found in rough surf and sometimes right next to the shore.

Flower: King protea
(*Protea cynaroides*)

This striking protea is found in the south-western and southern areas of the Western Cape. It derives its scientific name *cynaroides*, which means "like cynara" (artichoke) from the artichoke-like appearance of its flower head.

The National Anthem

Nkosi sikelel' i Afrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo,
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso,
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho,
O se boloke,
O se boloke setjhaba
sa heso,
Setjhaba sa South Afrika –
South Afrika.

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

Sounds the call to come together,
And united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom,
In South Africa our land.

Tree: Real yellowwood
(*Podocarpus latifolius*)

The yellowwood family is primeval and has been present in South Africa for more than 100 million years. The species is widespread from Table Mountain, along the southern and eastern Cape coast, in the ravines of the Drakensberg up to the Soutpansberg and the Blouberg in Limpopo.

National flag

South Africa's flag is one of the most recognised in the world. It was launched and used for the first time on Freedom Day, 27 April 1994. The design and colours are a synopsis of the principal elements of the country's flag history.



It is the only six-coloured national flag in the world. The central design of the flag, beginning at the flag-pole in a "V" form and flowing into a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the fly, can be interpreted as the convergence of diverse elements within South African society, taking the road ahead in unity.

When the flag is displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the viewer, with the hoist or the cord seam at the top.

When displayed horizontally, the hoist should be to the left of the viewer and the red band at the top. When the flag is displayed next to or behind the speaker at a meeting, it must be placed to the speaker's right. When it is placed elsewhere in the meeting place it should be to the right of the audience.

National anthem

South Africa's national anthem is a combined version of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and *The Call of South Africa* (*Die Stem van Suid-Afrika*).

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika was composed by a Methodist mission schoolteacher, Enoch Sontonga, in 1897. The words of *The Call of South Africa* was written by CJ Langenhoven in May 1918 and the music was composed by Reverend ML de Villiers in 1921.

National coat of arms

South Africa's coat of arms, the highest visual symbol of the state, was launched on Freedom Day, 27 April 2000.

Its central image is a secretary bird with uplifted wings, a sun rising above it. Below the bird is the protea, an indigenous South African flower, representing the aesthetic harmony of all cultures and the country flowering as a nation.

The ears of wheat are emblems of the fertility of the land, while the tusks of the African elephant symbolise wisdom, steadfastness and strength.

At the centre stands a shield signifying the protection of South Africans, above which are a spear and knobkierie. These assert the defence of peace rather than a posture of war. Within the shield are images of the Khoisan people, the first inhabitants of the land.

The figures are derived from images on the Linton Stone, a world-famous example of South African rock art. The motto of the coat of arms – !ke e:ǀxarra!ke – is in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, and means “diverse people unite”, or “people who are different joining together”.

National orders

National orders are the highest awards the country, through its President, can bestow on individual South Africans and eminent foreign leaders and personalities. They are presented on 27 April, Freedom Day:

- The Order of Mapungubwe is awarded to South African citizens for excellence and exceptional achievement.
- The Order of the Baobab is awarded to South African citizens for distinguished service in the fields of business and the economy; science, medicine and technological innovation; and community service.
- The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo is awarded to heads of state and other dignitaries for promoting peace, cooperation and friendship towards South Africa.
- The Order of Luthuli is awarded to South Africans who have made a meaningful

contribution to the struggle for democracy, human rights, nation-building, justice and peace, and conflict resolution.

- The Order of Ikhamanga is awarded to South African citizens who have excelled in the fields of arts, culture, literature, music, journalism and sport.
- The Order of Mendi for Bravery is awarded to South African citizens who have performed extraordinary acts of bravery.

Languages

South Africa is a multilingual country. The country's Constitution guarantees equal status to 11 official languages to cater for its diverse people and their cultures. These are: Afrikaans, English, isiNdebele, isiXhosa, isiZulu, Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho, Setswana, siSwati, Tshivenda and Xitsonga.

Other languages used in South Africa include the Khoi, Nama and San languages, Sign Language, Arabic, German, Greek, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Portuguese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telegu and Urdu. South Africa has various structures and institutions that support the preservation and development of languages.

Role players

National Heritage Council (NHC)

The NHC is responsible for the preservation of the country's heritage as a priority for nation building and national identity.

The NHC currently focuses on policy development for the sector to meet its transformation goals, public awareness and education, knowledge production in heritage subjects that were previously neglected, and making funding available to projects that place heritage as a socio-economic resource.

South African Heritage Resources Agency (Sahra)

Sahra provides for the identification, protection, conservation and promotion of South Africa's heritage for present and future generations. It established the National Heritage Resources Fund to provide financial assist-

National orders and symbols



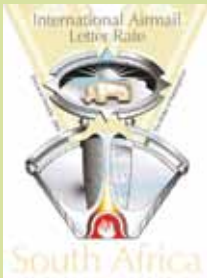
The Order of the Baobab



The Order of Luthuli



The Order of Mendi for Bravery



The Order of Mapungubwe



The Order of the Companions of OR Tambo



The Order of Ikhamanga



National bird: Blue crane



National flower: King protea



National fish: Galjoen



National tree: Real yellowwood



The coat of arms



National animal: Springbok

ance to approved bodies or individuals, for any project that contributes to the conservation and protection of South Africa's national heritage resources.

Conservation categories include:

- national heritage sites, registers, areas and objects
- protected areas
- structures of more than 60 years old
- burial grounds and graves
- fossils (palaeontology) and archaeology
- rock art
- underwater cultural heritage, including historical shipwrecks.

South African Geographical Names Council (SAGNC)

The SAGNC advises the Minister of Arts and Culture on the transformation and standardisation of official geographical names in South Africa. The council has jurisdiction over all names of geographical features and entities falling within the territories over which the South African Government has sovereignty or jurisdiction acquired by treaty.

The renaming of geographical features is regarded as a form of symbolic reparation to address South Africa's past.

The following principles are adhered to:

- each individual feature or entity should have only one official name
- the following types of geographical names would generally be avoided:
 - approved names of places elsewhere in South Africa
 - names of places in other countries and names of countries
 - names that are blasphemous, indecent, offensive, vulgar, unaesthetic or embarrassing
 - names that are discriminatory or derogatory
 - names that may be regarded as an advertisement for a particular product, service or firm
 - names of living people.

Geographical names committees have been established in all nine provinces.

In April 2012, the South African Post Office (Sapo) released a set of stamps to celebrate South Africa's national symbols.

Sapo also commemorated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr George Pemba, who has been referred to as the "Grand Master of South African art". The set of 10 stamps feature some of his best-known works.

National Arts Council of South Africa (NAC)

The NAC was established in 1997 as a funding institution for the arts, to provide and encourage the provision of opportunities for people to practice the arts and to promote the appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of the arts

It awards grants to individuals and organisations in the arts. Funding is also available for individual bursaries for postgraduate studies in the arts. Individuals and registered organisations active in theatre, dance, crafts, literature, music, multidiscipline and visual arts may apply for project funding.

Arts institutions

The following arts institutions contribute to a sustainable performing arts industry based on access, excellence, diversity and redress, and encourage the development of the full range of performing arts:

- State Theatre, Pretoria
- Playhouse Company, Durban
- ArtsCape, Cape Town
- Market Theatre, Johannesburg
- Performing Arts Centre of the Free State, Bloemfontein
- Windybrow Theatre, Johannesburg.

The institutions receive annual transfers from the Department of Arts and Culture, but also generate revenue through entrance fees, donor assistance, sponsorships and rental income.

Business and Arts South Africa (Basa)

Basa promotes mutually beneficial and sustainable business-arts partnerships that will benefit society as a whole.

Basa was founded in 1997 as a joint initiative between the then Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology and the private sector. Basa has peer agencies in the United Kingdom (UK) and Australia, and has over 160 corporate members.

Arts and Culture Trust (ACT)

The ACT is the oldest funding agency in South Africa. It was established to develop and promote arts, culture and heritage in general by securing financial and other resources for arts, culture and heritage. It also promotes the needs and role of the sector in the public domain.

Due regard is given to ensuring a spread of projects across all the cultural and artistic disciplines, including, but not limited to, arts administration, arts education, community art, festivals, heritage, craft, fine art, dance, music, theatre, literature, multidisciplinary and new media.

Community art centres and other cultural organisations

More than 160 community art centres are in operation, varying from community-initiated to government-managed centres. They operate at different levels, ranging from general socio-cultural promotion to advanced programmes and vocational training.

The centres range from craft centres to community halls and theatres. Many art centres are functioning well and have made impressive contributions to local socio-economic development. The Department of Arts and Culture endorses and supports programmes in needy centres that are community-initiated or non-governmental.

Bureau of Heraldry

The Bureau of Heraldry is responsible for registering coats of arms; badges and other emblems such as flags, seals, medals and insignia of rank and offices of order; registering names and uniforms (colours) of associations and organisations, such as universities; and promoting national symbols.

