

ANNUAL REPORT 2010-2011



The Department of International Relations and
Cooperation (the dirco)

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PART 1

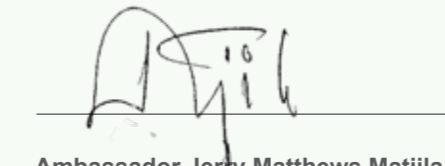
General Information



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane

Submission of the Annual Report to the Executive Authority

To the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane; I have the honour of presenting the 2010-2011 Annual Report of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.



Ambassador Jerry Matthews Matjila
Director-General:
Department of International Relations and Cooperation



international relations & cooperation

Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

1.3 Mission Statement

Vision

- Our vision is an African continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable

Mission

- We are committed to promoting South Africa's national interests and values, the African Renaissance and the creation of a better world for all.

Strategic Objectives

- Through bilateral and multilateral interactions protect and promote South Africa's national interests and values
- Conduct and co-ordinate South Africa's international relations and promote its foreign policy objectives
- Monitor international developments and advise government on foreign policy and related domestic matters
- Protect South Africa's sovereignty and territorial integrity

- Contribute to the formulation of international law and enhance respect for the provisions thereof
- Promote multilateralism to secure a rules based international system
- Maintain a modern, effective and excellence driven Department
- Provide consular services to South African nationals abroad
- Provide a world class and uniquely South African State Protocol service

Values

- The Department of International Relations and Cooperation adheres to the following values:
 - Patriotism
 - Loyalty
 - Dedication
 - Ubuntu
 - Equity
 - Integrity
 - Batho Pele

1.4 Legislative Mandate of the Department

According to the South African Constitution the President is ultimately responsible for the foreign policy and international relations of South Africa. It is the prerogative of the President to appoint Heads of Mission, to receive foreign Heads of Mission, to conduct State to State relations and to negotiate and sign all international agreements. International agreements which are not of a technical, administrative or executive nature will only bind the Republic after being approved by Parliament. Parliament also approves ratification or accession of the Republic to multilateral agreements. All international agreements must be tabled in Parliament for information purposes.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, in accordance with her Cabinet portfolio responsibilities, is entrusted with the formulation, promotion and execution of South Africa's foreign policy and with the daily conduct of South Africa's international relations.

The Minister assumes overall responsibility for all aspects of South Africa's international relations in consultation with the President. In practice, the Minister consults the Cabinet and individual Cabinet Ministers on aspects of importance, as well as on aspects that overlap with the priorities and programmes of other Ministries and Departments.

In view of the Minister's overall responsibility, the Minister advises the Presidency and other Cabinet Ministers on those international matters in which they should be involved, provides them with strategic information on developments in the international arena, facilitates their participation at international events, and advises them on policy options that they may pursue in the national interests. Other Cabinet Ministers are required to consult the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation on their international role. From this practice at Cabinet level, which is a Presidential instruction, it follows that there must be a similar interaction between departments.

To facilitate interaction and collaboration, government has implemented the system of Clusters at both ministerial and departmental levels. Important issues of foreign policy and international relations, the development of sector priorities and the

implementation of international relations programmes are the core focus of the clusters. In terms on this mandate, the Department participates in all five clusters and Co-chairs the International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster (ICTS).

The Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation is an important mechanism to ensure oversight and accountability in the formulation and conduct of South Africa's foreign policy and relations.

The department's overall mandate is to work for the realisation of South Africa's foreign policy objectives. More specifically, the department's primary mandate is to assist the Minister in carrying out her Cabinet and Ministerial responsibilities.

The department conducts its mandate by monitoring developments in the international environment; communicating government's policy positions; developing and advising government on policy options, mechanisms and avenues for achieving objectives; protecting our sovereignty and territorial integrity; assisting South African citizens abroad; and by assisting partner departments in navigating complex international dynamics.

South Africa's diplomatic and consular missions help to enhance our international profile, and serve as strategic mechanisms for the achievement of our national interests and for carrying out our mandate. South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with countries and organisations through 124 missions in 107 countries abroad, and through the accreditation of more than 160 countries and organisations resident in South Africa.

Defining South Africa's International Relations (Foreign) Policy

Foreign policy is a multidimensional set of policies, principles, strategies, objectives, and plans that cannot easily be packaged into a neatly described formula. However, it is necessary to consider in broad but clear terms the general orientation of our foreign policy - which serve to define our national values and benchmark our foreign policy decision-making and strategies.

Our Presidents and International Relations Ministers have enunciated the principles underlying South Africa's foreign policy since 1994 in various forums. These include State of the Nation addresses, budget vote speeches, addresses

to international and regional bodies such as the United Nations (UN), the African Union (AU) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), as well as in various foreign policy discussion documents such as those for Heads of Mission Conferences and Strategic Planning initiatives.

Despite some significant changes and developments in the global environment, these principles have remained consistent and enduring, and have taken on even greater significance given current international developments.

The following list of South Africa's foreign policy principles is a distillation from the speeches, statements and documents on South Africa's foreign policy.

Principles underpinning South Africa's International Relations Policy

The principles which serve as guidelines in the conduct of our International Relations include:

- A commitment to the promotion of human rights;
- A commitment to the promotion of democracy;
- A commitment to justice and international law in the conduct of relations between nations;
- A commitment to international peace and to internationally agreed upon mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts;
- A commitment to Africa in world affairs, and
- A commitment to economic development through regional and international co-operation in an interdependent (and globalised) world.

In addition to these principles the following tenets have been enunciated as guidelines to instruct our approach to foreign policy:

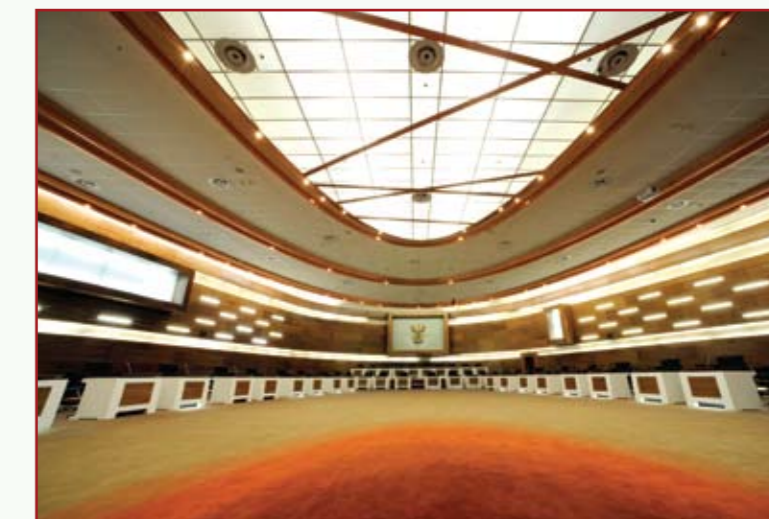
Foreign policy is an integrated part of government policy, aimed at promoting security and the quality of life, of all South Africans.

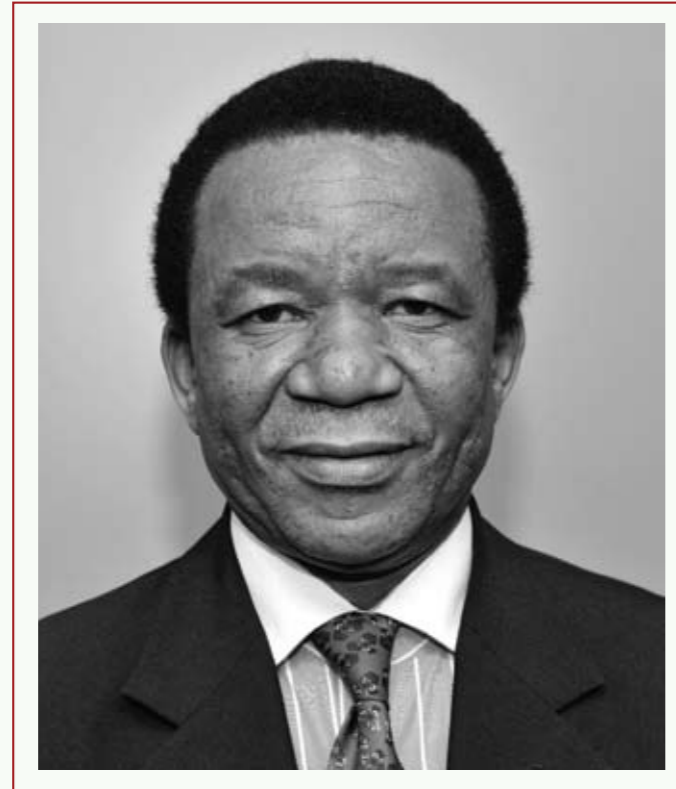
- A commitment that South Africa, as a member of the UN and as a responsible citizen of the world, will live up to its obligations in this regard and contribute to a peaceful world .
- Commitment to the African Renaissance through the AU and its programme for Africa's development, namely the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

- Commitment to economic development through regional integration and development in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).
- Interact with African partners as equals.
- Pursue friendly relations with all peoples and nations of the world.
- Peace making and conflict prevention should receive priority consideration. Preventive diplomacy and proactive initiatives should be the approach, and monitoring mechanisms with African partners are essential
- Actively engage in efforts to secure international peace and security, promote disarmament, prevent genocide, restrict the proliferation of arms and secure a new world security compact through the UN (as the primary global security body), NAM, the AU, the SADC, the Commonwealth and other multilateral fora.
- Promote multilateralism to secure a rules-based international system.
- Promote the democratisation and reform of the UN system and the Bretton Woods Institutions (i.e. International Monetary Fund(IMF) and World Bank).
- Promote a rules-based international trading regime through the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- Combat racism, sexism, xenophobia and other related intolerances.
- Promote the Agenda of the South through South-South Co-operation and North-South Partnerships.
- Eradication of poverty through the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) by 2015, and through the implementation of the manifestos such as the WTO Doha Development Agenda, the Monterrey Finance for Development, World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).
- Promote sustainable and people-centred development.
- Support efforts to alleviate the plight of refugees and children in Africa and elsewhere, and particularly support the work of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Promote a positive image of South Africa.
- Safeguard South Africa's territorial integrity and sovereignty.



A view of The Department of International Relations Building in Pretoria





Director-General : Ambassador Jerry Matthews Matjila

Executive Summary of the Annual Performance Report by the Director-General of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) for the Financial Reporting Period 2010-2011

South Africa maintains a wide and healthy diplomatic presence in all regions of the world in support of its global international relations agenda. These relations are all significant in deepening South Africa's relations in building coalitions and consensus on important issues of common interest, and in serving the international system by creating a shared vision of a better world. Details on South Africa's rich and intensive engagements with regions and countries are contained in the different sections of this report. They augur well for South Africa's position and role amongst the society of nations, and demonstrates the extensive work undertaken by DIRCO and other partner departments in infusing South Africa's diplomatic agenda within the global community. In this brief summary, only selected achievements are noted.

As in our policy focus, our management and administrative apparatus continues to reflect a bias towards Africa and the SADC, towards support for South-South formations and towards processes aimed at changing global inequities. These are operationalised at both bilateral and multilateral level, and through engagements with all nations of the world, often blurring the distinction between issues of a national nature with those requiring our collective attention. In 2010, the FIFA Soccer World Cup was an additional national priority and all our missions and overseas diplomats are congratulated for their role in marketing the tournament, in carrying the messages of South Africa's readiness, in supporting the international volunteer programme, in facilitating the consular and visa regimes and in ensuring that this seminal event was celebrated throughout the world.

In addition to enhancing our international engagements, the department also undertook several initiatives to enhance its work within our borders. Amongst the key activities we include support for the Minister and Deputy Ministers in fulfilling their Cabinet and Parliamentary responsibilities, support for the work of cooperative governance through the Cluster System, and the coordination work undertaken at departmental level through the Coordination Forum on International Relations, the South African Council on International Relations

and the Outreach Programme. These have brought an important consultative element to our foreign policy work, and have created important avenues for closing the space between the department and the people it serves.

South Africa, in the conduct of international relations, is committed to garnering support for its domestic priorities, promoting the interests of the African Continent, advocating the needs of the poor and marginalised, promoting democracy and human rights, upholding justice and international law in relations between nations, seeking the peaceful resolution of conflicts, reengineering the global system for greater representivity and equity, and promoting economic development through regional and international co-operation in an inter-dependent world.

The consolidation of the African Agenda remained a principal focus of South Africa's foreign policy and the department continued its engagements in the developing and promoting the AU. The work conducted and the progress made has been excellent and sets an important strategic foundation for our work in the medium term.

South Africa continued to host the Pan African Parliament (PAP) with the required technical and logistical support ensuring its effective and efficient functioning during the second and third Ordinary Sessions held in April and October 2010 respectively. The PAP engaged the crucial issue of its transformation from an advisory body to a legislative institution. Advocate Z Madasa, a former member of the South African Parliament, was also appointed to the esteemed position of Clerk of the PAP.

Other significant achievements included the harmonization of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), the transformation of the AU Commission, the development of the Shared Values document, and the operationalisation and development of several AU structures such as the African Court of Justice and Human and People's Rights (AfCJHPR), the AU Financial Institutions, the Economic Social and Cultural Council South Africa Chapter, and the Pan African

Women's Organisation. South Africa also deposited its instrument of ratification for the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance with the AU in January 2011.

South Africa supported the deepening and expansion of cooperation with key international partners during the Africa-European Union Summit, Africa-France Summit, the Africa-Arab Summit, the Africa-South America Ministerial meeting and facilitated the AU engagement with the African Diaspora.

NEPAD work focused on enhancing the effectiveness of the NEPAD initiative and improving both its focus and operational capacity. Several important achievements may be noted in the reporting period including the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU, the establishment of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee High Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure, the adoption of the Africa Action Plan (2010-2015), the development of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), a review of the G-8/Africa partnership, and maintaining linkages with REC programmes (e.g. the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and national development programmes). In addition to the socio-economic developments through NEPAD, the AU work also focused on improving governance in Africa with 13 African countries having been peer reviewed and most of these countries having already submitted their first and second Implementation Reports.

South Africa's second Report on the Implementation of South Africa's African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) National Programme of Action, was presented to the 14th APR Forum of Participating Heads of State and Government in January 2011 in Addis Ababa. One area needing further attention, noted during this process, is the need to broaden the consultation process across provincial, civil society and public structures.

At a sub-regional level, South Africa continued to support efforts at harmonising its national policies with regional initiatives, and in deepening regional integration. South Africa has incorporated the RISDP implementation framework into its national development plans especially within the areas of health, education, trade and investment, tourism, environment and so on. At the same time, South Africa has worked to advance the developmental economic integration agenda

in Southern Africa that combines trade integration, infrastructure development and sector policy co-ordination, and the SACU comprehensive work programme along five priority areas including regional industrial development, a review of the current Revenue-Sharing Formula, trade facilitation, the development of SACU institutions and unified engagement of SACU members in international trade negotiations. South Africa continues to regard SACU as the nucleus for deeper regional economic integration in Southern Africa.

South Africa has been a member of the SADC Organ Troika as incoming Chair, and coordinated and participated in several elections support programmes, programmes on de-mining, disaster management, piracy, and regional defence training and capacity building.

South Africa's commitment to the continent remains rooted in its conviction that efforts towards conflict resolution should be cemented by socio-economic development as a dividend and guarantee to peace. As such South Africa maintained close interaction with countries on the continent though high level political engagements and extensive interaction at senior officials level in order to pursue mutual development, and in finding lasting solutions to common challenges and addressing issues of conflict, peace and security. South Africa continues to work towards peace in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan, Western Sahara and Zimbabwe.

At the bilateral level, South Africa maintained its focus on building, deepening and expanding relations with all African states prioritizing engagement at a political level, building strategic partnerships through structured dialogues, identifying areas for development cooperation, and expanding economic relations. Key achievements included the establishment of a Joint Bi-National Commission (JBC) with the Republic of Cameroon, the first ever Defence Review with the Central African Republic, the conclusion of several important cooperation agreements with states in Africa, support for elections in countries such as Chad and Guinea Conakry, and expanding diplomatic representation in Mauritania and Sao Tome and Principe.

Outside of the Africa region, the partnerships developing with India and Brazil along the IBSA framework, South African membership of BRICS, UN Security Council (UNSC), the Group of Twenty (G-20), relations with the European Union

(EU) and contributions in the Climate Change negotiations stand out as the most noteworthy.