National Language Service (NSL)

The NLS is tasked with meeting the constitutional obligations on multilingualism by managing language diversity through language planning, human-language technologies and terminology projects. It also provides a translation and editing service in the official and foreign languages.

The Department of Arts and Culture launched the Multilingualism Campaign in February 2010, recognising the national wealth in linguistic diversity and the importance of multilingualism in heritage, culture, education, science and technology.

Through its bursary scheme, the department offers language-learning opportunities as well as training in language practice.

The department awarded 119 postgraduate bursaries in 2010/11 and established the South African Language Practitioners Council at a cost of R5,2 million.

Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB)

PanSALB was established by Parliament to develop South Africa's 11 official languages, as well as the Khoi, San and South African Sign Language, and to promote multilingualism through:

- creating the conditions for the development of and the equal use of all official languages
- fostering respect for and encouraging the use of other languages in the country
- encouraging the best use of the country's linguistic resources, to enable South Africans to free themselves from all forms of linguistic

From November 2012, South Africans will for the first time ever be able to air their views online regarding the protection of their cultural heritage.

This comes after government, through the South African Heritage Resources Agency, introduced a heritage resource management web-based database portal – the South African Heritage Resource Information System, which can be found at www.sahra.org.za/sahris.

The portal will ensure that all relevant data is streamlined and that every South African will be able to access information about their heritage.

In March 2012, the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria was formally declared a national heritage site, becoming the first monument reflecting Afrikaner culture to achieve this status. The Voortrekker Monument was built in honour of the Voortrekkers or pioneers, who left the Cape between 1835 and 1854 to cut through the interior in what became known as the Great Trek.

discrimination, domination and division and to enable them to exercise appropriate linguistic choices for their own well being as well as for national development.

To achieve this, the board has three structures:

- provincial language committees
- national language bodies
- national lexicographic units.

Programmes, projects and initiatives

Arts and culture summit

Between December 2010 and April 2011, the department conducted a rapid review of prior research and a status quo assessment, which culminated in high-level conceptual proposals to reposition the arts, culture and heritage sector and introduce large-scale, high-impact programmes.

Thirteen project teams were established to develop detailed concept documents and business plans for implementation of the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy. This strategy will work through existing institutions and is built on existing initiatives categorised into five areas:

- stimulation of demand
- audience development and consumption
- heritage
- a cultural observatory
- human capital development.

The implementation of these projects is estimated to create 16 000 work opportunities and 2 300 full-time equivalent jobs between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The Public Art Programme, which will focus on beautification and storytelling through art in communities and showcasing artistic talent, is one of the three projects aimed at stimulating demand in the sector.

The programme is projected to create 5 000 work opportunities between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

The heritage legacy projects include the liberation heritage route and a marine heritage project. The latter is a recreational underwater museum in Kosi Bay in KwaZulu-Natal, which will interpret aspects of the history of slavery, indentured labour and the South African Native Labour Corps. It has the potential to create 1 517 work opportunities with annual growth of between 200 and 968 work opportunities between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

Heritage projects

The Department of Arts and Culture declared 2012 as the Year of Heritage, with the aim of preserving South Africa's rich and diverse cultural heritage, paying particular attention to liberation heritage.

This involved museums, monuments and statues in honour of those who played a significant role in the struggle for liberation. It also included the upgrading and declaration of national heritage sites, places and graves of heroes and heroines of the liberation struggle.

In honouring the legacy of the former President of the African National Congress (ANC), Oliver Tambo, a museum, interpretation centre and statue are to be built at Nkantolo, Bizana, which will create an estimated 50 permanent jobs and 90 short-term jobs. Work is also underway to upgrade and declare as heritage sites the graves of Dr Beyers Naude and Robert Sobukwe.

In KwaZulu-Natal, the department launched the Dr John Langalibalele Dube Heritage Legacy Project, which is expected to create 270 jobs.

In the Western Cape, the department partnered with the Ray Alexander Simons Memory Centre in building a museum and a community centre in Gugulethu.

The Steve Biko Centre was opened in Ginsberg in the Eastern Cape, and was expected to create 609 jobs.

The following were declared national heritage sites:

- The graves of Rahima Moosa, Helen Joseph, Lillian Ngoyi and Charlotte Maxeke.
- The Voortrekker Monument, which was connected with Freedom Park by road. The second phase of the Freedom Park Museum, !IXhapo, which will reflect South Africa's history in its totality, was opened in late 2012.
- The Wesleyan Church in Waaihoek and the Maphikela House in Mangaung.
- The houses of former ANC President Joseph Makgatho and Bram Fischer.
- The site of the 1957 anti-pass women's march in Zeerust.

This work is part of the liberation heritage route, through which sites and individuals of significance to the struggle are connected.

Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy

As part of the national target of creating five million jobs within the next 10 years, the Department of Arts and Culture launched the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy in late 2011, expected to create more than 150 000 work opportunities between 2012 and 2017.

The strategy involves a number of arts and culture job-creation programmes. These include among others the Public Art Programme, where youth will receive art classes after which the department will employ them in their respective communities to beautify the environment through art. About 3 000 full-time art facilitators will be deployed in schools throughout the country to facilitate the initiative. Along with the establishment of an Art Bank, this is expected to create 10 000 new work opportunities over the next three years.

More than R1,5 million was set aside for the Bokgabo Dikolong visual arts and photography competition, which targeted learners from all provinces and was implemented jointly with the Department of Basic Education.

A further R600 000 was set aside for the South African School Choral Eisteddfod, involving all provinces.

Other cultural events that received support, include the Mangaung African Cultural Festival, the North West Cultural Calabash in Taung, the Diamonds and Dorings in Kim-

berley, the Joy of Jazz in Johannesburg, the Cape Town International Jazz Festival and the National Arts Festival in Grahamstown.

The Department of Arts and Culture committed to support at least one major signature event per province, targeting a baseline of 2 000 work opportunities per event.

Other programmes include:

- five cultural precincts and information centres, which are being piloted in five major cities and which are expected to create more than 2 000 new work opportunities
- supporting 26 major cultural events annually, which would generate a baseline target of more than 2 000 work opportunities per event and include big events such as the Joy of Jazz.
- setting up a National Skills Academy for the arts to train youth, particularly those in rural areas
- the Indoni My Heritage My Pride Programme aimed at providing youth with life skills training, education and appreciation for their heritage
- the Trendsetter Initiative, which will encourage youth to participate in the arts and contribute to the development of their communities
- developing a recreational underwater museum in Kosi Bay, which is expected to boost adventure and cultural tourism in the West Coast
- working with the United Nations (UN) Conference on Trade and Development towards establishing a cultural observancy, to collect and analyse data within the sector
- the department piloted the concept of a sourcing enterprise during the UN Framework Conference on Climate Change (17th Conference of the Parties) that was held in November 2011, which resulted in the creation of more than 8 000 direct work days over a two-week period.

Infrastructure development drive

In his 2012 State of the Nation Address, President Jacob Zuma unveiled a massive drive towards infrastructure expansion. The

earmarked infrastructure allocation for arts and culture will be used to build, upgrade, restore and maintain museums, performing art centres, libraries and archives.

In 2008/9, the department entered into the planning phase of the new National English Literary Museum in Grahamstown and the construction of storage space at Iziko Museum in Cape Town. Both are scheduled for completion in 2013/14 at a total cost of R350 million.

The department will spend an estimated R168 million on the construction of the Sarah Bartmann Centre of Remembrance in the Eastern Cape and R44 million on the construction of the Matola Monument Museum.

The upgrade to the Craigelea Building in Pretoria, used as the headquarters of the National Film and Video Archives, was completed in 2011/12. Several other projects will be running from 2012/13, such as the upgrading of facilities for people with disabilities at the National Archives of South Africa.

Investing in Culture Programme

The Investing in Culture Programme promotes job creation, skills development and economic empowerment, supporting business start-ups and poverty-alleviation projects.

Funds are transferred to participants in the programme's projects and are disbursed on the basis of annual business plans and service level agreements between the department and the individual or group contractors.

Festivals

South Africans love celebrations. Arts and cultural festivals therefore abound, offering something for every taste – from prickly pears, peaches, "witblits", asparagus and cherries, to various music forms, dance, arts, science, books and whales. Many of these have become annual events, growing in popularity and attendance numbers.

- Aardklop, held annually in Potchefstroom, North West, is inherently Afrikaans, but universal in character. The festival provides a platform for the creativity and talent of local artists.

- Arts Alive International Festival is held in the Johannesburg inner city, with over 600 artists performing during the four-day festival at various venues in Newtown.
- The Cape Town International Jazz Festival is a two-day festival featuring some 40 international and African acts performing on five stages and attracting more than 15 000 people. It also features photographic and art exhibitions.
- The FNB Dance Umbrella is a festival of contemporary choreography and dance presenting work ranging from community-based dance troupes to international companies.
- The Ficksburg Cherry Festival, first held in 1969, attracts about 20 000 visitors to this small eastern Free State town.
- The Klein Karoo Nasionale Kunstefees, known as the KKNK, is a vibrant festival for the performing arts, presented mainly, but not exclusively, in Afrikaans. It is held annually in Oudtshoorn and presentations include drama, cabaret, and contemporary and classical music. Measured against 2012 attendance figures, it is presently the most popular festival of its kind.
- The Mangaung African Cultural Festival in Bloemfontein is gaining status as one of the biggest cultural tourism events in southern Africa. This 10-day festival showcases the cream of African and international talent and attracts up to 140 000 people.
- The National Arts Festival, held annually in July in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, is one of the largest and most diverse arts gatherings in Africa.
- Oppikoppi Easter Festival and Oppikoppi Bushveld Bash near Northam in North West offers live performances from rock, alternative and blues bands both local and from abroad.
- The Splashy Fen Music Festival near Underberg in KwaZulu-Natal offers a variety of mainstream and alternative rock and pop music.
- Standard Bank Joy of Jazz is Johannesburg's biggest annual jazz festival, with more than 200 local and international artists per-

forming at different venues across the city.

- Up the Creek is a popular music festival on the banks of the Breede River near Swellendam in the Western Cape.

Other festivals that attract visitors at both national and international level are Innibos in Nelspruit, Mpumalanga; North West's Cultural Calabash; the One City Festival in Taung, North West; the Awesome Africa Music Festival in Durban; Sithengi in Cape Town, Western Cape; the Spier Summer Festival at Spier Estate in the Western Cape; the Windybrow Theatre Festival in Johannesburg; and Innibos, Nelspruit.

Theatre

South African theatre is internationally acclaimed as unique and top class. Reflecting South Africa's kaleidoscope of cultures and customs, the theatre scene offers everything from indigenous drama, music, dance, cabaret and satire, to West End and Broadway hits, classical music, opera and ballet.

Apart from early productions, notably the ground-breaking musical *King Kong* in the 1960s, theatre created in South Africa by South Africans only started making an impact with the advent of Johannesburg's innovative Market Theatre in the mid-1970s, just as the cultural, sporting and academic boycott was taking hold.

The Market Theatre was formally opened on 21 June 1976. It was here that Johannesburg theatregoers were introduced to the work of most of South Africa's leading playwrights and directors, including Welcome Msomi, Zanemvula (Zakes) Mda, Pieter-Dirk Uys, Gibson Kente, Paul Slabolepszy, Mbongeni Ngema, Adam Small, PG du Plessis, Kessie Govender, Bartho Smit, Maishe Maponya, Percy Mtwa, Deon Opperman, Reza de Wet, Matsemela Manaka and many others.

It was to the Market Theatre that Athol Fugard brought his *A Lesson from Aloes*, *Master Harold ... and the Boys*, *The Road to Mecca*, *A Place with the Pigs*, *My Children! My Africa!* and *Playland*. At the Market, Barney Simon and his actors developed in workshop

Cincinnatti – Scenes from City Life, *Call Me Woman*, *Black Dog Inj'emnyana*, *Outers*, *Born in the RSA* and *Woza Albert!*

The performing arts marketed South Africa to overseas audiences most effectively during the 1980s, specifically through theatre and musical productions.

In recent years, South African theatre has taken the entertainment world by storm with commendable reviews for *Umoja*, *The Lion King* and *Kat and The Kings*. The reception these productions enjoy in capitals of the world testifies to the high quality of indigenous South African theatre.

In nurseries such as the Market Theatre Laboratory, the Liberty Theatre on the Square, Saturday Children's Theatre Workshops, the Cape Town Theatre Lab and the National Children's Theatre, new shoots of talent are burgeoning and blooming, nurtured by events like the Market's Community and Young Writers' festivals. Many new names are being added to the list of South African playwrights such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Xoli Norman, Mondli Mayepu, Heinrich Reisenhofer, Oscar Petersen, Mark Lottering, Nazli George, Craig Freimond and Rajesh Gopie.

In January 2011, the Ministry of Arts and Culture launched the New Plays Writing Programme at the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits), Johannesburg. The programme is a partnership between the Department of Arts and Culture, the university, the British Council and Sustained Theatre.

The objective of the programme is to equip a new generation of South African writers with skills that will enable them to develop dramatic work that resonates with the challenges of the world around them. The programme comprises a series of playwriting workshops, the development of new plays and the production of selected work, both locally and internationally.

Music

South Africa's music industry was worth about R1,7 billion in sales and ranked 17th in the world in 2007.

South Africa is the 25th-largest market for recorded music, with the industry employing more than 20 000 people. Local music accounts for a third of all the music bought by South Africans.

Township jazz and blues, especially the kwela music of the forties and fifties, are being redefined; the country also has a rich choral tradition, and pop and rock musicians have made their mark internationally. Even techno-rave and house music have found their own variations in local culture. Kwaito and hip-hop are very popular, combining elements of rap, reggae and other musical styles into a distinctly South African style. Kwaai Jazz is also gaining momentum.

Music is one of the key cultural industries identified in the *Cultural Industrial Growth Strategy Report*, and government has committed itself to harnessing its potential. In addition to its cultural value, music plays an important economic role in the country, generating significant copyright revenue.

In this industry, the department has solid foundations on which to build. These include the annual South African Music Week, the in-school education programme run in conjunction with the Department of Basic Education, and the Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition.

The Taking South African Music to the World Programme is aimed at improving export opportunities for South African music.

The Department of Arts and Culture funds a number of musical ensembles directly and indirectly, through the NAC.

The Southern African Music Rights Organisation (Samro) Foundation awarded R1,13 million in music study bursaries for 2012, giving 113 young South Africans a helping hand in fulfilling their dreams. Some 195 bursary applications were received, submitted by prospective and existing undergraduate and postgraduate students who are pursuing full-time music studies at various South African tertiary institutions.

Of those applicants, 113 candidates succeeded on merit following evaluation by a

In 2012, Irma Stern's painting "Arab" was sold at an auction for R17,2 million – the second-highest price ever for a painting in South Africa. The highest price was reached in 2011, when Strauss & Co sold Stern's "Two Arabs" for R21 166 000. Another notable record at the auction was Alfred Thoba's 1976 "Riots", which sold for R913 480 – over R800 000 more than his previous record.

panel of adjudicators. Each was awarded a R10 000 bursary towards their tuition fees.

In the General Music study category, 71 bursaries were awarded in the following music genres: Western Art (47), Jazz (20) and Indigenous African Music (4). Fifteen bursaries were granted for Music Education studies, and 19 for Composition studies.

A record number of 30 applications were received for Music Composition – which bodes well for the future of original, homegrown compositions, whether they be scores for film, television or other media, advertising jingles or recorded music. In the area of indigenous African music research, eight postgraduate bursaries were awarded. This is an avenue of study that the Samro Foundation is keen to promote.

In August 2012, the Samro Foundation announced an orchestration mentorship programme, aimed at developing young composers, or helping inexperienced composers gain critical skills and techniques in orchestration. The programme's emphasis is primarily on nurturing young black and female composers, with a view to creating works that incorporate elements of African music.

The successful mentorship candidates will be expected to produce an orchestral suite, comprising three to four three-minute movements. These commissioned works, produced under the auspices of the programme, will then become part of Samro's orchestral repertoire.

At the 2012 Jazz a Juan Revelations Festival in Juan-les-Pins, France, South African jazz singer Melanie Scholtz won all three main prizes: the Jury Prize, the Public Prize and the RTL Prize.

Midem 2011

The *Marché International du Disque et de l'Édition Musicale* (Midem) is an international music market, held in Cannes, France. Held annually since 1967, the fair brings together major players in the international music industry, including musicians, businesspeople, members of the media and cultural policy-makers.

In 2012, the Department of Arts and Culture, in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Industry, again supported the South African Music Recording Industry's participation at Midem, which took place from 28 to 31 January 2012.

Moshito Music Conference and Exhibition

The Department of Arts and Culture hosts the annual Moshito Conference and Exhibition, a key music event on the African continent that promotes collaboration among interested parties from both the private and public sectors.

The event is designed to provide opportunities for business networking; information exchange; music-business education; promotion and product development for national music producers, performers, individuals and entities providing support services; as well as to strengthen business opportunities for the music industry and related media.

South African Music Awards (Samas)

The 18th MTN Samas were held at Sun City's Superbowl in April 2012 and broadcast to millions of viewers countrywide. Winners included:

- Album of the Year: *Loliwe* by Zahara
- MTN Record of the Year: *These Streets* – Mi Casa
- Male Artist of the Year: AKA – *Altar Ego*
- Female Artist of the Year: Zahara – *Loliwe*
- Duo/Group of the Year: Mi Casa – *Mi Casa Music*
- Newcomer of the Year: Zahara – *Loliwe*
- Special Award: MTN Best Selling Mobile Music Download: *Facebook* – DJ Cleo
- Special Award: Best Selling Album: *Loliwe* – Zahara

Dance

Dancing is part of the African way of life and has become a prime means of artistic expression, with dance companies expanding and exploring new territory.

Music and dance are pulling in new audiences and a number of home-grown productions, particularly those aimed at the popular market, have taken South Africa – and in some cases the world – by storm.