With IBSA partners, joint positions were formulated on IBSA's role and visibility within the global system of governance, on the reform of UNSC, on issues on the G-20 agenda, on gender, human rights, intellectual property rights, internet governance, climate change, the global economic crisis and on the Fund for Poverty Alleviation. The IBSA Fund aims at supporting viable and replicable projects that, based on the unique capabilities available in the IBSA countries and in their internal best practices, contribute to the national priorities of other developing countries, particularly countries emerging from conflict.

The BRIC formation invited South Africa to join and to attend the Third BRICS Summit on 14 April 2011 in Sanya, Hainan Island, in the People's Republic of China as a full member under the theme: Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity'.

South Africa attended the Summit in pursuit of the following objectives: to consolidate its BRICS membership, and commit to its processes and related mechanisms; to identify and leverage opportunities for South Africa's developmental agenda; to enhance the African Agenda and Sustainable Development; to promote broad cooperation in the Multilateral arena; and to work for cooperation with other emerging market economies.

SA-EU bilateral relations were considerably strengthened during 2010/11 with the primary focus being on full implementation of the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan, the adoption of the Terms of Reference for the SA-EU Peace and Security Dialogue, and the 11th SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council (JCC) that reviewed progress made over the past year in implementing the TDCA.

South Africa also strongly believes in the concept and practice of good governance as one of several important tools and instruments at the disposal of nations in their conduct of world affairs. In pursuance of these principles, the South African Government adheres to and strongly supports a multilateral, rules-based system.

South Africa believes that through participation in the multilateral system,

especially the UN, its executive boards, commissions, subsidiary bodies and committees, a valuable contribution can be made to strengthen multilateralism and promote the agendas of Africa and the South. Through their elected membership of subsidiary committees, commissions and other ad-hoc mechanisms of the UN system, South African experts had contributed to the strengthening of global governance over a wide range of mechanisms and issues.

South Africa considers its membership to the UNSC from the premise that the UN remains the most appropriate forum for addressing international challenges in the maintenance of international peace and security, which are best served through collective cooperation. On 1 January 2011, South Africa began its second term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for the period 2011 - 2012. For the first time the configuration of the Council in 2011 reflected the membership of a potentially reformed Council with key partners in IBSA and BRICS all represented on the Council. This provides a unique opportunity to enhance the work of security council, ensure it remains sensitive to the policies of the developing world and provides a unique opportunity for collaboration.

The G-20 convened two Summits to consider global responses to the financial and economic crises, and the coordination of measures aimed at restoring global growth and building the foundation of a sustainable, balanced and inclusive global recovery. The Toronto Summit produced an agreement on the establishment of a Working Group on Development, to elaborate a development agenda and multi-year action plans, for consideration by the Leaders in Seoul. South Africa and South Korea worked together as Co-chairs of the G-20 Development Working Group to develop the framework for action by the G-20 on development.

Important outcomes of the Seoul Summit included an agreement to reform the IMF so that it represents developing countries more effectively, a commitment to support Africa in its efforts to break down internal trade barriers, in support of regional integration in Africa and agreement on the development agenda for the G-20, known as the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth'.

South Africa participated in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes leading up to the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16/ CMP6) to the UNFCCC, Cancun, Mexico, in November/December 2010, including sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-

LCA), and the Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). South Africa also participated in all relevant high-level meetings of the Major Economies Forum (MEF), the Commonwealth and the G-20 where climate change was discussed.

In addition, South Africa contributed to the development, coordination and updating of the African common position on climate change at the relevant AU fora. During COP16/CMP6 to the UNFCCC, South Africa, as the next host of COP17/CMP7, played a leading role amongst developing countries to get a common position that formed part of the Cancun Agreement to move the UNFCCC forward.

South Africa's deepening relations with the international community has also opened up opportunities for civil society, tourism, people-to-people contact and other forms of direct engagement between South African citizens and those of other states. Consequently, the need to support South Africans as they travel, or as they take up career opportunities in foreign countries has grown and our Consular functions at Head Office and at missions needed to keep pace. The department's Consular Services received an ISO 9001:2008 Certification on 7 February 2011 an unprecedented acknowledgement of excellence in the civil service.

During the reporting period the department had undertaken several interventions to assist distressed South Africans. Of course, the ones that usually stand out amongst the many are those associated with natural and political disasters such as the bombings in Stavropol and Moscow, the Air Afriqiyah crash at the airport in Tripoli, the unrest situations in Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire and Bahrain, the flooding in parts of Australia, the earthquake in Christchurch in New Zealand, and the earthquake and tsunami in Japan during March 2011. For the sixth consecutive year, the department received an unqualified audit opinion with no matters of emphasis. It demonstrates the department's commitment to meet all compliance and governance targets, and is an important barometer of the state of health of the management systems of the department, including those of its 126 missions abroad.

While we have made much progress articulating our policy priorities to address the challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation of Africa, the South and the poor in general, and while acknowledging the progress we have made in developing the institutional support needed for its articulation, much work lies ahead in driving this agenda and bringing home the tangible benefits of a global system that prioritises the wellbeing of all its people equally.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane at a media briefing of the International Cooperation, Trade And Security Cluster (ICTS)

1.2 Report of the Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

On the occasion of the assumption of duty of our Fourth Democratic Government, we committed ourselves to the overall goal of the new administration, that we would work together to do more. A year later, President Jacob Zuma urged all government components, Ministers and civil servants alike, to “work faster, harder and smarter” and to make 2010 a “Year for Action”. We addressed Parliament in our first Budget Vote and committed to consolidate the many areas of our work that were already on track, and to rise-up in a common effort to act upon the mandate given to us by President Zuma and Parliament. On the occasion of our second budget vote speech to Parliament, we reported that we had fully aligned our work to our key domestic priorities. Furthermore, that we had woven these into the rich tapestry of our international engagements with primacy accorded to our engagements with SADC and Africa, our commitments to the South, the centrality of internationalism, and the strengthening of political, economic and people-to-people relations with partners in the North.

I would be derelict in my duty if I were to fail to acknowledge the significance of 2010 for our country and continent; we hosted the most successful soccer world cup tournament of all times and showed what our collective will can achieve. We demonstrated the collective spirit of Ubuntu and hospitality of our nation, and proved the doubters and pessimists wrong. Today, as we prepare to host the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP17/CMP7) we are no longer faced with questions about security and capacity, and we can consequently focus on the preparations and substantive negotiations on this important issue affecting all of us.

South Africa is constantly reminded that it has a global responsibility to represent the interests of our region and continent; the South and developing world; the poor, underdeveloped and marginalized; and a responsibility to work for the greater good of humanity. We have straddled these polarities in an era of both national contestations, and recognition of the interdependence of all.

An incisive study of our foreign policy and diplomacy reveals a critical bias towards the upliftment of the poor and marginalized, for peace and security based on inclusivity and the will of the people, about working together to create

and sustain conditions for peace, for building mutually beneficial partnerships for the development of Africa and the South, and for the building of regional and international institutions that serve our common humanity.

We have sought in 2010 to continue our path to transform the regional and global agenda through an activism that seeks to re-engineer global policies, rules, systems and dynamics at a political, security, economic and social level that would reflect the aspirations of our mothers and fathers, our brothers and sisters, our children and families in South Africa, in SADC, in Africa, in the developing world and across all national boundaries. There is a realisation that the diplomacy of the 21st century must serve all citizens of our planet equally.

We have accepted several very important leadership challenges and responsibilities in this reporting period that will deepen our efforts at building our national and regional priorities, and that will provide further opportunities for changing the global system. SADC and Africa remain central to our foreign policy and during this period South Africa accepted the Chair of NEPAD’s infrastructure committee, assumed a seat on the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC), assumed a seat at the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation and accepted the nomination as one of Africa’s representatives to the UNSC.

The AU and its many organs and institutions have received the major portion of our attention in 2010. South Africa worked with our African partners for the further integration, development and operationalisation of AU structures, policies and instruments and for their greater harmonisation and infusion within the global system. We are proud of the progress NEPAD, the APRM and the AUPSC continue to make, and have begun to redress capacity constraints of our region in areas such as water and sanitation, rail and road, ICT, agriculture and food security and energy through the NEPAD Infrastructure Initiative. In a similar vein, we have launched the initiative for the free movement of goods and services in the SADC, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and The Intergovernmental Authority on Development regions. This is a major initiative for the economic well-being of Africa, and growing African inter-regional trade will continue to receive priority in our foreign policy.

For many years now, our international engagements have focused significantly on efforts to enhance peace and security on our continent. Consequently, since the 1992 launch of the 'Agenda for Peace' by former UN Secretary General Boutros-Boutros Ghali which created a platform for a global partnership on peace and security issues, Africa has taken several strides to build its regional peace and security capacities, transform international policies and structures, and harmonise the relations between the two. During our first term as a member of the UNSC we used our Presidency of the Council to enhance its relations with the AUPSC, and subsequently supported the development of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) of the AU PSC and the REC to create a seamless interface for the effective management of peace initiatives from the UNSC to the AUPSC and to the RECs. This has resulted in greater convergence in approaches and perspectives for peace efforts, and with greater primacy being afforded to the role of regional bodies as is evident in the peace efforts for, amongst others, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, Madagascar, Somalia, Sudan and most recently in Libya.

We are using our current membership of the UNSC, and our simultaneous membership of the AUPSC and the SADC organ, to build further on this relationship and enhance the capacity and systems of our regional bodies. The current crisis in Libya represents a significant challenge to the UNSC. South Africa and the AU have consistently maintained that all parties must prevent human rights abuses, obey international law, and seek an inclusive and consensual solution. South Africa and the AU have repeatedly and consistently called for a solution to the crisis that represents the will of the people.

We welcome the decision of the AU to "recognize the National Transitional Council (NTC) as the representative of the Libyan people". This decision followed a letter written to the Chairperson of the AU Commission by the leadership of the NTC. In its letter dated 5 September 2011, the NTC provided assurances stressing their commitment: 1) to the African Continent; 2) to give priority to national unity and to bring together all Libyan stakeholders, without any exception, to rebuild the country; and 3) to protect all foreign workers within Libya, including the African migrant workers. These commitments were in line with the provisions of the AU Roadmap. The AU's decision was taken collectively after consultations.

Accordingly, the South African Government, also took a decision to recognise the NTC as the representative of the Libyan people as they form an all-inclusive transitional government that will occupy the Libyan seat at the AU. It should be stressed that South Africa, through the AU Ad Hoc Committee, remains ready to offer its full support in this respect and to the overall efforts to stabilize the situation, promote democracy and reconstruction; and encouraged the Chairperson of the Commission to expeditiously take all steps required for the AU to play an active role in the ongoing efforts in Libya, in line with relevant PSC decisions.

We believe that there is a real opportunity to deepen democracy and civil society participation in all aspects of Libyan life, and an opportunity to return to the people their dignity and self-worth. South Africa would also like to further reiterate its readiness and commitment to work with the UN, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the EU, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), to ensure a coordinated approach that seeks to create a people-centred democratic dispensation.

The continued struggle in the face of security challenges in areas such as Palestine and Western Sahara, the impasse on the climate change negotiations, the stale-mate at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Doha Development Round, the slow progress on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Agenda, the continued struggle for the transformation of the UNSC, Bretton Woods Institutions and other financial systems, the growing disparities between the wealthy and the marginalised, and the shift in global growth away from the North means that we must continue to mobilize and act on the international scene. It also means that we must pursue our agenda by seeking innovative solutions to our challenges.

South Africa is a member of IBSA and BRICS, both of which are important formations that build on the power of the South in global affairs: firstly, our membership supports the work of emerging economies in advancing the restructuring of global political, economic and financial architecture to create a more balanced, equitable and fair international system; secondly, South-South trade, in addition to the growth in inter-Africa trade, is an important driver of growth and development that will serve to buffer our economies during times of duress and instability; thirdly, new areas of cooperation and best practices

are emerging in areas of science and technology, education, sport, climate change, energy, technology transfer and skills development; and finally, since all members of IBSA and BRICS are concurrently serving on the UNSC, new avenues for security cooperation and collaboration have opened up.

As changes sweep across the globe in this highly contested terrain of foreign relations we are not mere spectators.

We have asserted many times over that no decisions that affect our lives and

those of our people shall be taken without us. Global disparities in power relations often manifest in concrete ways in the daily lives of our people and as such, we shall never be spectators.

Over the preceding years we have built the policy and institutional capacity as well as the unity of purpose to contest the political, security and economic policy spaces effectively and to bring decisive change to our people – today, South Africa, Africa and countries of the South are present at the negotiation tables.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane visiting the Mashishing's Old Age Home in Lydenburg, Mpumalanga

PART 2



Human Resources

HUMAN RESOURCE OVERSIGHT REPORT

1. Service Delivery

TABLE 1.1- Main services provided and standards

Main Services	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Standard of Service	Actual achievement against standards
Foreign Services	Accredited countries, International Organisations		Captured in Business Units' Business Plans	Outlined under Programme 2
Consular Services, including emergency consular assistance	South African citizens abroad, NGO's International Organisations, Other Departments and Private Sector	South African nationals travelling, working and residing abroad	Service Delivery Charter with specified reaction times	ISO 9001:2008 Certified in February 2011
Protocol Services	Presidency; Provinces; Missions accredited to South Africa		Captured in Business Units' Business Plans	Outlined under Programme 3

TABLE 1.2 - Consultation arrangements with customers

Type of arrangement	Actual Customers	Potential Customers	Actual achievements
Bi-National Commissions Joint National Commission Conferences Meetings Workshops Internet		Captured in Business Units Business Plans	Outlined under Programme 2 and 3
24 hour availability: Requests for assistance by distressed or destitute nationals abroad		South African nationals travelling, working and residing abroad	Every request processed. Registration of South Africans Abroad (ROSA) on-line support system implemented.

TABLE 1.3 - Service delivery access strategy

Access Strategy	Actual achievements
Media Briefings Officials Incoming and outgoing Visits	Outlined under Programme 2 and 3
Consular information available on the Department's website, including the contact details for all officials in the Chief Directorate Consular Services	Emergency consular services available on a 24-hour basis (after hours emergency consular calls are received by DIRCO's Operations Room and liaised with Management). Consular Incident Command Centre activated in cases of natural/ man-made disasters, depending on the scale of the disaster.

TABLE 1.4- Service information tool

Type of information tool	Actual achievements
Print and electronic Media Publications DIRCO website	Outlined under Programme 3
Consular information is published on the Department's website and regularly updated. This includes the Chief Directorate's Service Delivery Charter which stipulates the services rendered by the Chief Directorate: Consular Services and the time frames for provision of these services. It also provides the public with information on services not rendered, and the mechanism for addressing complaints.	Telephone enquiries reduced and enquiries/requests for assistance effectively dealt with.

TABLE 1.5 - Complaints mechanism

Complaints Mechanism	Actual achievements
Survey Toll Free Service Rate Cards	Adopted National Anti -Corruption Fraud Strategy Implemented by the Office of the Public Service Commission.
Feedback forms available at the (Consular Services) Legalisation Section. All negative feedback investigated and redress taken where necessary.	Standard processes in place in the Quality Management Manual for dealing with negative feedback. Negative feedback reduced and where necessary corrective actions taken in accordance with the Quality Management Manual.

2. Expenditure

TABLE 2.1 - Personnel costs by Programme, 2010-2011

The Department's budget is reflected in terms of defined programmes. The following table summarises final audited expenditure by Programme. In particular, they provide an indication of the amounts spent on personnel costs in terms of each of the programmes. Staff additional to the establishment are included in Programme 1 and the Locally Recruited Personnel are included in Programme 2.

Programme	Total Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Training Expenditure (R'000)	Professional and Special Services (R'000)	Personnel cost as a percent of Total Expenditure	Average personnel cost per employees (R'000)
Programme 1	1,057,349	273,355	11,604	7,227	26	284
Programme 2	2,400,378	1,431,393	847	680	60	397
Programme 3	204,723	86,683	3	53	42	308
TOTAL	3,662,450	1,791,431	12,454	7,960	49	370

TABLE 2.2 - Personnel cost

Personnel cost	Personnel Expenditure (R'000)	Personnel cost as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per Employee (R'000)
Total as per financial system	1,791,431	49	370
TOTAL	1,791,431	49	370

NOTE: Persal and BAS Systems could not provide figures by Salary Band, hence the information is provided for the entire Personnel Expenditure

The following table provides a summary per programme (Table 2.3) of expenditure incurred as a result of salaries, overtime, home owner allowance and medical assistance in each case, the table provides an indication of the percentage of the personnel budget that was used for these items.

TABLE 2.3 - Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by Programme, 2010-2011

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners Allowance		Medical Assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as % of Personnel Cost	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as % of Personnel Cost	Amount (R'000)	HOA as % of Personnel Cost	Amount (R'000)	Medical Ass. as % of Personnel Cost
Programme 1	182,407	66.7	13,078	4.8	6,216	2.3	10,112	3.7
Programme 2	331,467	23.2	9,087	0.6	6,461	0.5	43,941	3.1
Programme 3	57,521	66.4	5,095	5.9	2,263	2.6	0	0.0
TOTAL	571,395	31.9	27,260	1.5	14,940	0.8	54,053	3.0

3. Employment and Vacancies

TABLE 3.1 - Employment and Vacancies by Programme as at 31 March 2011

Programme	Number of Posts as at 31 March 2011	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2011	Vacancy Rate %	Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Programme 1	1089	924	15.2	0
Programme 2	1360	1152	15.3	0
Programme 3	448	281	37.3	0
Additional to the Establishment	0	37	0	37
TOTAL	2897	2394	17.4	37

TABLE 3.2 - Employment and Vacancies by Salary Band as at 31 March 2011

Salary Band	Number of Posts as at 31 March 2011	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2011	Vacancy Rate %	Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	78	60	23.1	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	426	339	20.4	2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	746	631	15.4	8
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1362	1085	20.3	13
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	282	276	2.1	14
Political Office Bearers	3	3	0	0
TOTAL	2897	2394	17.4	37

TABLE 3.3 - Employment and Vacancies by Critical Occupation as at 31 March 2011

Critical Occupations	Number of Posts as at 31 March 2011	Number of Posts Filled as at 31 March 2011	Vacancy Rate %	Number of Posts Filled Additional to the Establishment
Heads of Mission	126	119	5.6	0
Diplomatic Corp	649	550	15.3	0
Senior Management	156	147	5.8	0
TOTAL	931	816	12.4	0

4. Job Evaluation

TABLE 4.1 - Job Evaluation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Band	Number of Posts as at 31 March 2011	Number of Jobs Evaluated	% of Posts Evaluated by salary bands	Posts Upgraded		Posts Downgraded	
				Number	% of posts Evaluated	Number	% of posts Evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	78	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	426	2	0.5	86	20.2	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	746	1	0.1	4	0.5	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1362	39	2.8	243	17.8	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	212	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2894	42	1.4	333	11.5	0	0

*The number of posts as at 31 March 2011 excludes the three Political Office Bearer posts.

TABLE 4.2 - Profile of employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	97	18	17	42	174
Male	109	14	13	23	159
Total	206	32	30	65	333

TABLE 4.3 - Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

Occupation	Number of Employees	Job Evaluation Level	Remuneration Level	Reason for Deviation
None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of Total Employment				0

TABLE 4.4 - Profile of employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by Job Evaluation, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	None	None	None	None	
Male	None	None	None	None	
Total	None	None	None	None	

Employees with a disability	None
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5. Employment Changes

TABLE 5.1 - Annual Turnover Rates by Salary Band for the period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Band	Number of employees per band as on 1 April 2010	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover Rate %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	63	0	5	7.9
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	327	41	22	6.7
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	618	74	37	6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1087	30	35	3.2
Senior Management Service Band A	158	3	14	8.9
Senior Management Service Band B	68	0	3	4.4
Senior Management Service Band C	15	1	1	6.7
Senior Management Service Band D	2	0	2	100
Political Office Bearers	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	2341	149	119	5.1

TABLE 5.2 - Annual Turnover Rates by Critical Occupation for the period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupation	Number of employees per occupation 1 April 2010	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover Rate %
Heads of Mission	124	14	10	8.1
Diplomatic Corps	639	20	5	0.8
Senior managers	156	4	9	5.8
Political Office Bearers	3	0	1	33.3
TOTAL	922	38	25	2.7

TABLE 5.3 - Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Termination Type	Number	Percentage of Total
Death	12	10.1
Resignation	33	27.7
Expiry of contract	27	22.7
Dismissal - operational changes	0	0.0
Dismissal - misconduct	3	2.5
Dismissal - inefficiency	0	0.0
Discharged due to ill health	0	0.0
Retirement	23	19.3
Transfer to other Public Service Department	21	17.6
Granting employee initiated severance package	0	0.0
TOTAL	119	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of the total employment as at 31 March 2011		5

TABLE 5.4 Promotions by Critical Occupation for the period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2010	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another Notch within Salary Level	Notch progression as a %
Heads of Mission	124	0	0	75	60
Diplomatic Corps	639	0	0	357	55
Senior Managers	156	33	21.2	108	69
TOTAL	919	33	3.6	540	38

*The Total Number excludes the three Political Office Bearers

*Performance Appraisals for Heads of Missions and Senior Managers not yet finalised.

TABLE 5.5 - Promotions by Salary Band for the period, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Salary Band	Employees as at 1 April 2010	Promotions to another Salary Level	Salary Level Promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another Notch within Salary Level	Notch progression as a %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	63	0	0	51	80
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	327	2	0.6	237	72
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	618	40	6.5	408	66
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1087	68	6.3	688	63
Senior Management (Levels 13-16)	243	33	13.6	183	75
Political Office Bearers	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2341	143	6.1	1567	59

*Performance Appraisals for Senior Managers not yet finalised.

6. Employment Equity

TABLE 6.1 - Total number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) per Occupational Categories as at 31 March 2011

Occupational Categories (SASCO)	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political Office Beares	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Legislators, senior officials and managers	421	39	50	194	354	24	35	197	1314
Professionals	5	0	0	3	4	2	1	1	16
Technicians and associated professionals	20	2	1	3	19	0	0	6	51
Clerks	210	10	4	16	438	31	17	66	792
Service and sales workers	62	4	0	4	44	1	1	1	117
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Elementary Occupation	21	0	0	0	60	0	0	1	82
TOTAL	757	57	56	220	920	58	54	272	2394
Employees with disabilities	9	0	1	8	7	1	0	9	35

TABLE 6.2 - Total number of Employees (incl. Employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as at 31 March 2011

Occupational Bands	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political Office Bearers	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Top Management	11	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	18
Senior Management	102	11	14	40	62	4	3	19	255
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	326	30	34	160	299	21	33	185	1088
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	166	11	4	18	321	29	17	65	631
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	139	4	0	2	186	4	1	3	339
Unskilled and defined decision making	13	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	60
TOTAL	757	57	56	220	920	58	54	272	2394

**TABLE 6.3 - Recruitment for the period
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Occupational Bands	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Senior Management	10	0	0	1	17	0	2	0	30
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	22	2	0	1	43	2	3	1	74
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	21	0	0	0	19	0	0	1	41
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	56	2	0	2	80	2	5	2	149
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**TABLE 6.4 - Promotions for the period
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Occupational Bands	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	9	2	1	9	7	1	2	2	33
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	20	2	3	10	18	1	7	7	68
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	7	0	0	0	32	0	0	1	40
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Unskilled and defined decision making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	37	4	4	19	58	2	9	10	143
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 6.5 - Terminations for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupational Bands	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political Office Bearers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Top Management	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior Management	9	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	17
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	14	0	1	6	7	1	1	6	36
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foreman and superintendents	14	1	0	2	14	1	0	4	36
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	6	0	0	0	14	1	0	1	22
Unskilled and defined decision making	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	46	2	1	11	42	3	2	12	119

**TABLE 6.6 - Disciplinary action for the period
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Disciplinary action	15	1	2	2	9	0	0	1	30

**TABLE 6.7 - Skills Development for the period
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Occupational Bands	MALE				FEMALE				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	985	90	72	536	1469	302	95	206	3755
Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technicians and Associate Professionals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerks	735	111	132	329	1211	101	46	300	2965
Service and Sales Workers	11	4	6	5	21	6	7	5	65
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary Occupations	24	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	100
TOTAL	1755	205	210	870	2777	409	148	511	6885

Employees with disabilities	3	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	10
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7. Performance Rewards

**TABLE 7.1 - Performance Rewards by Race, Gender and Disability,
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Demographics	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 1 April 2010	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R'000)
African					
Male	81	736	11	1,060	13
Female	98	875	11	1,149	12
Asian					
Male	9	57	16	108	12
Female	11	52	21	142	13
Coloured					
Male	5	53	9	66	13
Female	11	58	19	139	13
White					
Male	38	228	17	894	24
Female	54	282	19	914	17
TOTAL	307	2341	13	4,472	15

**TABLE 7.2 - Performance Rewards by Salary Bands for Personnel below Senior Management Service,
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Salary Bands	Beneficiary Profile			Cost		Total Cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of employees as at 1 April 2010	% of total within salary bands	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per employee (R'000)	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	71	6	18	4	63
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	50	367	14	301	6	16
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	81	647	13	838	10	16
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	152	1010	15	2,913	19	19
TOTAL	287	2095	14	4,070	14	1

**TABLE 7.3 - Performance Rewards by Critical Occupation,
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011**

Critical Occupations	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of Beneficiaries	Number of employees as at 1 April 2010	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R'000)
Heads of Mission	4	119	3	180	45
Diplomatic Corps	54	550	10	972	18
Senior Management	14	147	10	588	8
TOTAL	72	816	9	1,740	24

TABLE 7.4 - Performance Related Rewards (Performance Bonus) by Salary Band for Senior Management Service

*Process not yet completed

Salary Band	Beneficiary Profile			Total Cost (R'000)	Average Cost per Employee (R'000)	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of Beneficiaries*	Number of Employees 1 April 2010	% of total within band			
Band A	11	158	7	495	45	0.03
Band B	3	69	4	122	41	0.01
Band C	4	15	27	151	38	0.01
Band D	0	1	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	18	243	7	768	43	0.05

8. Foreign Workers

TABLE 8.1 - Foreign Workers, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, by salary band

Salary Bands	01 April 2010		31 March 2011		Change	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Change
Lower Skilled (LRP 1-2)	657	27	662	27	5	1
Skilled (LRP 3-5)	1383	57	1388	57	5	0
Highly Skilled production (LRP 6-8)	404	16	403	16	-1	0
TOTAL	2444	100	2453	100	9	1

Note: It should be noted that Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) employed by South African Missions abroad do not reflect the levels 1-13 as per Public Service. LRP levels are from LRP 1 (lower skilled) to LRP 8 (highly skilled).The figures reflect all LRP employed abroad (including partner departments)

TABLE 8.2 - Foreign Worker, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, by major occupation

Major Occupation	01 April 2010		31 March 2011		Change	
	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Total	Number	Percentage of Change
LRP 1 - Cleaner,Domestic Worker & Labourer	387	16	389	16	2	1
LRP 2 - Gardener,Cleaning Supervisor,Watchman,Messenger & Senior Domestic Worker	270	11	273	11	3	1
LRP 3 - Chauffer,Maintenance Officer,Head Messenger,Messenger/ Driver,Senior Store man,Gate/Night Watchman,& Mailing Clerk	365	15	367	15	2	1
LRP 4 - Guard/Receptionist,Receptionist/Telephonist/Typist Clerk (combination post),Chauffer/Guard,Registry Clerk,Assistant Accounts Clerk,Assistant Administrative Clerk,Assistant Consular Clerk,Assistant Immigration Clerk,Assistant Library Clerk,Assistant Personnel Clerk & Senior Maintenance Officer	238	10	238	10	0	0
LRP 5 - Secretary,Special Receptionist, Social Secretary,Library Clerk,Immigration Clerk,Consular Clerk,Administrative Clerk,Accounts Clerk,Information Clerk,Personnel Clerk & Chief Maintenance Officer	780	32	783	32	3	0

LRP 6-Senior Secretary,Immigration Assistant,Consular Assistant,Information Assistant,Personnel Assistant,Accountant Administrative Officer,Accountant/Admin Officer (combination of post),Librarian,Translator,Journalist,Trade & Information Assistant & Chief Maintenance Officer	294	12	294	12	0	0
LRP 7- Information Officer,Senior Administrative Officer,Senior Accountant,Journalist/Translator & Marketing Officer	105	4	104	4	-1	-1
LRP 8 - Senior Marketing Officer	5	0	5	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,444	100	2,453	100	9	2

9. Leave Utilisation

TABLE 9.1 - Sick Leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Band	Total Days	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Sick Leave	% of Total Employees using Sick Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	239.00	87.40	24.00	1.40	12.00	55.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2,017.50	81.10	268.00	15.40	12.00	619.00
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4,327.00	79.30	513.00	29.50	31.00	2,487.00
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	6,038.50	77.40	801.00	46.10	11.00	6,654.00
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	839.50	80.30	130.00	7.50	13.00	2,255.00
TOTAL	13,461.50	79.10	1,736.00	100.00	7.75	12,070.00

TABLE 9.2 - Disability Leave (Temporary and Permanent) for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Band	Total days taken	% Days with Medical Certification	Number of Employees using Disability Leave	% of Total Employees using Disability Leave	Average Days per Employee	Estimated Cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	133	100	2	9.5	67	38
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	516	100	9	42.9	57	329
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	299	100	9	42.9	33	320
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	85	100	1	4.8	85	216
TOTAL	1,033	100	21	100	49	903

TABLE 9.3 - Annual Leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Bands	Total Days Taken	Average days per Employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	969	23
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	6,691.80	20
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	12,476.24	20
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	24,560.28	22
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	5,323.12	21
TOTAL	50,020.44	21

TABLE 9.4 - Capped Leave for 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2010

Salary Bands	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2010
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	4	2	42
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	47	5	54
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	228	6	45
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	690	7	53
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	113	5	71
TOTAL	1,082	9	55

TABLE 9.5 - Leave Payouts for the leave period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Reason	Total Amount (R'000)	Number of Employees	Average Payment per Employee (R)	Average Payment per Employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2010/11 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	1,209	77	15,701	16
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2010/11	2,328	172	13,535	13
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2010/11	430	30	14,333	14
TOTAL	3,967	279	14,219	14

10. HIV and AIDS and Health Programmes

TABLE 10.1 - Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
The Department has not identified specific employees to be at high risk, but are taking steps in raising awareness.	Education and Awareness Condom distribution

TABLE 10.2 - Details of Health Promotion and HIV/AIDS Programmes [tick Yes/No and provide required information]

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	x		Ms Given Mashigo. Director: Employee Wellbeing Centre
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	x		Eight employees. Budget: R4 742 976.00
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	x		HIV and AIDS Management. Wellness Management. Health and Productivity Management. Support for employees and families in Missions abroad.

4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	Wellness Committee		Ms Given Mashigo (Chairperson) David Du Buisson (Union Representative) Annell Van Zyl (Disability Forum Representative) Amanda Breytenbach (Branch Representative) Nomfundo Zulu (Branch Representative) Kholwakazi Mda (Branch Representative) Glory Nkadimeng (Branch Representative) Ndileka Tshem (Branch Representative) Ouma Thothela (Branch Representative) Irene Gqamane (Branch Representative) Tshifhiwa Mothoa (Branch Representative) Nomvula Mathe (Branch Representative) Gladwin Komane (Branch Representative)
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	x		HIV/AIDS and TB Management Policy. Employee Health and Wellness Policy. Recruitment and Selection Policy.
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	x		HIV/AIDS and TB Management Policy stipulates that no employee should be discriminated against on the basis of their status. Confidentiality is also a key element in the Policy. Education and Awareness campaigns address the issues of stigma.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo Voluntary Counseling and Testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	x		277 employees participated in VCT.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	x		Educational Sessions. Counselling Services provided on a daily basis. VCT sessions. Condoms distributed.