Contemporary work ranges from normal preconceptions of movement and performance art or performance theatre to the completely unconventional.

Added to this is the African experience, which includes traditional dance inspired by wedding ceremonies, battles, rituals and the trifles of everyday life.

An informal but highly versatile performance venue in Johannesburg, The Dance Factory, provides a permanent platform for a variety of dance and movement groups.

The Wits Theatre is another popular dance venue.

Dance Umbrella

The FNB Dance Umbrella is an annual platform for South African contemporary dance at which new choreographic creations are presented. It is an open platform encompassing performances of youth and community groups, the efforts of young choreographers and commissioned works from professionals. The FNB Dance Umbrella 2012, held in association with the NAC and the Market Theatre, ran from 17 February to 4 March.

There were performances at various Johannesburg theatres: the University of Johannesburg Arts Centre in Auckland Park, the Wits Theatre, Wits Campus, Wits Downstairs, The

Veteran documentary photojournalist, Alf Kumalo died in October 2012. Kumalo's photographs trace the history of South Africa in all its glory, trials and tribulations. It has earned him several awards of recognition, including the prestigious Nat Nakasa Award and the National Order of the Ikhamanga as a great South African.

Dance Factory, The Nunnery and Goethe on Main.

The festival featured choreographers and companies from all over South Africa, and presented work ranging from community-based and youth groups, young up-and-coming choreographers and newly commissioned work from South African artists, to international companies.

The Cape Town City Ballet, started in 1934 as the University of Cape Town Ballet Company, is the oldest ballet company in the country.

In July 2012, it was announced that the country's largest ballet company, the South African Ballet Theatre (SABT) merged with Mzansi Productions to form the South African Mzansi Ballet (SAMB). The highlight of 2012 was the first local production of the classic, *Le Corsaire*, at the Joburg Theatre in July. SAMB was augmented by additional dancers and the cast of almost 100 made *Le Corsaire* a ballet in the grand tradition. SAMB stars shared the stage with guest artists from Australia, Canada and the United States of America as well as South Africans dancing with companies abroad.

Visual arts

South Africa boasts a rich variety of visual art with influences ranging from pre-historic, ancient and indigenous art, to western, Asian and contemporary art.

Art galleries, ranging from small privately owned commercial galleries, to major regional galleries such as the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, the Durban Art Gallery in KwaZulu-Natal, the Johannesburg Art Gallery in Gauteng and King George VI Gallery in Port Elizabeth in the Eastern Cape, showcase collections of indigenous, historical and contemporary works.

In November 2012, the Africa Century International African Writers Conference was held at the University of the Free State in Bloemfontein. The conference theme was: *From Resistance to Creative Mediation – Celebrating a Century of Writing and Literary Intellectuals' Influence on the Liberation Struggles & Political Impact on Literary Discourse and Development*.

Educational institutions also play an important role in acquiring works of national interest. Substantial collections are housed at the Gertrude Posel Gallery at Wits and the University of South Africa. Collections at the University of Pretoria include the Mapungubwe, Van Tilburg and Edoardo Villa collections. The University of Stellenbosch art collection dates back to 1919. A collection of contemporary Indian art at is housed at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

There are also several corporate collections of national interest, including those of Standard and Absa banks and the cellular phone network MTN.

In October 2012, the Department of Arts and Culture hosted the Visual Arts Indaba, *Towards a Visual Arts Policy Framework*.

The department commissioned a team of researchers to do an assessment of the visual arts sector in South Africa, to assess the current position of visual arts in South Africa, and to identify opportunities for growing the artistic, social and economic contribution of the visual arts in the society and economy. The report noted that:

- the sector contributes over R1 billion to the economy
- the sector provides employment to almost 18 000 people
- over 50% of those are women and 53,4% are under 35.

Rock art

There are many traces of ancient cultures that existed in southern Africa in the distant past. Experts estimate that there are 250 000 rock-art sites south of the Zambezi.

The San people left a priceless and unique collection of Stone Age paintings and engravings in the region, which also represents the largest collection of its kind in the world.

Rock engravings are scattered on flat rock surfaces and boulders throughout the interior. The artworks depict mainly hunter-gatherers and their relationship with the animal world and historical events, as well as their interaction with and observation of newcomers encroaching upon their living space. Indigenous people

Kearsney College Choir from Botha's Hill in Kwa-Zulu-Natal was the sole African representative at the Rhythms of One World choral festival in New York in June 2012. They also performed at the headquarters of the United Nations and in Times Square, where they were filmed live for *Good Morning America*.

The choir performed at concerts in Washington, Pittsburgh and Charleston before travelling to Cincinnati, where they were crowned champions of the Folklore section and won a gold medal in the Music of the Religions section at the World Choir Games.

with spears and Nguni cattle, Khoikhoi fat-tailed sheep, European settlers on horseback with rifles and wagons, and ships and soldiers in uniform were captured in surprising detail.

Immortalised visions of the artists' spiritual world can also be found on the sandstone canvases. These depict complex symbols and metaphors to illustrate the supernatural powers and potency they received from nature.

The oldest dated rock art in South Africa, an engraved stone some 10 200 years old, was discovered in a living floor at the Wonderwerk Cave near Kuruman in the Northern Cape.

The oldest painted stones (around 6 400 years) were recovered at Boomplaas Cave in the Cango Valley near Oudtshoorn. Three painted stones were also found at the Klasies River caves, which yielded the second-oldest painted stone, dating back some 3 900 years.

The Department of Arts and Culture supports a number of projects, including a rock-heritage project in Clanwilliam in the Western Cape.

Photography

With its scenic beauty, abundant wildlife, diversity of cultures and rich historical heritage, South Africa is a photographer's paradise.

Many South African photographers have been acclaimed for their work, which features in coffee-table books, documentaries, local and overseas exhibitions, magazines and newspapers. Famous South African photographers include Kevin Carter, Ernest Cole, David Goldblatt, Bob Gosani, Alf Kumalo, Peter Magubane, Jürgen Schadeberg, Austin Stevens and Jodi Bieber.

Many universities of technology in South Africa offer diploma and degree courses in photography, including the universities of technology of Tshwane, Cape Peninsula and Durban, the Central University of Technology, Free State and the Vaal University of Technology in Vanderbijlpark.

There are also several private educational institutions that offer photography courses including the Stellenbosch Academy of Design and Photography, the Open Window School of Visual Arts in Pretoria and the Cape Town School of Photography.

Architecture

South Africa has a rich architectural heritage reflecting contributions from all the cultural groups in the country. Through the centuries, a unique trend has developed in South Africa's architectural style, which has been referred to as an innovative marriage of traditions.

Today, this is evident in the variety of architectural structures found all over the country, ranging from humble dwellings, historical homesteads and public buildings, to modern commercial buildings reflecting state-of-the-art technology and designs that match the best in the world.

A prime example of local excellence and innovation is the Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre in the Mapungubwe National Park, Limpopo. Designed by Peter Rich Architects of Johannesburg, the building was awarded the World Building of the Year Award 2009 at the World Architecture Festival in Barcelona, as well as the David Alsop Sustainability Award.

Schools of architecture exist within various South African universities, including the universities of Pretoria, Cape Town, the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Wits and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University. The Sahra conserves buildings of historical or architectural value. More than 4 000 buildings, sites and other objects (including trees) have been declared national monuments.

Heritage South Africa is a non-profit private organisation that conserves South Africa's variety of architectural gems.

Cape Town hosted the 29th International Publishers Association (IPA) Congress from 12 to 14 June 2012; it was the first time this event was held in Africa. It included discussions on the opportunities and challenges of digital publishing, the slow recovery from the current economic recession, threats of state publishing and raging debates on copyright law and intellectual property rights. Local journalist Jonathan Shapiro received the 2012 IPA Freedom to Publish Prize.

Crafts

South Africa's craft markets and informal craft stalls is a thriving industry and a major attraction for tourists. The craft sector contributes about R11 billion annually to GDP and employs approximately 38 000 people.

With workplaces ranging from the pavements and markets of the big cities to dwellings in deep rural areas, South Africans produce a remarkable range of arts and crafts, including various forms of traditional artwork and innovative new products. These range from jewellery, tableware, home decorations, embroidery and keyrings to skilfully crafted wooden engravings and wirework sculptures.

In addition to the standard materials such as beads, grass, leather, fabric and clay, an array of other mediums are also used, including telephone wire, plastic bags, empty cans, bottle tops and even food tin labels, to create brightly coloured paper mâché bowls.

Shops, markets and collectors dealing in African crafts provide much-needed employment and income for communities. Examples include Fugitive's Drift in KwaZulu-Natal, which offers a large variety of skilfully crafted basketry; the Northern Cape Schmidtsdrift community of displaced San people produce paintings influenced by ancient rock art; and the Madi a Thavha Art Gallery in the Soutpansberg region of the Limpopo produces and sells a range of arts and crafts created by the local Venda and Tsonga communities, including beautiful beadwork, sculptures, ceramics and jewellery.