11. Labour Relations

TABLE 11.1 - Collective Agreements, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Subject Matter	Date
Special Leave Collective Agreement	19.05.2010
Ratified by Council on 26.11.2010	

TABLE 11.2 - Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	Percentage of Total
Correctional Counselling	0	0.0
Verbal warning	4	36.0
Written warning	1	9.0
Final written warning	4	36.0
Suspended without Pay	0	0.0
Fine	0	0.0
Demotion	0	0.0
Dismissal	0	0.0
Not guilty	0	0.0
Case withdrawn	2	18.2
TOTAL	11	100

TABLE 11.3 - Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Types of misconduct	Number	Percentage of Total
Insubordination	0	0.0
Assault/Fighting	1	5.6
Poor Performance	0	0.0
Dereliction of Duty	5	27.8
Unbecoming/Prejudicial/Disrepute Conduct	1	5.6
Theft/Forgery/Misrepresentation	4	22.2
Failure to follow procedures	2	11.1

Absenteeism	1	5.6
Unauthorized Leave	0	0.0
Unauthorized use of ICT	1	5.6
Sexual Harrasment	1	5.6
Breach of Security Regulations	0	0.0
Abuse of Diplomatic Privileges	0	0.0
Plagiarism	2	11.0
TOTAL	18	100

TABLE 11.4 - Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	22	50
Number of grievances not resolved	22	50
Total number of grievances lodged	44	100

TABLE 11.5 - Disputes lodged with Councils for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

	Number	Percentage of Total
Number of disputes upheld	2	29
Number of disputes dismissed	1	14
Number of disputes pending	4	57
Total number of disputes lodged	7	100

TABLE 11.6 - Strike Actions for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Strike Actions	
Total number of person working days lost	276
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	131
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	131

TABLE 11.7 - Precautionary Suspensions for the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Precautionary Suspensions	
Number of people suspended	3
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	3
Average number of days suspended	101
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	330

12. Skills Development

TABLE 12.1 - Training Needs identified 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2010	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	583		65	0	65
	Male	698		53	0	53
Professionals	Female	11		0	0	0
	Male	9		0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	31		0	0	0
	Male	32		0	0	0
Clerks	Female	528		546	0	546
	Male	229		479	0	479
Service and sales workers	Female	44		92	0	92
	Male	53		73	0	73
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0		0	0	0
	Male	0		0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0		0	0	0
	Male	0		0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0		36	45	81
	Male	20		25	21	46

Elementary occupations	Female	68		0	0	0
	Male	32		0	0	0
Gender sub totals	Female	1265		0	0	784
	Male	1073		0	0	651
Total		2338		0	1369	66

TABLE 12.2 - Training Provided 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Occupational Categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2010	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	583	0	2044	20	2064
	Male	698	0	1672	18	1690
Professionals	Female	11	0	0	0	0
	Male	9	0	0	0	0
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	31	0	0	0	0
	Male	32	0	0	0	0
Clerks	Female	528	26	1612	34	1672
	Male	229	33	1252	15	1300
Service and sales workers	Female	44	0	35	0	35
	Male	53	0	24	0	24
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	20	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	68	31	45	0	76
	Male	32	6	18	0	24
Gender sub totals	Female	1265	0	0	0	3847
	Male	1073	0	0	0	3038
Total		2338	96	6702	87	6885

13. Injury on Duty

TABLE 13.1 - Injury on Duty, 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	5	83.3
Temporary Total Disablement	1	16.7
Permanent Disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
Total	6	100

14. Utilisation of Consultants

TABLE 14.1- Report on consultant appointments using appropriate funds

Utilisation of consultants

Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Workdays	Contract Value in Rand
Investigation allegations by NEHAWU	02	Ongoing	Estimated R380,700.00
Interpreting service during Congo Brazzaville state visit 8 & 9 April 2010	01	2 Days	R 19,437.00
Interpreting service during Congo Brazzaville state visit 8 & 9 April 2010	03	2 Days	R 41,610.00
South African Pavilion at the Shanghai 2010 World Expo Tax refund	01	5 Days	R 183,000.00
5 projects	07 Individual consultants		Total Contract Value: R 441,99.00

TABLE 14.2 - Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriate funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged individuals (HDI's)

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage managed by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Investigation allegations by NEHAWU	0	0	0
Interpreting service during Congo Brazzaville state visit 8 & 9 April 2010	0	0	0
Interpreting service during Congo Brazzaville state visit 8 & 9 April 2010	0	0	0
South African Pavilion at the Shanghai 2010 World Expo Tax refund	0	0	0

TABLE 14.3 - Report on consultants appointments using Donor funds

Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Workdays	Contract Value in Rand
Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero

TABLE 14.4 - Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged individuals (HDI's)

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage managed by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero



PART 3



Programme Performance

	2010/2011			2011/2012	2012/2013
Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) allocations	R4,715,818			R5,154,895	R5,558,798
Actual Expenditure	Current payments	Transfers	Capital payments	Total	
	R3,527,167	R798,468	R92,548	R4,417,183	
Statutory amounts	-			-	-
Responsible minister	Minister of International Relations and Cooperation: Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane				
Administering department	Department of International Relations and Cooperation				
Accounting officer	Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation: Ambassador Jerry Matthews Matjila				

Aim of the vote

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is responsible for the formulation, co-ordination, implementation and management of South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes throughout the world.

Programme purpose and measurable objectives

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Conduct the overall policy development and management of the Department.

Programme 2: International Relations and Cooperation

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries, and participate in international organisations and institutions, in pursuit of South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives.

Measurable objective: To promote South Africa's foreign policy internationally and within multilateral institutions, through effective diplomatic interventions to strengthen foreign relations.

Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol

Purpose: Promote an understanding, both domestically and internationally, of South Africa's role and position in international relations, and provide protocol services.

Measurable objective: To project a positive image of South Africa by marketing the Department's programmes and providing protocol services.

Programme 4: International Transfers

Purpose: Provide for the payment of membership fees to international organisations, transfer payments.

Measurable objective: To contribute to multilateral development cooperation.

**STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND KEY DEVELOPMENTS:
2004/05 - 2010/11**

DIRCO continued to implement its strategic priorities as informed by the foreign policy objectives of the South African Government, and outlined in the Programme of the ICTS cluster.

The broad priorities of the department are:

- Continued prioritisation of the African Continent
- Strengthening political and economic intergration of the SADC
- Strengthening South-South relations
- Strengthening relations with strategic formations of the North
- Strengthening political and economic relations
- Participate in the global system of governance

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

Programme 1: Administration

The programme conducts the overall management of the department, and provides the operations platforms for the policy formulation by the Minister, the Deputy Ministers, the Director-General, and other members of the department.

Additional functions include:

- organising the department; rendering streamlined and co-ordinated administrative office support and parliamentary services;
- managing departmental personnel finances;
- acquisitions;
- ICT;
- security services and properties management;
- determining working methods and procedures;
- exercising internal control; and providing the internal audit function.

The programme also includes providing consular and agency services in Pretoria and abroad, and the purchasing of vehicles for the department. The provision of secure, economical, representative housing and office accommodation for transferred staff (including partner departments), and the maintenance thereof, is also accommodated within this programme.

ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT

Management of the Department's Property Portfolio

The property portfolio managed by the Department is divided into two areas of focus, namely the international property portfolio and the local property portfolio.

During the period under review, the department completed the construction of a new Chancery and eight staff houses in Maseru, which are now fully operational. The department also completed the construction of a State Protocol Lounge at the newly constructed King Shaka International Airport and was used during the Soccer World Cup. In Abuja, Nigeria, a new Official Residence was completed while the Chancery will be completed in 2011/12. In view of the pressure on the fiscus and consequently the department's capital budget, a discussion

paper was prepared on possible alternative procurement and funding methods for capital projects, which will be discussed with the relevant role players for possible future implementation.

The department continued with renovations to its properties in Washington, Copenhagen, The Hague, London, Juba, Tokyo and Paris and disposed of five redundant properties in Namibia. The proceeds of these property disposals accrue to the National Revenue Fund.

With regard to the local property portfolio, the Department continued to manage its new Head Office, the OR Tambo Building, in accordance with a Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. In the year under review, efforts were focussed on structuring the mechanisms for managing relationships with the Private Party, managing the performance of the Private Party and managing the administrative aspects of the PPP Agreement. The department furthermore extended the lease agreement with Gallagher Estate for the accommodation of the PAP and also commenced with discussions with the UN regarding the upgrading of their office accommodation.

Lease payments

The department's finance lease with BMW Germany for the acquisition of official vehicles for Heads of Mission expired in December 2009 and all financial obligations under this lease were discharged. A decision was taken not to conclude a new lease agreement but to purchase vehicles on an ad hoc basis as necessary with payment upon delivery. During the 2010/11 financial year, one vehicle was purchased in the country of accreditation and another two vehicles were ordered, and will be delivered and paid for during 2011/12.

CONSULAR SERVICES

Consular Services, as mandated in terms of Article V of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), are services rendered to South African citizens who travel, work, study or reside abroad and who require assistance or protection during circumstances of distress or destitution. The department continued to discharge these functions at all South African missions abroad, including to countries with non-residential accreditation. A further important facet was the innovative measures undertaken to support consular services as a core departmental function.

The changing international environment impacted on the Consular functions, as new and emerging threats led to a more security-conscious world. Consequently, some countries occasionally change their practices relating to consular protection conventions, and the mobility and rights of travellers. Global tensions and threats of terrorist attacks worldwide have increased the importance of viable consular contingency plans to allow for a quick and coordinated response to these challenges.

Registration of South African Citizens Abroad (ROSA)

The department continued with the promotion of its on-line registration system that allows citizens travelling abroad to register their travel. The department utilises the system to communicate with citizens during consular emergencies. ROSA has been endorsed and supported by the Association of South African Travel Agents (ASATA). A total of 3,754 South Africans registered on ROSA during the reporting year.

Consular Support rendered to South African Citizen Abroad

The department had undertaken numerous interventions to assist distressed and destitute South Africans abroad whose own access to recourse had become limited or was non-existent.

The 12 month-period under review was a busy time as far as natural and man-made disasters were concerned with the last three months being particularly challenging.

Interventions included assistance to South African nationals affected by the following incidents:

- Bombings in Stavropol and Moscow in Russia;
- the Air Afriqiyah crash at the airport in Tripoli;
- the unrest situations in Kyrgyzstan, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Côte d' Ivoire and Bahrain;
- flooding in parts of Australia;
- earthquake in Christchurch in New Zealand;
- earthquake and tsunami in Japan during March 2011.

Legalisation Services

The department continued with the legalising of public documents, through the verification of signatures, for utilisation abroad. During the 2010/11 financial year 22,632 documents were legalised at the Department's head office.

Quality Certification (ISO 9001:2008)

The Chief Directorate: Consular Services furthermore received ISO 9001:2008 Certification on 7 February 2011

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The department continued with its rollout of the Master System Plan (MSP). The implementation of the MSP informed the Strategic and Business plan of the ICT Unit.

During the 2010/11 reporting period under review, ICT continued with the following projects:

- UKUSA - Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP)
- Business Process Management
- Stabilisation of ICT Infrastructure deployed at the new Head Office Building
- IT Governance
- The Enterprise Operating Centre (EOC)

UKUSA - Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP)

This project involved converged networks connecting all missions and the Head Office. The end product provides an integrated, effective and efficient communication infrastructure for DIRCO. The solution furthermore provides an improved service delivery within the entire department, integrating the telephone, e-mail and other applications that take advantage of the benefits of unified messaging. The UKUSA Project will be completed on 30 April 2011 in terms of the original scope.

Additional established missions/sites have upgraded onto the network including:

- the King Shaka International Airport State Protocol Lounge ahead of the FIFA World Cup
- the Juba Mission in the Southern Sudan, that provided an important service during the referendum
- 14 additional missions/sites are in the process of being connected on to the network.

Business Process Management

The aim of the project is the automation of business processes, providing optimised workflow with built in business rules for Consular Services and Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges. Consular Management System (CMS) has undergone quality assurance and testing by the State Information and Technology Agency (SITA) and corrective measures are being implemented. The development of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (DIAP) system is in progress.

Stabilisation of the ICT Infrastructure at the new Head Office Building

ICT successfully stabilised the new Head Office infrastructure after relocation.

IT Governance

ICT is currently in the process of building capacity to optimise service delivery, and is currently consolidating and implementing IT Governance. On the other hand, ICT Operations had provided solutions and technical infrastructure for maintenance, services, and technology and development to support Head Office and Regional Operations infrastructure, and ensure compliance with best practice standards for quality and competitiveness.

The Enterprise Operating Centre (EOC)

The global network is supported by a dedicated team of networking engineers available at any time if needed and that ensured a network availability of 98%. A total of 125 Data links are being monitored globally of which 52 are satellites sites.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Annual financial statements

During the 2010/11 financial year, the department prepared and submitted the annual financial statements as per National Treasury guidelines for the financial year 2010/2011.

The Department received an unqualified audit opinion. During the financial year under review the department's strategic focus was on the development and implementation of the Audit Plan to address the audit observations that were raised by both the Auditor-General and Internal Audit.

Expenditure Management

The department continued to utilise the Mission Cashbook System to process transactions from 81 missions abroad. The current Operational Plan is to introduce the system to the 18 remaining missions in 2011/12 financial year.

The Mission Cashbook System addressed some of the concerns that were raised by the Auditor-General, such as utilisation of the daily exchange rate to account for the expenditure incurred at South African Missions abroad.

Strategic Allocation of Resources

The budget process of the department continues to be an inclusive process where inputs were aligned to the strategic priorities, and consolidated and submitted to National Treasury as per the guidelines. The Accounting Officer and Chief Financial Officer held budget allocation meetings within the department to determine the allocation of funds to best facilitate business plan objectives and strategic plan priorities.

The budget monitoring process for both missions and at Head Office now includes monthly expenditure tracking and budget evaluations at management meetings. Furthermore, the Accounting Officer has complied with the requirements to submit monthly expenditure reports to National Treasury.

The mid-term budget reviews with all missions and Head Office continued to serve as a mechanism of ensuring that the departmental business units operate within the budgetary confines. This mechanism also ensured that sound financial management principles were adhered to and that spending was according to the Public Finance Management (PFMA) requirements. The department continued to manage its cash flow in compliance with PFMA and National Treasury requirements.

The South African Reserve Bank (SARB) was used to transfer funds to South African diplomatic missions in America and Europe whilst the Africa, Asia and Middle East regions are serviced through the appointed commercial banks. The SARB and the department are currently engaged in developing a more appropriate model for Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

Receivables and Payables

The department continued to render agency services to other partner departments stationed abroad and also for delegations travelling abroad, based on the provisions of MOU signed with all departments. Discussions on similar agreements are underway with the South African Police Service (SAPS) and the Presidency. The MOU includes provisions for services such as the payment of expenditure on behalf of other departments, revenue collection (repatriation) for the Department of Home Affairs (DHA), better management of partner department accounts and advanced payments for services to be rendered.

It should be noted that because of the implementation of the MOU and the stringent management of partner department's accounts, the department was able to recover 84,4% of the claims issued during the year under review.

INFORMATION, PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL SECURITY

The Directorate: Security operates in a dynamic environment that needs to adapt to new circumstances and respond to the changes in our environment, both at Head Office and at Missions, as outlined in the Minimum Information Security Standard (MISS)1996, Protection of Information Act (1985), Access to Public Premises and Vehicle Act (53 of 1985) and the National Strategic Intelligence Act (39 of 1994).

There is a fully functional access control system in place within DIRCO. However this system needs to be updated in line with technological advancements currently taking place globally. Priority areas for vetting have been identified and are being dealt with accordingly. Currently, a vetting database developed by SITA is to be implemented.

An action plan for the implementation of the MISS DIRCO has been developed and will be implemented in the 2011/12 Financial Year.

The Security Unit is in the process of establishing a security committee forum with relevant stakeholders within the DIRCO to discuss pertinent security issues as they arise.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

During the year under review the Supply Chain Management Unit focused on the following main areas:

- Development and Implementation of Demand Management Plans and
- Enhancing the management of the Department's assets

Development and implementation of annual Demand Management Plans

The PFMA requires the Accounting Officer of the department to ensure that the Department has an appropriate procurement and provisioning system that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective. During the year under review the department developed and implemented demand management plans and, procurement of goods and services has been conducted according to these demand management plans.

The process of the development of demand management plans has been integrated with the departmental budget process, where the Supply Chain Management forms part of the budget meetings to consolidate inputs from Business Units. Attention has also been given to contract management. A register of contracts is maintained, and monitoring performance and compliance with terms and conditions of the contract is now done on a continuous basis.

Management of Departmental assets

The department identified the need for continuous enhancement of the asset management function within the department. An asset management strategy was developed that served to provide strategic direction to the department. The strategy resulted in the following initiatives:

Monthly reconciliations of Asset Register

The National Treasury Framework on the management of assets requires that the value of assets in the asset register is reconciled with the expenditure on assets as per the financial management system.

A particular focus was placed on the reconciliation of fixed asset management system to the financial management system to provide an accurate reflection of the total value of assets owned by the department. The reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis.

Accuracy and completeness of the asset register

The department has also focused on the physical verification of all its assets globally as well as the continuous update of the departmental asset register to ensure its accuracy and completeness. The department decided to intensify the enhancement of the accuracy and completeness of the asset register by conducting the physical asset verification, and implementing the results thereof three times during the financial year.

Disposal of redundant / obsolete assets

During the physical asset verification process both at Head Office and Missions abroad, the department identified assets that have reached the end of their useful lives, and implemented the appropriate disposal processes to ensure that redundant and obsolete assets are not stored unnecessarily.

ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

DIPLOMATIC TRAINING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The department through the Branch: Diplomatic Training, Research & Development (DTRD) addresses the skills and developmental needs of the department, supports the international relations competencies of partner departments and provinces, and carries out policy research on priority issues for South Africa's foreign policy.

During the reporting period, the Diplomatic Academy, as an accredited training institution with the Public Services Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA), notes the following achievements:

- Trained 52 DIRCO officials in preparation for the Foreign Service against three South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) registered qualifications.
- Issued 150 certificates of competence in partnership with the PSETA.
- Four Heads of Mission Orientation Programmes were coordinated 18 Heads of Mission Designate (HOMDs).
- Two Counsellor Courses for 10 senior level officials.
- Two mid-level diplomatic training courses.
- Two Mission Administration courses for 38 officials.
- Protocol training was extended to 1224 officials from all levels of the public sector as well as from semi-state and private enterprises such as Telkom, the Justice College and the organisers of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. These included 244 DIRCO officials, and 980 from national government departments, provinces and parastatals .
- Increased the Foreign Language training offered to the public sector and a total number of 980 officials from DIRCO and partner departments were trained. A learning portfolio and passport for foreign languages was adopted at an interdepartmental forum, and this tool will be used by the entire public service and our Missions abroad to monitor foreign language learning proficiency and maintenance.
- Facilitated four immersion programmes for foreign languages.

- Participated in various interpreting sessions for the department and the Presidency.
- Delivered training and development for 643 officials in line with the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) including computer training, management development and job specific training.
- Addressed literacy for 60 officials that are enrolled on an Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programme.
- Two Learnership programmes for DIRCO general workers were introduced with 10 learners attending Public Administration and eight learners attending Business Administration
- 19 unemployed youth were enrolled on a marketing Learnership Programme, and internships providing work experience were offered to 13 university graduates in various human resource development fields.
- Enrolled a third group of senior officials from Government and SADC in the Masters in Diplomacy Programme to further enhance the skills profile of the senior management dealing with international relations in the public sector
- In collaboration with the Department of Trade and Industry (the DTI) and Government Communications Information Systems (GCIS), offered a programmes for Economic Diplomacy to 90 international relations practitioners from the three spheres of Government.
- Offered a climate change workshop to the public sector in partnership with United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
- In pursuit of the consolidation of the African Agenda, offered diplomatic training to 13 diplomats from Southern Sudan and 15 Palestinian Diplomats, and diplomatic and administrative training programmes to the DRC Diplomatic Academy under the DRC Capacity Building Project.
- Facilitated the access to various international training programmes and established various partnerships with international diplomatic training institutes to enhance training development and research skills.

- In pursuit of the department being a learning organization, knowledge management was established and various initiatives were launched such as capturing experiences of former Ambassadors, printing of the Ambassadors Diary, a Knowledge Management Web-Page on the intranet, and the publication of 20 Masters thesis of officials who have completed their masters studies through the departmental financial assistance.

Reports and papers were produced from its research on foreign policy and key global issues, including the monitoring and analysis of international trends, and its impact on South Africa. Policy Research Analysis Unit (PRAU) assisted with the Draft White Paper on South Africa's Foreign Policy and the preparations for the establishment of the South African Council on International Relations (SACOIR). PRAU also provided support to the Minister's Outreach Programme to Chief Executive Officers (CEO) of major South African companies that operate outside South Africa and through the DIRCO Annual Conference.

HUMAN RESOURCES (HR)

At the centre of the HR Strategy is the quest to ensure that the department has people who make a difference for South Africa. In realising this, the department has put in place a number of interventions aimed at providing effective, efficient and professional human resources processes.

Some of the key areas of achievement during the period under review are listed below.

HR Organisational Processes

In an attempt to create a conducive environment within the department a number of policies were reviewed including the Dress Code, HIV and AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB) management and Recruitment and Selection policies. The reviewed Performance Management Policy has been implemented and the Branch: HR will continue with the efforts to internalise the application and implementation of Performance Management as a management tool to address day to day management issues.

The collective bargaining and consultation structures were fruitfully engaged in the development of human resources, training and development as well as corporate services policies and processes.

A limited number of supervisors and managers were trained in managing disciplinary processes. The review of the Labour Relations Framework was successfully concluded and the outcomes will be implemented in the new financial year. The department continued with education and training programmes on Labour Relations processes for those preparing for posting abroad.

The Employee Wellness Centre (EWC) continually improves the services rendered to DIRCO employees and their families. In its proactive approach, the EWC implemented courtesy calls to employees in Missions. Amongst other things, trauma debriefing and counselling was provided to employees and families in Missions struck by natural disasters and political unrest. In addition, the spousal support office has been established in order to ensure care and support to spouses. The EWC extended pre-posting preparation and training to other government departments e.g. SAPS and DHA as well as diplomats from other countries such as Palestine and Sudan.

In demonstrating its commitment to transformation and service delivery the department has approved Employment Equity and Service Delivery Improvement Plans, which will continue to be implemented and monitored throughout the organisation in the next financial year.

Recruitment, Selection, Placement and Induction

During the year under review, the department filled 313 posts of which 143 were promotions and 170 were external candidates.

Talent Management

The Talent Planning and Support Unit has the mandate to facilitate interventions that attract, engage, develop, and retain talented individuals. The attraction of talented individuals was established through robust employer branding interventions that again saw the department as a favourite employer to work for by 38 700 students according the Magnet Communications survey. Numerous career management interventions i.e. individual and group counselling were implemented with the view of engaging employees to take advantage of career opportunities in the department. The Cadet Exposure Programme was implemented as a development intervention with a re-alignment to individual mentorship to reward top junior employees. The retention and engagement strategy was developed and consulted and will be implemented in the period ahead.



DIRCO officials attending Human Resource training



Record keeping being done at Supply Chain Management

CONTINUED PRIORITISATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

AFRICAN UNITY AND INTEGRATION Consolidation of the African Agenda

Africa Union and Integration

The consolidation of the African Agenda remains the principal focus of South Africa's foreign policy.

DIRCO continued its engagements in the AU processes to promote African Unity, and integration, transformation, operationalisation and development of AU structures, policies and instruments.

Notable achievements during this reporting period included the following:

- The rationalisation and harmonisation of RECs through economic and political integration.
- The transformation of the AU Commission into the AU Authority to ensure that the AU remains an inter-governmental organization premised on the respect for sovereignty of Member States. South Africa actively participated in the 15th and 16th Sessions of the Assembly held in Kampala and Addis Ababa in July 2010 and January 2011 respectively.
- Contribution to the outcomes documents on the theme of the Summit on shared values as adopted by the Assembly, the proposal on optimizing women as valuable resource in sustainable development, its election to the High Level Panel on Côte d' Ivoire, the election of Professor Julia Sloth-Nielsen to the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) and Dr Frene Ginwala to the AU Board on Corruption for a second term, and President Zuma's successful hosting of a high level symposium on Africa's liberation struggles and the role of shared values in these achievements.
- Provided the required technical and logistical support to the PAP, ensuring its effective and efficient functioning during the 2nd and 3rd Ordinary Sessions held in April and October 2010 respectively. The PAP engaged the crucial issue of its transformation from an advisory body to a legislative institution. Adv Z Madasa, a former member of the South African Parliament, was also appointed to the esteemed position of Clerk of the PAP.

- Contributed towards the operationalisation and further development of the African Court of Justice and Human and People's Rights (AfCJHPR). South Africa continues to be represented by Judge Ngoepe as a Judge of the Court.
- Continued to emphasise the strengthening of existing instruments aimed at effectively addressing unconstitutional changes of governments: South Africa deposited its instrument of ratification for the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance with the AU in January 2011, continued to participate in the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) fora and supported the work of the ACHPR through the secondment of Advocate Pansy Tlakula.
- Promoted the operationalisation of the AU Financial Institutions during its participation in the Extra-Ordinary Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF), the review of the African Monetary Fund (AMF) Protocol and the ongoing deliberations on alternative sources of financing the AU. The Protocol of the AMF was subsequently adopted by CAMEF. South Africa also participated in ongoing discussions on the Statute of the AMF. DIRCO continues to co-operate with National Treasury on this matter.
- Supported the operationalization of the ECOSOCC SA Chapter, as well as the Pan African Women's Organisation (POWA), through hosting and supporting both organisations at various levels. South Africa attaches great importance to gender equity and mainstreaming, and as such, South Africa was one of only three AU Member States that submitted its annual 2010 country report on the Solemn Declaration on Women to the AU.
- Participated in high level meetings between the AU and its development partners, these being the Africa-EU Summit, Africa-France Summit and the Africa-Arab Summit as well as the Africa-South America Ministerial meeting.
- Continued engagements with the African Diaspora and hosted the African Diaspora Technical Committee of Experts meeting in February 2011 in preparation for the Ministerial conference to be convened in the latter part of 2011.
- As host of the FIFA Soccer World Cup was also given the honour of hosting the AU's Annual Africa Day celebrations, 2010, under the theme Building and maintaining peace through sport.

NEPAD

South Africa continues to support NEPAD as the socio-economic development blueprint for Africa and the framework for engaging international partners and institutions. The NEPAD is focused on preventing the marginalisation of Africa, and enhancing continental development programmes focused on eradicating poverty and ensuring sustainable economic development. The 14th AU Summit reconfirmed the NEPAD vision and programme as an intrinsic part of the AU, and endorsed the recommendations of the 21st Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) on the integration of NEPAD into the structures and processes of the AU. The Summit formally adopted the establishment of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) as a technical body of the AU to replace the NEPAD Secretariat. Working in collaboration with our African and international partners, several important achievements may be noted in the reporting period including:

The 15th AU Summit held in Kampala endorsed the recommendations of the 23rd NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee (HSGOC), Uganda, on the establishment of the NEPAD HSGOC High Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure, to which South Africa is chair. The High Level Sub-Committee is mandated to champion infrastructure priority projects from the AU/NEPAD Africa Action Plan (AAP) 2010-2015. The priority sectors within the AAP include; agriculture and food security, infrastructure (water and sanitation, transport, energy and ICT), human resource development (education and health), science and technology, trade and market access, environment and climate change, culture and tourism, governance and capacity development, and gender development. South Africa also continues to assist in the development of the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA), which will serve as focal infrastructure programme on the African continent. South Africa champions the North-South Road and Rail Development Corridor.

South Africa supports the alignment of development partnership programmes with the NEPAD priority sectors. The 14th AU Summit agreed that Africa should undertake an independent assessment of Group of 8 (G-8) Africa partnership as a contribution to the next G-8/Africa Outreach. South Africa is fully engaged in the fast-tracking of implementation of programmes related to NEPAD priority sectors. In this regard, South African government departments are utilised to reinforce momentum and continuity of ongoing NEPAD programmes, with

specific reference to maintaining linkages with REC programmes (e.g. the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan - RISDP) as well as national development programmes. The priority is in the field of infrastructure, which is essential to attracting investment into Africa, creating market access, improving competitiveness and promoting intra and inter-regional trade as well as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). In terms of large populations living in rural areas, an integrated, efficient and least cost infrastructure system will unleash the production potential of these communities and provide the necessary links to markets. Hence, South Africa's role as chair of the NEPAD High Level Sub-Committee on Infrastructure, and the Champion of the North South Road and Rail Development Corridor, will ensure that infrastructure development takes place throughout the SADC, EAC, and COMESA Regions.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The primary purpose of the APRM is to foster the adoption of policies, standards and practices that lead to political stability, high economic growth, sustainable development and accelerated sub-regional and continental economic integration. This is achieved through sharing of experiences and reinforcement of best practices, including identifying deficiencies and assessing needs for capacity building. The implementation and monitoring of the country's National Programmes of Action (NPOA) and the involvement of stakeholders is a crucial aspect of the roll out of the APRM Process. Monitoring the implementation of the NPOA is important to ensure that remedial steps are taken in addressing the recommendations, gaps and challenges identified in the review.

Thirteen African countries have thus far undergone peer review, whilst most of these have already submitted their first and second Implementation Reports. South Africa's second Report on the Implementation of South Africa's APRM, was presented to the 14th APR Forum of Participating Heads of State and Government in January 2011 in Addis Ababa.

South Africa issued a formal statement at the APRM Focal Points Meeting indicating that the national consultative process required more provincial, civil society and public engagement. To this end, DIRCO provided support to the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA), who had embarked on provincial consultations during March and April 2010, as part of the process of preparing the final report.

Development Assistance: African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (ARF)

Projects recommended during the reporting period included support for the Cuban Medical Brigade in Sierra Leone; establishment of the African Ombudsman Research Centre, as well as identified projects in Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, Lesotho and Rwanda.

In partnership with the Technical Assistance Unit of National Treasury, DIRCO continued with efforts to improve the systems and processes in the management of ARF, especially in view of its evolution into the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA). In this regard, a Cabinet Memorandum for the establishment of SADPA was submitted to and approved by Cabinet in December 2010.

DEEPENING BILATERAL RELATIONS

Southern Africa

The Southern African region remained relatively peaceful and politically stable, despite security and post conflict reconstruction and development challenges in some countries. South Africa, as an integral part of the SADC region, continued to support peace, security, stability and prosperity in the region. Political and economic stability in the region contributed immensely to regional economic integration. Regional economic integration remained a priority and all bilateral interactions sought to achieve this objective.

In the DRC, South Africa was extensively involved in institutional and human resource capacity building. The convening of the Bi-National Commission (BNC) with the DRC and the implementation of identified Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) projects remained critical. In addition, South Africa had continued to be actively involved in the Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the DRC with a view to capacitating the DRC's defence force.

South Africa, together with the SADC countries, continued to support the implementation of Zimbabwe's Global Political Agreement (GPA), and the socio-economic reconstruction and development in the country paying particular attention to the country's Short Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP). In keeping with the SADC mandate, South Africa facilitated the political dialogue in Zimbabwe and assisted the political leadership in that country in their efforts to implement the Global Political Agreement(GPA).

During 2010 South Africa utilized structured bilateral mechanisms with Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Zambia to strengthen bilateral cooperation.

During the state visits to Lesotho, and from Botswana, Angola and Zambia, several agreements were signed aimed at expanding and deepening bilateral cooperation, and increasing the volume of two-way trade and investment. With Lesotho there were seven agreements that were signed whereas five agreements were signed with Angola and six agreements were signed with Zambia.

West Africa

A South African delegation consisting of parliamentarians, civil servants and members of NGO's observed the presidential elections in Guinea Conakry in June 2010 under the auspices of the AU observer mission. President Zuma and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane attended the inauguration of President Alpha Condé on 21 December 2010.

South Africa opened a diplomatic mission in Liberia during 2010/11.

On 29 May 2010, the Minister in the Presidency, Mr OC Chabane, officially handed over the new building of the Ahmed Baba Institute in Timbuktu to the Malian Government. The building of the Ahmed Baba Institute and the restoration of the Timbuktu Manuscripts was identified by the AU as the first NEPAD Presidential Cultural Project and was officially inaugurated on 29 January 2009. The construction of the Institute was financed by the President's Office as well as contributions from the private sector. The official handing over ceremony signalled the end of the project and the return of the Ahmed Baba Institute to the Malian Government. The South African Government will remain involved in projects related to the preservation of the Timbuktu manuscripts. It is envisaged that South Africa will work with Mali and Tunisia to offer specialised training to manuscript conservators. This process is being financed and facilitated by the Department of Arts and Culture. The Timbuktu Project has enhanced academic cooperation not only between South Africa and Mali but with academics across the world. It has furthermore created opportunities for South African students doing research on topics related to the Timbuktu manuscripts.

In line with further strengthening the bilateral relations that exist between South Africa and Nigeria, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane led the South African delegation to attend the 50th Anniversary Celebrations of Independence of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

South Africa has also participated in finding a solution to the political impasse in Côte d'Ivoire that followed the disputed elections of 28 November 2010. Incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo contested the election results and refused to hand over power to the newly elected President, Mr Alassane Ouattara. Given the impasse, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane visited both Ghana and Nigeria during January 2011 to engage with the respective Heads of State, while President Zuma, as a member of the High Level Panel (HLP) tasked by the AU with finding a solution to the impasse, visited Abidjan and Mauritania in February and March 2011. The High Level Panel concluded that President Ouattara was the legitimate President and this decision was communicated at the AU Peace and Security Council meeting on 10 March 2011. President Zuma participated at this meeting in Addis Ababa.

Central Africa

The establishment of a Joint Bi-National Commission (JBC) between the Republic of South Africa and the Republic of Cameroon has been a key area of focus during the reporting period.

Development for this purpose included:

Interactions with the High Commission of the Republic of Cameroon in South Africa focussed on identifying issues of common concern and addressing areas of difficulty;

An outgoing economic mission was organised during September 2010, while an incoming delegation arrived during October 2010 led by the Minister of Commerce, His Excellency Paul Motaze and accompanied by over 50 leaders from Cameroon's public and private sectors, including academia. A further outgoing business delegation led by Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Mrs. Elizabeth Thabethe, took place in January 2011.