Design

The annual Design Indaba Conference and Expo is held in Cape Town in February. It is regarded as one of the premier design events in the world. The expo is a gallery, marketplace, school and theatre, featuring the finest original South African design, covering everything from homeware and jewellery to architecture, fashion, film, multimedia and graphic design.

The 2012 Design Indaba attracted 367 exhibitors and some 40 232 visitors. It contributed R326,9 million to the GDP, up from R261 million in 2011, R232 million in 2010 and R191 million in 2009. Employment created by the event is also significant, at no less than 1 151 part- and full-time jobs.

The Design Indaba attracted 14 international and five local media partners, resulting in a combined media value of R36,9 million, and extensive exposure for the Design Indaba brand, the City of Cape Town and South African design to all corners of the world.

Some 416 registered buyers, of which 156 were international, used Design Indaba Expo as their creative shopping centre of choice, to source proudly South African designs for their respective retail outlets at home and abroad.

Literature

The local literature sector has become globally competitive and the country's writers continue to command respect throughout the world.

Well-known South African writers include Nobel Prize winners JM Coetzee and Nadine Gordimer, Gcina Mhlope, Phaswane Mpe, Es'kia Mphahlele, Wally Serote, Athol Fugard, Herman Charles Bosman, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, Breyten Breytenbach, Dalene Matthee, Alan Paton, Olive Schreiner, Andre P Brink and Njabulo Ndebele.

The current generation of writers is also making their mark on the world stage, with writers such as Zakes Mda, Niq Mhlongo and the late K Sello Duiker having their novels translated into languages such as Dutch, German and Spanish; and Deon Meyer, whose work has attracted worldwide critical acclaim and a growing international fan base. Originally

written in Afrikaans, Meyer's books have been translated into 25 languages including English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, Czech, Romanian, Slovakian, Bulgarian, Japanese and Polish.

Well-known poets include Keorapetse William Kgositsile, Joseph Mbuyiseni Mtshali, Roy Campbell, Sheila Cussons, Jakob Daniël du Toit (better known as Totius), Elisabeth Eybers, Ingrid Jonker, Antjie Krog, Thomas Pringle, NP van Wyk Louw and Eugène Marais.

The new pop culture in poetry, often referred to as "spoken-word poetry", is one of the most celebrated art forms in the country and beyond. Poets such as Lesego Rampolokeng, Lebogang Mashile, Kgafela oa Magogodi, Blaq Pearl, Jessica Mbangeni and Mark Manaka are household names in the genre. There are regular platforms created to give these poets opportunities to hone their skills.

The total nett turnover of the book publishing industry in 2010 was estimated to be worth R3,4 billion. More than 12 000 authors earned an estimated R1,8 billion worth of royalties. The publishing industry employs about 3 000 individuals on a full-time basis and 2 400 freelancers. More than 7 000 people are employed in the printing industry.

E-books downloaded onto a electronic reading device is gaining in popularity. In 2010, this subsector earned about R1,2 million with 524 titles available.

The Department of Arts and Culture, in collaboration with the National Library of South Africa (NLSA), is reprinting some out-of-print books that are considered as classics in indigenous African languages.

Twenty-seven titles in all nine previously marginalised languages were reproduced and distributed to public libraries across the nation.

The department embarked on the second phase of the project, which involved the re-issuing of 18 titles (two in each indigenous language). These titles include *Apha Naphaya* by DM Jongilanga, *Ikusasa Alaziwa* by OTM Nxumalo and *Megokgo ya Bjoko* by Oliver Kgadime Matsepe.

In August 2012, South African Bernard Pieterse was named the first-ever winner of the Environmental category in the Youth Competition of the prestigious 2012 Sony World Photography Awards.

The Department of Arts and Culture is continuing with the Indigenous Languages Publishing Programme, a partnership with the South African Book Development Council (SABDC), to produce new material in the nine previously marginalised indigenous languages.

The programme offers publishing opportunities to emerging writers and support to independent small publishers. By June 2011, the programme had produced titles such as *A Hi Fambe Munghaname* (Xitsonga), *Tikhatsi Tegucina* (isiSwati) *Ziyodlula Izinsizwa* (isiZulu) and *Boiteko Ba Ka* (Sesotho).

The department, in collaboration with the SABDC, established the very first National Book Week with resounding success in September 2010. With government's support of this platform, the book sector and civil society have established a dynamic partnership for the promotion of the culture of reading and writing.

The Department of Arts and Culture supports the *Baobab Literary Journal* with the purpose of providing a regular publishing platform for budding writers to appear alongside seasoned ones. This publication includes contributors from various countries across the African continent and the Diaspora.

The department continues to support the Time of the Writer and the Poetry Africa festivals held annually in Durban. These also deliver developmental workshops for young emerging writers, a schools programme and an initiative with the Department of Correctional Services to promote writing among inmates. WordFest, a literary component of the Grahamstown Arts Festival, focuses on promoting literature in indigenous languages.

Also popular are the Johannesburg and Franschhoek literary festivals.

There is an English Literary Museum in Grahamstown and an Afrikaans Museum in Bloemfontein. The Centre for African Literary

Studies at the University of KwaZulu-Natal is home to the Bernth Lindfors Collection of African literature. The centre's mission is to promote a culture of reading, writing and publishing in all local languages, and easy access to books for all South Africans.

South African Literary Awards

The South African Literary Awards include categories such as the Literary Lifetime Achievement Award, the National Poet Laureate Prize, the K Sello Duiker Award for Young Novelists, the Literary Journalism Award and many other categories. Other awards include the M-Net Awards and the BTA/Anglo Platinum Short Story Award.

In June 2012, the winners of the 2012 *Sunday Times* Literary Awards were announced in Johannesburg. Michiel Heyns was awarded the *Sunday Times* Fiction Prize for *Lost Ground*, a novel born out of the story of the Inge Lotz murder. This marks Heyns' second win in the fiction category – he shared the award with Marlene van Niekerk in 2007 for his translation of *Agaat*. *Lost Ground* also won Heyns the Herman Charles Bosman Prize earlier in June. The 2012 Alan Paton Award for Non-Fiction was presented to Hugh Lewin for his struggle memoir, *Stones Against the Mirror*.

Film

The first ever newsreel was shot in South Africa during the Anglo-Boer/South African War, which ended in 1902. The weekly newsreel ran for more than 60 years.

Film production began in 1916, when IW Schlesinger set up Killarney Studios in Johannesburg, and the studio produced 42 movies between 1916 and 1922.

When access to international markets became limited in the 1920s, the so-called 30-year lull began; and it was only in the 1950s that the market picked up again, when Afrikaans film-makers developed an interest in the industry.

In the 1980s, South Africa gave foreign companies the opportunity to film movies in the country by giving them tax breaks.

South Africa's entertainment industry is valued at around R7,4 billion, with film and television generating more than R5,8 billion in economic activity each year. In the Western Cape, the estimated turnover contributed to the tourism industry is over R23,2 million annually.

The local film industry has matured and has earned international recognition. The film *Tsotsi* won an Academy Award in 2006 in the category Best Foreign Language Film. In 2009, the sci-fi hit *District Nine* was nominated for an Oscar for Best Film.

The South African government offers a package of incentives to promote its film production industry. The incentives consist of the Foreign Film and Television Production incentive to attract foreign-based film productions to shoot on location in South Africa and the South African Film and Television Production and Co-Production incentive, which aims to assist local film producers in the production of local content.

Funding for film projects rose from R6,9 million in 2009/10 to R8,7 million in 2010/11, with the number of documentaries supported rising from four in 2009/10 to 12 in 2011/12. For every documentary film produced with a budget of R500 000, at least 10 jobs were created.

In May 2012, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Rob Davies, announced changes to the incentives for foreign film and television productions. These changes enable local post-production companies to attract work that is not necessarily filmed in South Africa, helping to sustain and grow South Africa's film industry. In turn, this brings investment into the economy, along with technology transfers that would upgrade the country's skills base.

The incentives offered to foreign-owned productions that meet the qualifying criteria include up to 2,5% of qualifying South African post-production expenditure (QSAPPE) for post-production expenditure of between R1,5 million and R3 million, and up to 5% of QSAPPE for post-production expenditure of more than R3 million.

The revised incentive became effective in April and will be administered for three years, up to 2014.

South Africa's first co-production treaty was signed with Canada in 1997, followed by Germany, Italy, the UK, France, Australia and New Zealand. At the Cannes Film Festival in May, the Minister of Arts and Culture, Mr Paul Mashatile, signed a new co-production treaty with his Irish counterpart, bringing the tally to eight treaties.

Local movies successfully produced under these treaties include the UK co-production *Skin*, *The Bang Bang Club* and *A Million Colours* in partnership with Canada, the German co-production *Death Race*, and the award-winning French collaboration *Skoonheid*.

South Africa had its best year at the Cannes Film Festival on the French Riviera to date. Some 130 local filmmakers registered for the event, and the National Film and Video Foundation (NFVF) showcased 20 local projects, including 12 feature films and eight documentaries.

The three largest film distributors in South Africa are Ster-Kinekor, United International Pictures and Nu-Metro. Ster-Kinekor has a specialised art circuit called Cinema Nouveau with theatres in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and Pretoria.

Film festivals include the Durban International Film Festival; the North West Film Festival; the Apollo Film Festival in Victoria West; the Three Continents Film Festival (specialising in African, South American and Asian films); the Soweto Film Festival; and the Encounters Documentary Festival, which alternates between Cape Town and Johannesburg.

National Film and Video Foundation

Established in 1997, the NFVF is a statutory body that spearheads the development of the South African film and video industry. It is also involved in the development of projects that appeal to targeted audiences and have greater commercial returns.

The foundation awards grants for developing and producing feature films, short films,

television series, documentaries and animation projects, as well as bursaries for students from other countries. This ensures a South African presence at major local and international film markets, festivals and exhibitions.

The South African Film and Television Awards (Saftas), managed under the custodianship of the foundation, is an industry initiative governed by the Saftas Committee and the body of industry representatives comprising broadcasters, the South African Screen Federation and other key stakeholders. The Saftas honour individuals and productions in the following categories: TV Non-Fiction, TV Fiction, Feature Films, Short Films, Student Films and Animation. The awards also honour the lifetime achievers with the Special Lifetime Achievement awards given to those esteemed individuals who have long served the industry in various categories.

Film and Publication Board (FPB)

The FPB assists the public to make informed choices about whether a particular film is appropriate by displaying guidelines that identify classifiable elements such as strong language, violence, sex, nudity, drug abuse, blasphemy and religious prejudice.

The Film and Publications Act, 1996 recognises the right of adults to freedom of expression, except with respect to child pornography, and requires the board to intervene where there is a risk of harm to children. Child pornography is defined as any image, however created, or any description of a person, real or simulated, who is depicted or described as being under the age of 18 years, engaged in sexual conduct; participating in or assisting another person to participate in sexual conduct; or showing or describing the body, or parts of the body of such a person in a manner that amounts to sexual exploitation.

The board spearheads a national anti-child-pornography campaign to educate learners about ways to avoid victimisation. Child-pornography websites can be reported at the board's toll-free number 0800 148 148.

In April 2012, Charlie Vundla scooped the Best Director Award and his debut, *How 2 Steal 2 Million*, was named Best Film at the eighth Africa Movie Academy Awards (AMAA) in Lagos, Nigeria. Terry Pheto was named Best Supporting Actress for her role in the film, which also won Best Achievement in Editing (Garreth Fradgely). With four awards, *How 2 Steal 2 Million* was the most awarded film on the night.

South Africa's crime drama *State of Violence* won Best Film in an African Language and Best Achievement in Sound.

Man on Ground, a Nigerian/South African xenophobia-themed co-production, won the Special Jury Award and Best Supporting Actor for South African Fana Mokoena.

Museums

Museums are the windows to the natural and cultural heritage of a country. South Africa can justifiably be called the "museum country of Africa", with the earliest of its museums dating back to the first half of the 19th century.

More than 300 of the approximately 1 000 museums in Africa are situated in South Africa. They range from museums of geology, history, the biological sciences and the arts, to mining, agriculture, forestry and many other disciplines.

Visitors can find exhibits, both conventional and eccentric, on every conceivable topic – from beer to beadwork, from fashion to food.

New additions are those reflecting the apartheid era, and commemorating those who fought and died for the cause of establishing a democratic country.

Most of the country's national museums are declared cultural institutions (national museums that have framework autonomy and are managed by their own councils), and fall under the overall jurisdiction of the Department of Arts and Culture. They receive an annual subsidy from the department, but function autonomously.

The following officially declared heritage institutions are dependent on annual transfers from the Department of Arts and Culture:

- Northern Flagship Institutions, Pretoria
- Iziko Museum, Cape Town
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- Bloemfontein National Museum

- Language Museum, Paarl
- The National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown
- uMsunduzi Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley
- Luthuli Museum, Stanger
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha.

The total amount of transfers in 2012/13 was R288,4 million, excluding capital works.

The following museums report to the Minister of Arts and Culture:

- Ditsong museums of South Africa
- Iziko museums, Cape Town
- Natal Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- National Museum, Bloemfontein
- Language Museum, Paarl
- National English Literary Museum, Grahamstown
- uMsunduzi Museum, Pietermaritzburg
- War Museum of the Boer Republics, Bloemfontein
- Robben Island Museum, Cape Town
- William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley
- Engelenburg House Art Collection, Pretoria
- Nelson Mandela Museum, Mthatha
- Luthuli Museum, KwaDukuza.

The Ditsong museums of South Africa consist of the National Cultural History Museum and its former satellite museums (Kruger House, Tswaing Meteorite Crater, Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum, Pioneer Museum, Sammy Marks Museum and the Coert Steynberg Museum), the Transvaal Museum and the South African National Museum of Military History in Johannesburg.

The Iziko museums of Cape Town consist of the South African Museum, the South African Cultural History Museum and its satellite museums, the South African National Gallery, the William Fehr Collection and the Michaelis Collection.

The Robben Island Museum was established as a national monument and museum, and declared South Africa's first world heritage site in 1999. Guided tours are offered to historical

sites on the island, including the cell in which former President Mandela was imprisoned.

In April 2009, the Department of Arts and Culture declared Freedom Park, Pretoria, a cultural institution under the Cultural Institutions Act, 1998 (Act 119 of 1998).

Freedom Park opened the doors of its museum //hapo (meaning “dream” in Khoisan) to the public in June 2010. Other elements include a vast wall commemorating those who paid the ultimate price for freedom, an eternal flame paying tribute to the unknown and unsung heroes and heroines, a gallery dedicated to the legends of humanity, a symbolic resting place for those who have died and the story of southern Africa’s 3,6 billion years of history.

Apart from the declared museums that fall under the department, there are other museums administered by central government departments or research councils.

Notable examples are the Museum of the Council for Geoscience (Pretoria); the Theiler Veterinary Science Museum at Onderstepoort (Pretoria); the South African Air Force Museum at Swartkop Air Force Base (Pretoria) with its satellites in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban; and the museum of the Department of Correctional Services (Pretoria).

The best-known natural history collections in South Africa are housed in the Iziko museums, the Ditsong museums of South Africa, the National Museum and the KwaZulu-Natal Museum.

The following natural history museums do not fall under the Department of Arts and Culture, but work closely with the national heritage institutions:

- McGregor Museum, Kimberley
- East London Museum
- South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown
- Port Elizabeth Museum
- Durban Museum of Natural History.

The best-known cultural history collections are housed in the Iziko and the Ditsong museums, as well as the Durban Local History Museum and Museum Africa in Johannesburg.

The following art galleries report to the Department of Arts and Culture:

- South African National Gallery, Cape Town
 - William Humphreys Art Gallery, Kimberley.
- The South African Cultural History Museum (Slave Lodge) in Cape Town houses the oldest cultural history collection in the country.

The South African Museum (Cape Town) showcases the natural history of South Africa, as well as relics of the early human inhabitants of the subcontinent.

The huge Whale Hall houses possibly the most impressive of all its exhibitions. This is the only collection in South Africa with a planetarium attached to it.

The Transvaal Museum in Pretoria houses the skull of Mrs Ples, a 2,5-million-year-old hominid fossil, and depicts the origin and development of life in South Africa, from the most primitive unicellular form of life to the emergence of mammals and the first human beings. It has an impressive collection of early human fossils and houses some of the largest herpetological and ornithological collections in southern Africa.

The Tswaing Meteorite Crater, situated to the north-west of Pretoria, combines a museum with a cultural-development initiative.

The National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria is a centre for the preservation and promotion of the culture and heritage of all South Africans. It explores cultural diversity and commonalities, links the present and the past to offer a better understanding of both and nurtures the living cultures of all South Africans.

Mining is best represented by the De Beers Museum at the Big Hole in Kimberley, where visitors can view the biggest hole ever made by man with pick and shovel. It includes an open-air museum, which houses many buildings dating back to the era of the diamond diggings.

Another important mining museum is at Pilgrim’s Rest, Mpumalanga, where the first economically viable gold field was discovered. The entire village has been conserved and restored.

Agriculture in South Africa is depicted mainly in two museums. These are Kleinplasië in Worcester, Western Cape, which showcases the wine culture and characteristic architecture of the winelands; and the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum between Pretoria and Bronkhorstspuit in Gauteng. This museum comprises two “house” museums and runs educational programmes based on their extensive collection of early farming implements, vehicles of yesteryear and indigenous farm animals.

The Absa Museum and Archives in Johannesburg aims to preserve the banking group’s more than 110 years of history. It also houses a unique and very valuable coin and banknote collection.

The Apartheid Museum in Johannesburg offers a realistic view of the political situation in South Africa during the apartheid years. Exhibitions in the museum include audio-visual footage recorded during the apartheid era.

The Red Location Museum in Port Elizabeth highlights the struggle against apartheid and has won several international awards.

A common type of museum in South Africa is the “house” museum. Examples include an entire village nucleus in Stellenbosch; the mansion of the millionaire industrialist Sammy Marks, outside Pretoria; the Victorian affluence mirrored in Melrose House, Pretoria; and the Kruger House Museum in Pretoria, the residence of Paul Kruger, former President of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek.