South Africa and Central African Republic relations continued to grow with a first Defence Review Meeting taking place between the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and its Central African Republic counterpart, the

Armed Forces of the Central African Republic. Furthermore, DIRCO, through the South African High Commission in Cameroon facilitated cooperation between the Independent Electoral Commissions of both countries. Electoral logistical material, technical support and advice, and ballot boxes were donated. After having failed to hold elections on two previous occasions owing to organizational and infrastructure constraints, elections were held on 23 January 2011 to which South Africa sent elections observers.

Relations with Chad focused on support for its challenges caused by the deteriorating position of Lake Chad and its possible adverse impact on the overall water situation on Chad and neighbouring countries. Efforts were made to support the Chadian government through the Ministry of Environmental Affairs (DEWA), who pledged to assist and requested that the Chadian government send its experts to interact with their South African counterparts regarding their needs. The meeting between the DEWA and the Embassy of Chad was amicable. The onus rested on the Chadian authorities (to send relevant personnel to South Africa). However, progress stalled from the side of the Chadian authorities.

Other efforts on cooperation focused on humanitarian support as a result of the ongoing conflict in Chad. In response to the call for financial assistance made to the international community following the severe flooding in Chad, South Africa decided to make a donation of ZAR 500 000 (approximately US\$ 72 500) to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for its activities related to assisting flood victims in Chad. The donation was paid to the UNHCR via the South African Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva, Switzerland.

Important developments in relations with Equatorial Guinea emerged from the State Visit of President Zuma, resulting in the first resident South African Ambassador to that country being appointed. South Africa is also preparing to support Equatorial Guinea during their hosting of the AU Summit in July 2011, during which approximately 2000 South African officials and soldiers will be deployed there.

The successful completion of the Joint Cooperation Commission (JCC) with the Republic of Congo late last year permitted the conclusion of a number of important cooperation agreements in various fields such as agriculture. This has now achieved concrete results. The first South African farmers are currently

preparing to commence farming enterprises on a 80 000 Ha tract of land in that country. The enterprises will be run as cooperatives, with South African farmers of proven technical ability making their services available for limited periods on a rotational basis. This complies with the policy that had been established by the Minister of Agriculture, that our farmers should share their knowledge with our fellow African countries, without necessarily expatriating themselves permanently, and being lost to our country.

For several years South African representation in Sao Tome and Principe consisted of a single administrative officer accredited from the Embassy in Libreville. During this reporting period, a senior diplomat has now been placed there as Charge d' affaires. This step will strengthen our presence and begin to address a longstanding request by the host country for an independent mission.

North Africa

South Africa and Algeria have maintained a strategic relationship since the establishment of a Presidential Bi-national Commission (BNC) in 2001. President Zuma visited Algeria in May 2010 for the Presidential Binational Commission meeting during which the solid progress that was achieved in areas of Defence, Science and Technology, Energy and Mining, Arts and Culture, Youth and Sports and Health was noted. The two countries continued cooperation over the longstanding international dispute of the Western Sahara including collective support for the AU and UN multilateral efforts to find an equitable, peaceful and lasting solution to the conflict between the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and the Kingdom of Morocco.

With regard to the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara, the situation was considered as a decolonisation issue whose resolution should be based on the right to self-determination for the people of Western Sahara through a referendum. During the reporting period several consultations took place at both political and senior government officials level where concerns were raised regarding the violation of human rights in the occupied territories of Western Sahara. South Africa has called upon the UN to assume its responsibilities regarding the issue, by setting up a mechanism for the protection of Saharawi human rights. South Africa is expected to conclude the Agreement on Political Consultations with the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and is committed to continuing its humanitarian assistance programme.

Although relations between the Kingdom of Morocco and South Africa remain strained as a result of South Africa's principled position on the issue of the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara, efforts were afoot to normalise these relations.

The conflict around Africa's last colony remained an International Co-operation Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster priority and South Africa based its policy objectives on the following principles in support of stabilisation efforts in Western Sahara:

- Promote the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people as enshrined in the UN Charter.
- Support for the principle of Decolonisation and the sanctity of colonial borders.
- Respect for International Humanitarian Law and promotion of universal Human Rights.
- Support for International Legality and Multilateralism in the resolution of the conflict.
- Oppose exploitation of natural resources of the occupied Territory.
- Support for sustainable humanitarian and development assistance to the Saharawi people.
- Promote the integration and security and stability of the Maghreb region.

South Africa and Egypt continued to enjoy cordial relations and the State Visit by President Jacob Zuma to Egypt in October 2010 accompanied by a large business delegation further strengthened and deepened bilateral and economic relations between the two countries. New agreements and programmes of actions were finalised in the following fields: veterinary and animal health, environment, information communication technology, science and technology, and sport and recreation.

Regarding political developments in Egypt, South Africa has offered to share its experience on the transition to democracy.

Political relations between South Africa and Tunisia remained very strong. Tunisia views South Africa as a strategic partner on the Continent and expected the two countries to form closer economic, trade and cultural ties. Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe paid a working visit to Tunisia in April 2010 aimed

at continuing the high level interactions between the two countries and further explored possible areas of co-operation. The two delegations focussed on mechanisms to further strengthen the agreement in the field of Health regarding the recruitment of Tunisians health professionals into South Africa.

South Africa took note of the current political developments and has offered to share with Tunisia its experience on peaceful efforts toward transition and democracy.

High level political dialogues planned for 2010 were deferred to 2011. The relations between South Africa and Libya have been cordial and friendly. Although a South Africa/Libya Bilateral Commission (JBC) at Ministerial level has not convened since its inception in 2002, the two countries continued with efforts to find suitable dates for the JBC meeting as this is an important element in reinvigorating the strategic bilateral relations, especially for the conclusion and implementation of outstanding bilateral agreements. Cooperation and synergy exists on matters relating to the Peace and Security Agenda of the AU, the resolution of conflicts in Africa, and the socio-economic reconstruction and development programme of the Continent.

As a valued member of the African Union High Level Panel, South Africa remains seized to finding a resolution to the ongoing conflict in Libya.

The establishment of South African diplomatic mission in Nouakchott was consolidated during 2008 with the deployment of a resident Ambassador who was subsequently recalled following the military coup in August 2008. Relations between South Africa and Mauritania were normalised in late 2009 due to the return to constitutional order and the lifting of suspension and re-admission of Mauritania by the AU. South Africa and Mauritania started normalising relations with the latter appointing a resident Ambassador during 2010, while the South African Ambassador to Mauritania assumed duty in January 2011.

East Africa

Relations with countries in the Horn of Africa region, the Indian Ocean Islands and the East African Community extend the South African effort at growing and consolidating its bilateral relations with all countries on the continent. Once again several very significant visits took place, and important efforts were made by South Africa to support peace, stability, security and development.

Horn of Africa

South Africa has continued to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM). During the reporting period, the department facilitated the deployment of election observers in April 2010 and referendum observers for the January 2011 referendum for the people of South Sudan to decide on whether they wanted to remain part of a united Sudan or secede as an independent state. In addition, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, undertook a visit to the Sudan in October 2010 in her capacity as Chairperson of the AU PCRD Ministerial Committee. A Technical Committee of the AU PCRD Committee, including experts from South Africa, visited Sudan from March to April 2011 to determine the developmental needs of the Sudan. On a bilateral level more than 1 500 officials from the Government of Southern Sudan have been trained to date as part of a capacity-building programme. Political Consultations with the Sudan also took place in August 2010 and March 2011. South Africa has continued to support the efforts of the AU High Level Implementation Panel on the Sudan as well as the AU/UN and Qatar initiatives of bringing peace to Darfur. South Africa has deployed a battalion of 606 troops and 157 civilian police in Darfur as part of the AU/UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

South Africa continues to support Somalia's peace and reconciliation processes and will, as part of the international community, assist the Somalis to find a peaceful and lasting solution to their crisis, and in this regard made the following efforts:

- Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim attended the High-level Segment of the International Conference on Reconstruction and Development in Somalia in Istanbul on 22 May 2010.
- The Department participated in the International Contact Group on Somalia meetings in Cairo and Madrid on 21 - 22 April 2010 and 27 - 28 September 2010 respectively. At all these meetings the South African Government committed itself to possible capacity and institutional building initiatives in Somalia.
- The South African Ministry of Defence and Military Veterans officials and an official from the Mission in Port Louis attended a meeting on piracy in the Seychelles from 12-13 July 2010.

- During the 2009/10 financial year an amount for US\$200,000 was approved as a contribution to the United Nations World Food Programme's (WFP) relief efforts in Somalia.

Indian Ocean Islands

South Africa's bilateral relations with Madagascar have been negatively affected by the March 2009 unconstitutional change of government, in which the President of the High Transitional Authority, Andry Rajoelina, took over from ousted President Marc Ravalomanana. Both the AU and SADC condemned the actions and refused to recognise the de facto regime, which resulted in the suspension of Madagascar's membership from both organisations. South Africa supports the ongoing SADC mediation efforts, which are aimed at finding an inclusive, consensual, transparent and sustainable outcome that will return Madagascar to constitutional rule.

South Africa continued to provide support to the Union of the Comoros' democratisation process through its participation in the various initiatives such as the International Contact Group and AU Follow-Up Committee meetings that emanated from the inclusive 16 June 2010 Elections Road Map Agreement brokered by the AU. This Agreement laid the foundation for conducting the successful first harmonised Presidential and Governors elections. This served to strengthen democracy in the Union of Comoros through the country's adherence to the Constitutionally-enshrined South African brokered Fomboni and Beit Salam Accords.

South Africa and Mauritius share a rich history of friendship and cooperation as reflected by the existence of numerous agreements in various fields. Bilateral relations were further strengthened by South Africa's participation in the SADC Election Observer mission during the ninth Mauritius General Elections held on 5 May 2010, as well as the signing on 19 November 2010 of the important South Africa/Mauritius Search and Rescue Agreement. In addition, reciprocal visits by South African and Mauritius business delegations that flowed from the implementation of the Action Plan of the 2009 RSA/Mauritius Memorandum of Understanding took place.

Following South Africa's support to the Seychelles in rejoining the SADC, relations were further strengthened through high level visits and Ministerial interactions,

inter alia, during the UNGA65 Meeting in New York. South Africa, through interactions between the South African National Treasury and their Seychelles counterparts, also assisted the Seychelles Government with its initiatives to service the country's international debt. The Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Seychelles for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes was signed on 4 April 2011. South Africa is also actively participating in regional meetings and initiatives aimed at combating the ongoing scourge of piracy in the Indian Ocean, which is negatively impacting on the African East Coast and on Mauritius and Seychelles in particular.

East Africa Community

Following the State Visit to Uganda in March 2010, President Zuma invited President Yoweri Museveni to pay a State Visit to South Africa. This State Visit took place from 21-22 January 2011. President Museveni was accompanied by several Cabinet Ministers, Senior Government officials and a high-level business delegation. During the visit, the two Presidents held fruitful discussions and reviewed bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest. Furthermore, the two Presidents witnessed the signing of Agreements in the Sectors of Agriculture, Public Works, Social Development, and Trade and Industry. From 6 -7 December 2010, the dti hosted a successful inaugural session of the Joint Trade Committee between the two countries. During the State Visit in January 2011, Ministers of Trade addressed the business forum, which will pave the way for the establishment of a Business Council. South Africa regards Uganda as a country with great economic potential and an important partner for South African trade and investment. In view of the country's solid economic performance, Uganda can be regarded as an important trading partner in East Africa.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and Kenya continued to grow. Since the signing of the JCC, Deputy President Motlanthe undertook an Official Visit to Kenya from 24-26 November 2010, where he and Vice-President Musyoka presided over the signing of the Agreements on Agriculture Cooperation and the Avoidance of Double Taxation. Furthermore, both Deputies agreed to further deepen and strengthen relations. During March 2011 a Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) took place in South Africa to review progress in the relationship, and

to consider various Agreements and MoUs that will be signed at the JCC. The Inaugural Session of the JCC is expected to take place in 2011. However, a full State Visit by a South African Head of State to Kenya has not yet taken place and has been identified as a priority. In addition, to ensure that the Bilateral Trade Agreement and the MoU on Economic Cooperation are effective and fully implemented, the two countries have decided to implement article 14 of the Bilateral Trade Agreement that provides for the establishment of the Joint Trade Committee (JTC). The JTC has assisted in monitoring the implementation of the said Agreements and addresses economic challenges facing the two countries. It is further foreseen that a Business Council will be established during the first State Visit by a South African Head of State to Kenya.

South Africa enjoys cordial relations with Burundi. Following the 2010 Presidential Election held in Burundi, South Africa continued to interact with important role-players in the country such as the AU, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) and the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) on its PCRD. There have been a number of diplomatic challenges between South Africa and Rwanda. However, South Africa will continue to engage the Rwandan Government despite these challenges. The Cuban Medical Brigade Project, a Trilateral Agreement between the Governments of South Africa, Rwanda and Cuba signed during 2004, was successfully concluded during March 2011. In terms of the Trilateral Agreement, the Cuban Government offered doctors to provide medical assistance to Rwandan citizens who survived the 1994 genocide whilst the South African Government provided the funding for the project.

The Office of the Special Representative to the Great Lakes focused on promoting peace and security, North-South cooperation, South-South coordination in the region and in the eastern DRC specifically, and participated in meetings of the Special Envoys to the Great Lakes, the Contact Group on the DRC, and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR). These activities and actions covered the priorities of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, and post-conflict reconstruction and development. Important achievements include: South Africa's support for a regional system that will limit the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes - and so reduce the incidence of conflict in that area; and the coordination of a substantive interdepartmental review of policy regarding the Great Lakes region.

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT (SADC)

Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) Review

The RISDP for SADC has been crafted to address priority goals in a number of sectors. South Africa has incorporated the RISDP implementation framework as an integral component of its national development plans especially within the areas of health, education, trade and investment, tourism, environment and so on. Following the 2011 SADC Council of Ministers meeting, member states were requested to conduct an internal review of the RISDP against national development plans. Progress reports will be discussed at the forthcoming SADC Summit and Council of Ministers meeting in August 2011. This will lead to the terms of reference (ToR) for the comprehensive assessment that will be carried out by an independent academic institution or think tank within one of the Member States.

SADC Tribunal Issues

The South African delegation to the meeting of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General held from 11 - 15 April 2011 in Swakopmund, Namibia, was headed by Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, Mr A Nel. It may be recalled that the August 2010 Ordinary Summit held in Windhoek, Namibia, gave a directive to the SADC Ministers of Justice/Attorneys General to review the role, functions and terms of reference of the SADC Tribunal whereby an independent study on the issue was commissioned, and the Ministers met and deliberated on the report of the study and made recommendations for submission to Summit for consideration. The mandate of this meeting was, amongst others, to deliberate and make a report to Summit on the Role, Responsibilities and Terms of Reference of the SADC Tribunal, report to the Summit on the advice regarding the action that Summit should take to address the Republic of Zimbabwe's non-compliance with the SADC Tribunal's decisions, report to Summit on the advice regarding the action that Summit should take concerning the re-appointment and replacement of Members of the SADC Tribunal.

Economic Integration

South Africa is advancing a developmental economic integration agenda in Southern Africa that combines trade integration, infrastructure development and sector policy co-ordination. The SADC Summit held in Namibia in August

2010 served to highlight the urgent need to accelerate the pace of SADC regional integration. The Summit adopted a comprehensive work programme with concrete actions and timelines aimed at consolidating the SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) as an immediate priority focus area. The Summit also reaffirmed its commitment to establishing a SADC Customs Union and endorsed the appointment of a high-level experts group.

South Africa hosted the Second SACU Summit in July 2010 and the Third SACU Summit in March 2011. The SACU Heads of State and Government have adopted a comprehensive work programme to address the challenges of SACU. The work programme is currently underway in five priority areas including regional industrial development, a review of the current Revenue-Sharing Formula, trade facilitation, the development of SACU institutions and unified engagement of SACU members in international trade negotiations. South Africa continues to regard SACU as the nucleus for deeper regional economic integration in Southern Africa.

SADC Organ Issues

South Africa assumes the Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (the Organ) in August 2011. Since August 2010, South Africa has been a member of the SADC Organ Troika as incoming Chair. The Troika functions as a steering committee of Organ and is responsible for decision-making, facilitating implementation of decisions and providing policy direction on regional peace and security issues between Summits.