Simpler variations include the Pioneer Museum and 1848 house in Silverton, Pretoria; and the Diepkloof Farm Museum featuring a farm house dating back to the 1850s at Suikerbosrand near Heidelberg in Gauteng.

There are several open-air museums that showcase the black cultures of the country, for example Tsongakraal near Letsitele, Limpopo; the Ndebele Museum in Middelburg, Mpumalanga; the Bakone Malapa Museum in Polokwane, Limpopo; and the South Sotho Museum in Witsieshoek, Free State.

South Africa has two national military history museums. The South African Museum

for Military History in Johannesburg reflects the military history of the country, while the War Museum in Bloemfontein depicts the Anglo-Boer/South African War in particular. The famous battlefields of KwaZulu-Natal, the Northern Cape and North West are also worth a visit.

The work of the War Graves Division of SAHRA includes the upkeep of graves of victims of the struggle for South Africa’s liberation.

Archives

The archives of governmental bodies are transferred to archive repositories after 20 years, and are accessible to the public and to the office of origin.

The National Archives in Pretoria includes the National Film, Video and Sound Archives (NFVSA). Its primary functions are to obtain and preserve films, videotapes and sound recordings of archival value, and to make these available for research and reference purposes.

The archives of central government are preserved in the National Archives’ repository in Pretoria. The provincialisation process has been completed. All nine provinces now run their archiving services independently from the National Archives.

The retrieval of information from archives is facilitated by the National Automated Archival Information System, which can be found at www.national.archives.gov.za. It includes national registers of manuscripts, photographs, audiovisual material, etc. The National Archives also renders a regulatory records-management service with regard to current records in governmental bodies, aimed at pro-

In May 2012, the SABC1 drama series *InterSEXions* received a Peabody Award, the world’s oldest and most respected award for electronic media.

Although *InterSEXions* was not intended to be an overtly HIV and AIDS drama, this groundbreaking series has driven social change by “mapping” out a sexual network over 25 independent, but interrelated episodes. They follow an HIV infection chain as it cuts across geographic, age, racial and class boundaries.

moting efficient, transparent and accountable administration.

The National Archives is responsible for collecting non-public records with enduring value of national significance. In so doing, it is obliged to pay special attention to aspects of the nation's experience neglected by archives of the past.

The Oral History Programme seeks to build the National Archives' capacity to document the spoken word, and fill the gaps in the archives of previously disadvantaged communities. The automated National Register of Oral Sources is an important element of the programme. The National Oral History Association, which was established in 2006, hosts annual oral history conferences.

The National Archives' outreach programme promotes the use of its facilities and functions. Archives are taken to the people of South Africa through coordinated national and provincial archive services.

The National Archives is also responsible for ensuring effective, transparent and accountable management of all public records.

In April 2011, South Africa hosted the 67th Federation of International Film Archives Congress and summer school.

The National Film and Video Archives of South Africa was co-opted into the executive of this body to represent the interests of African film archivists.

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa and the multiparty South African collections have been nominated and provisionally registered for the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) Memory of the World International Register. This is part of South Africa's contribution to the documented collective memory of the peoples of the world.

Library and information services

South Africa's growing LIS sector includes the National Library of South Africa, a statutory body; the South African Library for the Blind; Blind South Africa; public/community libraries; special libraries; government libraries; and higher education libraries. The total

amount of transfers to the libraries in 2012/13 was R86,3 million, excluding capital works.

In 2012, there were approximately 7 400 libraries, made up of community libraries within the six metropolitan areas, community libraries affiliated to the nine provincial library services, higher education libraries, school libraries, and special and government departmental libraries.

The Department of Arts and Culture has been consolidating the implementation of the Community Library Recapitalisation Programme since 2007. Government has earmarked R1,8 billion for the period 2012 to 2015 towards the community library conditional grant to develop library infrastructure and to expand the provision of access to LIS, especially in rural areas.

The number of staff appointed through the conditional grant to date is 1 575, of which 374 new appointments were made in 2011/12, thus enabling public libraries to increase their opening hours, among other things. In 2011, 51 libraries were upgraded and 13 new libraries were built, subsequently increasing the national usage of public library and information services. In an effort to bridge the digital divide, public internet access facilities are being established in all public libraries, and training in computer literacy is being provided.

National Library of South Africa

The NLSA was established after the merger of the former State Library in Pretoria and the former South African Library in Cape Town, and includes a specialist unit, the Centre for the Book in Cape Town. The new building of the Pretoria Campus, funded by the Department of Arts and Culture, was inaugurated in August 2008. It covers 33 000 m² and has seating for 1 300 library users. The NLSA offers free internet access to users in Cape Town and Pretoria. The Centre for the Book promotes the culture of reading, writing and publishing in all official languages of South Africa.

The NLSA is a custodian and provider of the nation's key knowledge resources. It is mandated to collect and preserve intellectual

documentary heritage material and make it accessible worldwide. The National Library's collections contain a wealth of information sources, including rare manuscripts, books, periodicals, government publications, foreign official publications, maps, technical reports, and special interest material, including Africana and newspapers.

The functions of the NLSA are to:

- build a complete collection of published documents emanating from or relating to South Africa
 - maintain and preserve these collections
 - provide access to them through bibliographic, reference, information and interlending services
 - promote information awareness and literacy.
- In terms of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 (Act 54 of 1997), the NLSA receives two copies of each book, periodical, newspaper, map, manuscript material or other publication that is published in South Africa in any medium, whether print or electronic.

The Bookkeeper Mass De-Acidification has been installed at the National Library in Pretoria to treat books and archival non-book material to extend the useful life of paper collections. The National Library is also able to offer moderate services to local libraries, archives and museums.

Library and Information Association of South Africa (Liasa)

Liasa, which was constituted in 1997, is a professional non-profit organisation, uniting and representing all institutions and people working in libraries and information services in South Africa. It strives to unite, develop and empower all people in the library and information field into an organisation that provides dynamic leadership in transforming, developing and sustaining library and information services for all people in South Africa.

The Liasa National Office is based at the Pretoria Campus of the National Library of South Africa. The paid-up membership for 2012 was about 1 700 and is divided into 10 branches that reside in each of the nine provinces, with

two branches based in Gauteng. The association is governed by a representative council elected by its members. An executive committee consisting of elected officials is mandated by the council to implement its policies and programmes.

Liasa is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) and has a number of members who serve in various leadership positions in IFLA. The current Liasa president is the chairperson of the IFLA Africa Section.

Liasa has two flagship programmes, namely South African Library Week and the Liasa Annual Conference. South African Library Week is celebrated annually during March to promote the role of libraries in the community. Programmes and activities are presented throughout the country and a national launch event is hosted in one of the provinces.

The theme for 2012 was *Develop At Your Library*, promoting the 11 official languages of South Africa. The Liasa Annual Conference is attended by an average of 700 library practitioners and hosts an exhibition of at least 50 library suppliers and vendors.

Provincial library services

Hundreds of public libraries situated in local municipalities, excluding some larger metropolitan areas, are affiliated to their provincial library services within their respective provincial departments of arts and culture.

These provincial services provide, among other things, centralised buying and distribution of processed library material in all formats to libraries through regional distribution centres. Professional support, training, a centralised reference and information service and a network library computer system are included in this service. The provision of free internet access to the public in libraries is a current focus of development. Most provinces also provide a library infrastructure programme to fund an increase in access to facilities. Promotion of the culture of reading is a major function of the services, offering outreach, literacy and reading and school programmes.

National Council for Library and Information Services (NCLIS)

The NCLIS is an advisory council that advises the ministers of arts and culture, basic education and higher education and training on matters relating to LIS to support and stimulate the socio-economic, educational, cultural, recreational, scientific research, technological and information development of all communities in the country.

The council is broadly representative and councillors are appointed for their expertise and experience in the field of LIS. The current council was appointed in January 2012. Members serve on the council for a renewable term of three years.

The functions of the council are to develop and coordinate LIS and to provide leadership to the sector. Some important policy matters include the development of the Library and Information Services Transformation Charter, which aligns the role of libraries with the vision and strategic framework of government; the training of librarians; and the funding of the sector.

Legal Deposit Committee

The Legal Deposit Committee was appointed in terms of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997, which is administered by the Department of Arts and Culture. The committee was reconstituted in July 2010. The members serve on the committee for a renewable term of three years.

The mandate of the Legal Deposit Act, 1997 includes:

- providing for the preservation of the national documentary heritage through the legal deposit of published documents
- ensuring the preservation and cataloguing of, and access to, published documents emanating from, or adapted for, South Africa
- providing for access to government information.

The core functions of the Legal Deposit Committee include:

- advising the Minister on any matter dealt with in this Act
- making recommendations to the Minister

concerning any regulations which the Minister may make under this Act

- coordinating the tasks carried out by the places of legal deposit
- advising any place of legal deposit regarding any matter dealt with in this Act.

The places of legal deposit are the NLSA (both the Pretoria and Cape Town campuses); the Library of Parliament in Cape Town; the Mangaung Public Library in Bloemfontein; the Msunduzi Municipal Library in Pietermaritzburg; and the NLFSA in Pretoria.

The Legal Deposit Act, 1997 also provides for the establishment of official publications depositories (OPDs).

The Constitutional Court Library was the first OPD to be designated, with the Phuthaditjhaba Public Library in the Free State the second. The North West Provincial Library, Information and Archives Service was designated OPD status with effect from 1 January 2009 and the Mpumalanga Library Services from 1 November 2009.

South African Library for the Blind (SALB)

The SALB is a statutory organisation located in Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape. Its purpose is to provide, free of charge as far as is reasonably possible, a national LIS to serve blind and print-handicapped readers in South Africa.

It is partly state-funded and depends for the remainder of its financial needs on funds from the private sector and the general public.

The SALB also produces documents in special media such as Braille, audio and tactile formats. It develops standards for the production of such documents and researches production methods and technology in the appropriate fields.

It also acquires, manufactures and disseminates the technology people with visual disabilities need to read. The SALB is based on five broad objectives, namely to significantly contribute to:

- helping to build a nation of readers
- assisting the organised blind community
- improving the lives of individuals with print

disabilities by meeting their information needs

- helping the state to discharge its cultural mandate and its obligations to blind and visually impaired people
- assisting Africa's development by providing advice, expertise and documents in accessible formats for blind people and the institutions that serve their information needs.

The SALB has a membership of about 3 655 people, an audio and Braille collection of more than 25 600 books, and an annual circulation of 133 222 books in Braille or audio format. To make library services more accessible, the SALB partners 82 public libraries providing accessible reading material and assistive devices.

Blind SA

Blind SA is an organisation of the blind, governed by the blind, and is located in Johannesburg. One of its primary objectives is to provide services for blind and partially sighted individuals to uplift and empower them by publishing books, magazines and other documents in Braille. Blind SA provides:

- study bursaries for blind and partially sighted students
- interest-free loans (for adaptive equipment)
- information (including free Braille magazines)
- assistance in finding sustainable employment
- advocacy (to act as a pressure group for disability rights)
- Braille publications at affordable prices in all the official languages
- free Braille training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people)
- free orientation and mobility training (newly blind people or previously disadvantaged blind people).

Vuk'uzenzele, the government newspaper, is the only newspaper in South Africa published in Braille.

International relations

The Department of Arts and Culture's participation in various activities in the international

cultural arena helps to identify, promote and exploit mutually beneficial partnerships for social and economic development in South Africa.

Together with the African Union (AU) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, South Africa has embarked on the road to restoring, preserving and protecting African heritage.

The department's mandate is to ensure that South African talent takes its rightful place on the global stage, and to use arts and culture as a tool for economic self-liberation. Bilateral agreements have been signed with France, the UK, China, Cuba, India, New Zealand and many more.

South Africa ratified the Convention on the Promotion and Protection of Cultural Diversity in 2006, becoming the 35th member country to do so.

In the area of international cooperation on cultural development, the Department of Arts and Culture is committed to promoting the African Agenda.

The Department of Arts and Culture continues to encourage and support initiatives to promote South African artists on the world stage.

A priority is the finalisation of the policy on cultural diplomacy in partnership with the Department of International Relations and Cooperation. Among other things, the policy will result in the deployment of cultural attachés in South Africa's diplomatic missions.

Indigenous music and oral history

The Department of Arts and Culture has entered into partnerships with the universities of Venda, Fort Hare and Zululand to conduct research into indigenous music and instruments, as well as identifying and collecting all aspects of intangible cultural heritage in their provinces.

The department and the African Cultural Heritage Fund promote indigenous music by hosting regional, provincial and national indigenous dance and music competitions.

African World Heritage Fund (AWHF)

The AWHF was launched in May 2006 under South African trust law to provide financial and technical support for the conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value.

The fund was established as a result of work undertaken by African member states of Unesco with the objective of developing an ongoing strategy to deal with the challenges that most African countries have in implementing the World Heritage Convention.

The AWHF strives towards the effective conservation and protection of Africa's natural and cultural heritage. AWHF is aimed at AU member states that signed the 1972 Unesco World Heritage Convention in support of these goals. The AWHF is the first regional funding initiative within the framework of the Unesco World Heritage Convention.

Cultural tourism

South Africa offers a huge diversity in cultural tourism, many of which commemorate the past. These range from the ancient nomadic San culture, to European settlement, apartheid rule and the struggle for political freedom.

Cultural tourist destinations include the Ukhahlamba-Drakensberg Park in KwaZulu-Natal, which is home to the ancient rock art of the San; the Cradle of Humankind near Johannesburg, which is the richest hominid fossil site in the world; Mapungubwe, in Limpopo, one of the richest archaeological sites in Africa where an advanced South African culture prospered between 1 200 AD and 1 270 AD; and Soweto's Heritage Trail, a reminder of the events that characterised South Africa's liberation struggle, such as the student uprising on 16 June 1976.

Many cultural villages have been established throughout South Africa to reflect the different cultures and traditions of the country's people. (See Chapter 22: Tourism.)

Conclusion

The Department of Arts and Culture continues to make significant strides in positioning the

cultural and creative industries as one of the main drivers of economic growth and job creation in South Africa.

To realise the economic value of arts and culture, it is crucial that the whole value chain is managed holistically. Therefore, the department will increase the creative capacity of the arts, stimulate demand and develop audiences for the consumption of the arts and culture products and services. This implies that the arts and cultural sector should continue to improve the quality of its offerings to meet the expectations of its audiences, communities, and investors.

The success of the arts and culture sector is also reliant on effective governance, infrastructure and skills development, partnerships, research, sharing of information, and enterprise development.

In this context, the department is committed to supporting a number of emergent shifts in the arts, culture and heritage sector over the next five years. These shifts have the potential to increase the growth and development of the sector significantly. They include addressing a number of inadequacies in the policy and regulatory environment to strengthen governance in the sector, increase investment and improve information and statistics for more effective planning and decision making.

To this end, the department is strengthening cooperation with a range of public and private sector institutions and stakeholders. The development and implementation of the Mzansi Golden Economy Strategy is an example of how to mobilise the resources of all stakeholders in the sector.

Through high-impact development programmes, the department furthermore aims to support entrepreneurship, the growth of new business models, product development and the associated infrastructure, as well as the growth of new markets, which are increasingly present across the various segments of the creative industry.

Acknowledgements

BuaNews

Department of Arts and Culture

Department of Arts and Culture's 2011 Budget Vote

Estimates of National Expenditure 2011, published by National Treasury

FNB Dance Umbrella

The Sunday Times

www.act.org.za

www.artsculturetrust.co.za

www.actonline.co.za

www.artzone.co.za

www.basa.co.za

www.beeld.com

www.bizcommunity.co.za

www.blindsa.org.za

www.businessday.co.za

www.capetownbookfair.com

www.createsa.org.za

www.gautengfilm.co.za

www.gov.za

www.litnet.co.za

www.mediaclubsouthafrica.com

www.nac.org.za

www.nelsonmandelamuseum.org.za

www.nelsonmandela.org

www.news24.com

www.nlsa.ac.za

www.pansa.co.za

www.risa.org.za

www.sahra.org.za

www.salb.org.za

www.sapa.org.za

www.southafrica.info

www.tonight.co.za

Suggested reading

Brink, Y. 2008. *They Came to Stay: Discovering Meaning in the 18th Century Cape Country Dwelling*. Stellenbosch: SUN Press.

Coplan, DB. 2008. *In Township Tonight! South Africa's Black City Music and Theatre*. Chicago, Ill: University of Chicago Press.

Dubin, SC. 2009. *Mounting Queen Victoria: Curating Cultural Change in South Africa*. Auckland Park: Jacana.

Jaji, S. 2008. *An Aspect of the South African Experience in Literature and Reading*. Ibadan: HEBN Publishers.

Kombuis, K. 2009. *Short Drive to Freedom: A Personal Perspective on the Afrikaans Rock Rebellion*. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau.

Kumalo, A. 2009. *Through my Lens: A Photographic Memoir*. Cape Town: Tafelberg.

Mojapelo, M. 2008. *Beyond Memory: Recording the History, Moments and Memories of South African Music*. Somerset West: African Minds.

Muller, CA. 2008. *Focus: Music of South Africa*. New York: Routledge.

Newbury, D. 2009. *Defiant Images: Photography and Apartheid South Africa*. Pretoria: Unisa Press.

Ngatane, E. 2009. *Ephraim Ngatane: A Setting Apart*. Johannesburg: Blank Books.

Peffer, J. 2009. *Art and the End of Apartheid*. Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.

Watterson, L (ed). 2009. *Standard Bank Young Artist Awards, 25 Years*. Randburg: DeskLink Media.

Williamson, S. 2009. *South African Art Now*.

Zapiro. 2009. *Don't Mess with the President's Head: Cartoons from the Mail & Guardian, Sunday Times and The Times*. Auckland Park: Jacana Media.