In the period under review, the department coordinated and participated in the SADC Election Observer training courses, in the SADC Election Observer Missions to Tanzania and hosted an electoral observer mission training workshop presented by Electoral Institute for Sustainable Democracy in Africa (EISA) during 2-4 March 2011.

The department continued to coordinate South Africa's position on Military, Intelligence, Humanitarian, Police and Corrections issues, on issues of Small Arms, De-mining and Disaster Management. In addition, the department continued liaison and encouragement with partner departments on the delivery of their mandates relative to SADC, including expediting the secondment of an Immigration Officer to SADC Secretariat to focus the implementation of

the UNIVISA, and encouraging and participating in the SADC Maritime Piracy Assessment Mission. South Africa participated in the SADC Standby Force Civilian Component draft policy framework workshop, in the training courses at the Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre (RPTC), in Interstate Defiance and Security Committee (ISDSC), Interstate Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC) and in the Ministerial Committee of Organ (MCO) meetings.

Peace missions

South Africa continues to participate in the AU/UN peace missions on the African Continent. South Africa's involvement includes peacekeeping deployment in the DRC (MONUSCO), the Sudan (UNAMID), and mediation efforts in Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar and Zimbabwe.

In pursuit of its foreign policy objective to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture, South Africa has participated in preparations for the launch of the African Standby Force, and supported efforts to strengthen peacekeeping on the continent. This has been done through participation in multilateral peacekeeping policy forums, which include the African Chiefs of Defence Staff and Heads of Security Committee, UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Challenges Forum.

South Africa's role and political credibility in international peace and security has been acknowledged through South Africa's election to both the AU Peace and Security Council (2011-2012), and to the UNSC's rotating seat (2011-2012).

South Africa actively participated in the deliberations of the 2011 UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). This Committee is mandated to undertake a comprehensive review of UN peacekeeping policy issues in all their aspects. In this context, South Africa pursued discussions aimed at advancing the interests of the African continent in the area of the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities. This will bolster African countries' capacity to address the challenges associated with conflicts and therefore contribute towards peace, security and stability on the Continent.

Promote peaceful resolution of conflicts and work towards Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD).

South Africa participated in several conflict resolution efforts such as the AU High Level Panel for the Resolution of the Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the Ad-hoc Committee on Libya, the SADC Organ Troika meeting on Zimbabwe, the SADC Mediation on Madagascar and the AU Committee on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development of the Sudan.

Contribute towards Peace, Security and Stability in Africa

South Africa has deployed a 2213 strong contingent comprising police and soldiers towards peace missions in Africa. South Africa actively participated in the deliberations of the 2010 UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34), which undertook a review of UN peacekeeping operations in all their aspects including efforts at advancing African peacekeeping capacities. This will bolster African countries' capacity to address the challenges associated with conflicts and therefore contribute towards peace, security and stability on the Continent.

STRENGTHENING SOUTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)

The 4th IBSA Summit was held on 15 April 2010 in Brasilia, where the Heads of States and Governments formulated joint positions on IBSA's role and visibility within the global system of governance, including the reform of UNSC, as well as issues pertaining to the G-20, gender, human rights, intellectual property rights, internet governance, climate change, the global economic crisis and the Fund for Poverty Alleviation.

The IBSA Fund aims at supporting viable and replicable projects that, based on the unique capabilities available in the IBSA countries and in their internal best practices, contribute to the national priorities of other developing countries, particularly countries emerging from conflict. Projects intend to serve as examples of best practice for the achievement of the (MGDs). The Fund was awarded the UN 2010 MDGs award as being a breakthrough mechanism in South-South cooperation towards poverty alleviation. Each country currently contributes US\$ 1 million per year to the Fund. Projects concluded include amongst others: in Haiti, a solid waste collection project; in Ramallah, a Sports Complex as a direct consequence of the coordination of positions among the three countries in matters related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; and cooperation projects in North and South Sudan.

South Africa attended the IBSA Dialogue Forum Seventh Trilateral Commission Meeting in New Delhi on 8 March 2011. During this Ministerial, the countries reaffirmed their commitments to further strengthen the dialogue and cooperation within the IBSA Framework at inter-governmental, social, people-to-people and business-to-business levels. They further stressed the common objective of making structures of global governance more democratic, representative, transparent, and to enhance their legitimacy by ensuring a more effective role for developing countries.

Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS)

President Zuma accepted an invitation from President Hu Jintao of China, on behalf of the BRIC member states, on 23 December 2010 and 18 January 2011 respectively, for South Africa to join the BRIC mechanism and to attend the Third BRICS Summit on 14 April 2011 in Sanya, Hainan Island, in the People's Republic of China as a full member under the theme: Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity. South Africa attended the Summit with the following objectives in mind: to consolidate the BRICS membership, and commit to its processes and related mechanisms; to identify and leverage opportunities for South Africa's developmental agenda; to enhance the African Agenda and Sustainable Development; to promote broad cooperation in the Multilateral arena; and to work for cooperation with other emerging market economies.

The Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

The Minister met ASEAN Ambassadors to South Africa in October 2010, in Tshwane, and emphasised the importance of ASEAN to South Africa and to the Southern African region. ASEAN is the leading region of the developing world on regional integration and has a common incentive and interest to advance the agenda of the South. South Africa, Africa and ASEAN would seek to strengthen their cooperation as trade and development partners. Mutual high level visits were identified as a means of strengthening joint cooperation as well as the further exploration of practical areas of cooperation.

New Asian-African Partnership (NAASP)

South Africa and Indonesia are the co-chairs of NAASP and in this regard, South Africa hosted the Co-chairs Meeting in September 2010. The meeting resolved that South Africa would host a NAASP Coordinating Unit on Capacity Building for Palestine in Jordan in December 2010 to assess the fulfilment of obligations

by donor countries and to give the Palestinian National Authority (PNA) the opportunity to present new areas to donor cooperation. South Africa hosted a diplomatic training programme for Palestinian diplomats in April 2010 at the Diplomatic Academy, in pursuit of its pledge to support Palestine.

Indian Ocean Rim-Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)

South Africa participated in the IOR-ARC Council of Ministers meeting in Sana'a, Yemen, in August 2010 where South Africa championed the review of the IOR-ARC Charter. The Charter was subsequently amended and approved by the Council of Ministers, resulting in the strengthening of the operations of the IOR-ARC Secretariat. The Fisheries Unit was also established to monitor the depletion of the fish stock in the Indian Ocean. In May 2010, South Africa hosted the Senior Officials' Meeting in Durban to finalise the Maritime Transport Council under the auspices of the Department of Transport. The department also participated in a Senior Officials' Meeting in Australia in March 2011. The SOM was instrumental in preparing for the next IOR-ARC Council of Ministers Meeting, to be held in New Delhi, India, in September 2011.

Engagement with organisations of the South within the multilateral system

South Africa contributed to the formulation of common positions of the South through the Coordinating Bureau (CoB) of NAM and the working groups of the Movement and the mechanisms of the G77. In respect of a number of issues where the NAM and G77 agreed on joint action through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC) of the two groups. South Africa made inputs to also reflect the South African position on such issues.

STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH STRATEGIC FORMATIONS OF THE NORTH

Prioritisation of Africa on agendas of the EU, G-8, Commonwealth and other organisations of the North

South Africa engaged with the North in key global economic processes such as the Doha Development Round of the WTO, the G-8, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Customs Organisation, and the United Nations World Tourism Organization with a view to advancing the African Agenda, in particular, and the broader development interests of the South.

Engagement with the Commonwealth

South Africa remains an active member in various activities of the Commonwealth. Since Commonwealth membership involves both North and South countries it offers an opportunity to cross the North-South divide and contribute to consensus positions on many issues on the global agenda. The latter remains one of DIRCO's main objectives within the Commonwealth through its participation in the Executive Committee and the Board of Governors. South Africa, as the largest African contributor to the Commonwealth, has permanent membership on these two bodies and through this membership tried to ensure to the fullest extent possible that the Africa and development agendas are reflected in the work of the Commonwealth.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

South Africa acceded to the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (the OECD Convention) on 19 June 2007. In terms of the obligations of the Working Group each member state is subjected to Phase 1, 2 and 3 reviews, and also participates as a Leader Examiner in Phase 1, 2 and 3 reviews of other member states.

South Africa underwent a Phase 1 review in June 2008 led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, National Prosecuting Authority and the Department of Public Service and Administration, and immediately started with the more comprehensive Phase 2 review, which had to be ready by June 2009. The consolidated draft phase 2 Report on South Africa's enforcement of domestic legislation to implement the OECD Convention was presented in Paris in June 2010.

Adherence to the OECD Convention on Bribery should:

- Raise awareness of the fight against foreign bribery in both the public and private sector;
- Boost existing law enforcement resources and training dedicated to fighting complex economic crimes, including foreign bribery offences, and enhance coordination among the police and prosecution authorities to combat foreign bribery more effectively;
- Ensure that companies engaging in foreign bribery are duly held liable; and

- Ensure that Article 5 of the Convention, which prohibits considerations of national economic interest, relations with another state, and the identity of individuals or companies when prosecuting foreign bribery, applies effectively to all investigative and prosecutorial decisions in foreign bribery cases.

STRENGTHENING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Central and East Asia

2010 marked the centennial of relations between South Africa and Japan, and was celebrated through a number of people-to-people events presented by the respective embassies.

The RSA-Japan Partnership Forum, co-chaired by Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and her Japanese counterpart met on 30 April 2010 and agreed to elevate the level of the bilateral relationship to a strategic cooperation partnership, and to promote increased cooperation across the board, including in trade and investment. There was subsequently a marked increase in investor and other interest from Japan, supported by the positive publicity around the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. Two-way trade is also recovering well from the 2009 slump, but is not yet back to 2008 record levels, when it reached R107 billion with a R26 billion surplus for South Africa. As in past years, the Japan International Cooperation Agency continued to provide skills development training, and to engage on technical and scientific cooperation with a number of South African entities, aligned with Government's five priorities.

The department facilitated a humanitarian mission by a Rescue South Africa team of urban search and rescue volunteer experts that assisted in the post-tsunami phase of searching for survivors and the deceased.

The Minister participated in the 2010 Tokyo International Conference on African Development Ministerial meeting where Japan agreed to a proposal to harmonise the official development assistance it provides to Africa with the priorities for infrastructure development agreed by African Heads of State and Government. This is expected to increase intra-African trade, and stimulate economic development and job creation.

Diplomatic relations between South Africa and the Republic of Korea (ROK) have developed into a modern and dynamic partnership with a Policy Consultative Forum (PCF) continuing to enhance relations between the two countries.

South Africa's bilateral relations with the ROK seek to leverage Korean technological knowledge and skills to meet South Africa's developmental challenges. Thus, during Deputy President Motlanthe's visit to ROK, an Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed paving the way for enhanced cooperation through training, investment and technology transfer. In cooperation with the South African Local Government Association (SALGA) training programs and technical assistance are provided to South African municipalities through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). The Department of Communications received two Korean ICT experts who assisted in skills development in that sector. Experts from KOICA and the Central Officials Training Institute (KOTI) visited South Africa to introduce their program on Innovation in Government and Leadership, offered to 20 South African government officials.

President Jacob Zuma participated in the G-20 Summit in Seoul during 11-12 November 2010. South Africa and the ROK cooperated in ensuring that the Agenda of the G-20 Summit reflected the interests and concerns of developing countries, and South Africa, Korea and France co-chaired the G-20's Development Committee. The Speaker of Parliament led the first South African Parliamentary study visit to the Korean Parliament in late 2010.

Central Asia

South Africa and Kazakhstan held the First Full Session of Inter-Governmental Consultations on 28 September 2010, co-chaired by Deputy Foreign Ministers Ebrahim and Kayrat Shoraulay. The delegations agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in a variety of spheres, including trade and economic cooperation, and to intensify their work on preparations for the signing of intergovernmental agreements on Exemption from Visa Requirements for holders of Diplomatic and Service/Official Passports, promotion of trade and economic cooperation, and cooperation in the field of mineral resources and energy. The Director-General of the Department of Mineral Resources participated in the First Astana Minerals and Metallurgy Forum in July 2010.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the People's Republic of China reached a higher level on 24 August 2010 following President Zuma's State Visit to China. During the State Visit, Presidents Zuma and Hu Jintao signed the Beijing Declaration on the Establishment of a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

President Zuma's State Visit to China was followed by the 4th Session of South Africa-China Bi-National Commission held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 16-17 November 2010. It was co-chaired by Deputy President Motlanthe and his Chinese counterpart, Vice President Xi Jinping during which a number of Agreements/ Memoranda of Understanding/Letters of Intent were signed to give effect to the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. China became South Africa's largest trading partner by the end of 2010, accounting for a total trade volume in excess of R166 billion (including Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan).

South Africa successfully participated in the 18th World Expo in Shanghai from May to October 2010. The main theme of South Africa's participation was 'South Africa - The Rise of a Modern Economy: Ke Nako', and the major objective was to showcase the best that South Africa has to offer in terms of economic opportunities, scientific advances and technological innovations. The South African Pavilion attracted approximately five million visitors, amongst them President Zuma and the Premier of China. The publicity value that the South African Pavilion generated in China is estimated at approximately R 58, 8 million. Furthermore, according to a survey conducted by the Chinese Events Company, South Africa featured in 1, 634 media clippings and was mentioned in the media more than 167 million times.

SOUTH ASIA, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

South Asia

India and South Africa share a Strategic Partnership that has been cemented by regular visits and high-level exchanges. Foreign Office Consultations, at Senior Officials Level, took place in May 2010, followed by President Jacob Zuma's State Visit to India in June 2010.

President Jacob Zuma was accompanied to India by seven Cabinet Ministers as well as a formidable delegation of over 230 business people from various

sectors. The visit, which comprised an economic leg in Mumbai and a political leg in New Delhi, was undertaken with the objectives of inter alia strengthening and broadening economic and commercial interaction, and deepening of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation. The signing of three agreements, pertaining to air services, agriculture and diplomatic training, symbolised a clear desire to elevate cooperation.

The Minister visited India in March 2011 to co-chair the 8th South Africa-India Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC), continuing on the momentum of high-level visits and interactions between India and South Africa. Trade between the two countries increased more than fivefold between 2003 and 2009, exceeding R42 billion in 2010. A new annual trade target of US\$15 billion by 2014 was agreed to during the 8th JMC. DIRCO will continue to push for a political mandate for South Africa to commence negotiations on a Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA), an essential aspect of economic interaction with India.

Relations between South Africa and Sri Lanka continue to grow. The third Partnership Forum meeting took place in October 2010, in Colombo. Relations were strengthened as further cooperation was established in the areas of trade and industry, science and technology, arts and culture, education, water affairs, taxes, intelligence services and transport.

South Africa and Nepal enjoy cordial relations. The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) invited the Electoral Commission of Nepal to South Africa in February 2011, under the auspices of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), for the purposes of sharing best practices in election management. A second Nepalese Government delegation visited South Africa in March 2011 to study the experience and achievement of South Africa in the areas of peace processes, transitional management and human rights.

South-East Asia

Relations between South Africa and countries in the South-East Asian region continued to grow and deepen. There were several exchanges of visits at the level of Minister and Deputy Minister. A high point was the Official Visit to Vietnam by Deputy President Motlanthe that provided an opportunity to reaffirm the close relationship between the two countries, and to discuss cooperation in

a number of areas. Timor-Leste opened a resident mission in Pretoria in August 2010. Trade between South Africa and the region grew to a total volume of R52,3 billion as compared to R47,4 in 2009.

Oceania

South Africa and Australia have a history of productive cooperation across a range of issues, including fisheries protection, law enforcement, defence relations and customs cooperation. Total bilateral trade amounted to R16.7 billion in 2010, with the balance in favour of Australia. This places Australia within the top twenty ranking trading partners of South Africa. Environmental matters are an area of increasing cooperation.

South Africa and Australia enjoy wide-ranging multilateral relations. Both are members of the Valdivia Group (Group of Temperate Southern Hemisphere Countries on Environment) that aims to promote southern-hemisphere views in international environmental meetings and enhance scientific cooperation. They enjoy a close working relationship within the context of the Antarctic Treaty and Indian Ocean fisheries, and also interact regularly within the context of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the Cairns Group. South Africa and Australia also work closely on Commonwealth issues, particularly those affecting Africa.

Although no significant high-level political visits took place in 2010/11, the sixth annual Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) between South Africa and New Zealand was held in Pretoria on 30 November 2010. South Africa and New Zealand continued to enjoy a close working relationship within the context of the Antarctic Treaty and Indian Ocean fisheries, and also interacted within the context of the WTO and the Cairns Group. South Africa and New Zealand worked closely on Commonwealth issues, particularly those affecting the Pacific Islands like Fiji.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Gulf States

South Africa's bilateral relations with countries in the Gulf region continued to develop with co-operation expanding in several fields. The region remains the source of some 62.4 percent of South Africa's crude oil, mainly from Saudi Arabia and Iran. The Gulf region is also an important market for South African goods and services, and an important source of investment funds.

Bilateral relations with several of the Gulf States are managed through structured bilateral mechanisms. In October 2010, South Africa and Oman concluded an Agreement on the Establishment of a Partnership Forum during a visit to South Africa by the Omani Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs.

With a view to promoting the further expansion of relations with Gulf States, Deputy Minister Ebrahim and a delegation visited Qatar and Kuwait in August 2010, with a focus of promoting and expanding bilateral trade, tourism and investments. Subsequent visits to these countries were undertaken by the Industrial Development Cooperation who conducted discussions with the management of respective Sovereign Wealth Funds concerning the creation of joint investment funds for beneficial development projects in Africa.

South Africa also recognises the importance of the Gulf region as a source for tourism and facilitates participation by South African companies in the annual Arabian Travel Market in Dubai.

The Levant

South Africa's relations with countries of the Levant expanded during the period under review. South Africa's Ambassador in Amman handed over his Letters of Credentials as non-resident Ambassador to Iraq in February 2011. Deputy President Motlanthe visited Syria during October 2010 with the aim of strengthening bilateral political and economic relations, and to interact on developments related to the Arab-Israeli peace process. Two bilateral agreements were signed: a Protocol on Cooperation that in future will facilitate consultations between the DIRCO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Syria; and an Agreement on Economic and Trade Cooperation, together with the launch of a South Africa-Syria Business Forum.

Queen Rania of Jordan visited South Africa in June 2010 to promote the One Goal Project - an initiative of South Africa and FIFA to provide education to disadvantaged children in South Africa.

The Middle East Peace Process (MEPP)

The South African policy on the MEPP is founded on the view that peace and security for the Israelis and the Palestinians cannot be achieved without the fulfilment of the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination

within their own sovereign state. The country has been consistent in calling for the immediate implementation of international peace proposals, such as the Road Map for Peace and the Arab League Peace Initiative of 2002, without preconditions, in order to achieve comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and all its Arab neighbours.

During April / May 2011, Deputy Minister Ebrahim undertook a five nation tour to the Middle East that included meetings in Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Palestine (Occupied West Bank and Gaza) and Israel. The visit aimed at gaining a greater understanding of regional dynamics relating to the MEPP, the current political developments in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the status of negotiations between Palestinian factions Fatah and Hamas, and the role of the Arab League, Egypt, Jordan and Syria in the MEPP.

In June 2010, the South African Government decided to recall the Ambassador to Israel for consultations. This followed the Israeli military attack on 31 May 2010 that took place in international waters on a Turkish ship attempting to deliver humanitarian aid to Gaza, which resulted in the loss of nine Turkish lives. The South African Ambassador subsequently resumed his duties in July 2010.

The South African Government noted with cautious optimism the resumption of direct negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian leaders officially launched on 2 September 2010, in Washington. However, during this period the South African Government also noted with concern that Israel continued to reinforce, with facts on the ground, a climate not conducive to realising a lasting settlement with the Palestinian people.

On 18 February 2011, South Africa voted in favour of a UNSC Resolution condemning continued Israeli settlement expansion in the West Bank. However, this resolution, voted in favour by 14 of the 15 Member States of the UNSC was not carried through.

South Africa also condemned rocket/mortar attacks from Gaza, the attacks on civilians in the West Bank, and the resultant military action from Israel and urged all parties in the Region to show restraint. South Africa has voiced its concern with respect to the continued blockade of Gaza and has repeatedly made calls for Israel to lift the humanitarian blockade of Gaza, to allow essential food items and medicine into the area and to allow for the movement of building materials.

AMERICAS NORTH AMERICA

United States (US)

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the US remain strong with expanding cooperation on matters of common interest and mutual benefit. High level visits and interactions, including the visit by Vice President Biden in June 2010 and the reciprocal visit by Deputy President Motlanthe in March 2011, have consolidated relations and invoked the necessary political will to achieve more concrete cooperation in the South Africa government's identified priority areas and on issues of mutual concern.

The first Strategic Dialogue meeting between Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton took place in Washington DC during December 2010. The achievements of the various working groups established under the Annual Bilateral Forum (ABF) were reviewed during the ABF meeting in April 2011 where issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed. These strong bilateral ties are further reflected in the Obama Administration's willingness to partner with South Africa on issues, both domestically and regionally.

Bilateral trade between the two countries continued to grow and 2010 trade figures reflect an optimistic new trend with strong recovery prospects for the future. South Africa exports to the US increased from R41,3 billion in 2009 to R52,4 billion in 2010, reflecting a 31% increase, boding well for future exports to the US. South African imports from the US in 2009 were \$4.5 billion, down by 31.4 %. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) provided duty-free access for many South African exports to the USA and had contributed to the favourable trade balance.

Tourists arriving from the US to South Africa for 2010 numbered 282,377, the second largest number of tourists after the United Kingdom (UK) (excluding the SADC region). The US is also currently the largest portfolio investor and second largest source of foreign direct investment in South Africa after the UK.

Total Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the US in 2010 amounted to approximately \$602 million, with most of it directed towards health care, and a specific emphasis on HIV and AIDS and TB prevention.

One of the major highlights in current SA-US relations was that the US identified

and supported SA's most important domestic priorities, and made efforts to align its assistance programmes and projects with these priorities. In this regard, strong cooperation exists in the areas of health, through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) Programme, and Police training.

Canada

The sixth South Africa-Canada Annual Consultations (AC) was held in Ottawa from 1 ñ 3 November 2010 under the co-chairmanship of the Director-General of DIRCO. Nine Departments participated. Issues of mutual interest and concern received specific attention whilst all areas of cooperation between South Africa and Canada for the year ahead were reviewed. Regular contact and interaction between government departments and their Canadian counterparts are ongoing.

There was also growth in high-level visits in both directions, mainly by Parliamentary Committees and Local Governments, with the focus on skills transfers.

A Joint Review Process of the bilateral cooperation programme (ODA) between South Africa and Canada took place in November 2010. The review focussed mainly on the implementation of projects and the way forward.

During the 2010 Annual Consultations, the Department of Mineral Resources and its Canadian counterpart (NRCAN) agreed to formalise the longstanding relationship between the two countries through action plans. To this end, a MoU has been prepared. The second Mining Roundtable was held in March 2011 in Toronto, Canada, and chaired by the Minister of Mineral Resources, Susan Shabangu. The Roundtable, which began in 2008 along with the Trade Roundtable, allows for a dedicated and hands-on approach to addressing the trade and investment relationship between South Africa and Canada.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The developing countries in Latin America are playing an increasingly important role in international political bodies and formations such as the NAM, the G-20 (chaired by Argentina), and the UN. South Africa shares an important platform with countries from the Region in the UNSC for the 2011- 2012 period.

South Africa's bilateral relations with Latin America and the Caribbean continue to advance the development agenda of the South, and strengthen co-operation among developing countries through active participation in groupings of the South at regional, interregional and multilateral levels. In this regard, the need to build stronger and balanced relationships with Latin American and Caribbean countries is of particular importance.

Bilateral relations are progressed through a number of important incoming and outgoing visits, and through cooperation mechanisms focused on enhancing economic, scientific, technical and business opportunities. Following President Zuma's successful State Visit to Cuba in 2010, relations were reaffirmed and new areas of cooperation established. South Africa and Cuba will continue to cooperate at a technical level and South Africa will again lobby for the lifting of the economic sanctions against Cuba.

In addition, a broad range of contacts and exchanges took place between South Africa and countries of the Region in a variety of fields. A range of technical and commercial agreements are either in place or being negotiated with several countries in the region. These bilateral initiatives are further driven by South Africa's Strategic Priorities and the main elements of our New Growth Plan, putting the needs of our home constituencies at the heart of our engagements with the region.

Brazil remains a significant player in the multilateral context, particularly regarding the interests of the South. With its like-minded approach to a number of significant issues affecting the developing world, it remains a strategic partner for South Africa. These sentiments supported the signing of the Strategic Partnership Agreement with Brazil in July 2010.

There is also considerable potential for co-operation with the Mercosur (Southern Common Market) trading bloc, which consists of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay as full members and a number of associate members in the Latin American region. A SACU Preferential Trade Agreement with the Mercosur was signed in 2009, and, subject to ratification by all members, is expected to advance Southern Africa's trade interests in the region. There is significant potential for South Africa to increase and improve exports. South Africa will work to consolidate and expand relations with the Caribbean, aligned to areas of national priorities.

South Africa is also engaged with the humanitarian and reconstruction processes in Haiti, and also provided humanitarian assistance to Chile, after earthquakes devastated these countries in 2010. South Africa welcomes the outcome of the Presidential elections in Haiti and assured the incoming government of South Africa's commitment to work together with Haiti and the international community in the reconstruction effort.

South Africa worked closely with Mexico, the host country of COP16/CMP6, in preparation for South Africa's hosting of COP17/CMP7 in Durban in late November 2011. Minister Nkoana-Mashabane led a delegation to the inaugural SA-Mexico Bi-national Commission in April 2010. This was followed by a successful working visit to Mexico by President Zuma on the margins of COP16/CMP6.

DIRCO continued to emphasise South Africa's national priorities, continental objectives and multilateral efforts in support of peace and stability in the Latin America and Caribbean region.

EUROPE

Western Europe

South Africa continued its focus on the promotion of both political and economic cooperation with countries of Western Europe, which remain important trade and investment partners, as well as major sources of tourism. The participation of most Western Europe countries in the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup ensured an increased awareness of South Africa and the African continent, and the influx of tourists from the region was significant. Pre- and post- 2010 Soccer World Cup assistance from Western Europe not only contributed to the success of the event but also to the legacy of an improved infrastructure. The linking of the successful Summit on Education (1GOAL) with the World Cup ensured a focus on attainment of the MDG related to education and equality.

In interactions with Western Europe, emphasis was placed on the prioritisation of the African continent, and in particular on the establishment of trilateral cooperation to promote peace and security and post-electoral reconstruction, in the Great Lakes Region and elsewhere. Efforts were made to maintain support for African countries towards reaching the MDGs, also in the context of the G-20.

Within the framework of bilateral mechanisms, outcomes in sectors such as education, science and technology, skills development, post-settlement support following land restitution, defence and police co-operation and sports development were pursued. Joint strategies were formulated with focus on the New Growth Path. The well established partnerships in the area of development co-operation within the SADC were reinforced. Co-operation in multilateral fora was promoted in pursuit of South Africa and Africa's strategic objectives.

South Africa and Western Europe enjoyed enhanced bilateral relations, which were sustained by frequent interaction on all levels of government and complemented by other engagements, including civil society, to improve people-to-people cooperation. State Visits to the United Kingdom and France took place in March 2010 and March 2011 respectively. Several agreements were negotiated and several have now been signed, particularly during State Visits. Although trade and investment with this region has slowed down due to the financial and economic crises, economic cooperation continued to be one of the focus areas of our relations with Western Europe.

Central and Eastern Europe

South Africa's bilateral political and economic relations with Central and Eastern Europe countries were enhanced and deepened through successful structured bilateral mechanisms and high level engagements. These high level engagements included the President's State Visit to Russia in August 2010 and the Deputy President's official visit to Turkey in May 2010. In both visits the President and Deputy President were accompanied by Ministerial and Business delegations.

The President's visit to Russia in August 2010 affirmed the SA-Russia strategic partnership. The two Presidents agreed to convene regular Presidential Summit meetings, agreed to meet on a bilateral basis on the margins of various multilateral meetings and also promoted Russia's support for South Africa's participation in the BRICS mechanism. The two Presidents agreed to enhance cooperation on the African Agenda, the G-8, G-20 and the UN. Several important agreements were concluded namely, a Plant Quarantine that will facilitate improved agriculture products, a visa waiver for diplomatic and official passports, an MOU between the SA and Russia Space Agency in order to strengthen space cooperation and an Eskom-Tenex contract. Russia also donated a Mobile Telemedicine Clinic,

which has subsequently been delivered in Nkandla, KwaZulu Natal. Furthermore, seven scholarships for graduate studies in science and technology in Russia were secured.

Subsequent to the President's visit to Russia, the UMK Mine in Kuruman, a joint venture between Majestic Silver Trading and Renova, was officially opened and continues to make a significant contribution to job creation and skills development through the UMK initiated Joe Morolong Vocational Training Centre. A successful South Africa-Russia Intergovernmental Trade and Economic Cooperation Committee (ITEC) meeting was held in August 2010, together with a South Africa-Russia Business Council and a Business Forum meeting, where trade and industrial policy priorities, mineral resource beneficiation, science and technology, energy cooperation, education and skills development were mainstreamed.

The successful visit of Deputy President Motlanthe to Turkey in May 2010 consolidated and enhanced South Africa-Turkey bilateral relations with a strong commitment to a mutually beneficial partnership that will advance the two countries' national priorities, such as education and skills development, youth development, job creation and sustainable livelihoods through enhanced trade, investment, tourism promotion, and technical cooperation on mineral resource beneficiation. In this regard, the South Africa-Turkey Business Forum facilitated the promotion of South Africa's economic policy priorities and commercial partnerships through business-business meetings during which several business partnerships were initiated.

The National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) also had good bilateral engagements with relevant institutions in Turkey to promote cooperation on youth development. More importantly, 11 scholarships for graduate studies in Turkey were secured, and technical cooperation in jewellery design and manufacture was explored. Furthermore continued cooperation on the African Agenda within the context Africa-Turkey partnership and strengthening of the global governance system was prioritised.

Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and Deputy Minister Ebrahim held Ministerial bilateral meetings with amongst others, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, and Russia during official visits and meetings on the margins

of several multilateral meetings. Senior Officials Political consultations were held with Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland. The central focus of all the high level bilateral engagements was to enhance bilateral political, economic, commercial relations and technical cooperation in order to advance national priorities, the African Agenda, the Agenda of the South and a democratic global governance system.

Ten scholarships for graduate studies in Serbia were also secured during Ministerial political consultations. Similarly, South Africa's bilateral relations with the Czech Republic have facilitated scholarships for 35 students that are currently doing graduate and post graduate studies in Transport Management and Textiles Engineering in the Czech Republic.

The South African missions in Central and Eastern Europe supported and participated in several trade, investment and tourism exhibitions and fairs, business fora and 2010 FIFA World Cup promotion events. These sought to facilitate economic and commercial partnerships and opportunities, and the positive branding of South Africa in the region. Provincial partnerships such as the Northern Cape - Armenia MOU on diamond cutting and polishing, the Investment KZN and Czech Invest MOU for trade and investment cooperation were forged.

EUROPEAN ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

SA-EU Bilateral Relationship

SA-EU bilateral relations were considerably strengthened during 2010/11 with the primary focus being on fully implementing the SA-EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA) and the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan. Political dialogue between South Africa and the EU was significantly increased, with the highlight being the third SA-EU Summit, which was held on 28 September 2010 in Brussels. In addition, two highly successful SA-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue meetings were held during the period under review in Pretoria and Brussels during 2010.

The second SA-EU Peace and Security Dialogue was held at senior officials level on 2 June 2010 in Brussels. The main outcome is that South Africa will draft the Terms of Reference for the SA-EU Peace and Security Dialogue, which will

be discussed at the third SA-EU Peace and Security Dialogue meeting in South Africa. Furthermore, the 11th SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council (JCC) meeting was held on 15 September 2010 in Pretoria to review progress made over the past year in implementing the TDCA, as well as to discuss the way forward on the wide range of issues where policy dialogues and cooperation have been established in the context of the TDCA and the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership.

The EU Development Cooperation partnership had been considerably enhanced and a 2010 mid-term review of the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) found the programme (2007-2013) to be still effective and aligned to the South African Government priorities. The European Investment Bank's (EIB) Vice-President, Prof. Sakellaris had visited South Africa in March 2010 and again in March 2011. During the March 2011 visit, he met with Ministers' to discuss the EIB's involvement in green economy projects and infrastructure development in South Africa, as well as to explore possible areas where the EIB can assist in the outcomes of COP17/CMP7.

Science and Technology represented another important and highly successful area of cooperation, with South Africa being one of the most successful third country partners worldwide within the EU Framework Research Programme. Under the 7th Framework Research Programme (FP7) alone, €25 million has so far been awarded through competitive calls for proposals to South African partners, making South Africa the fourth largest non-EU partner country in the FP7 after Japan, Russia and the US. A significant outcome of the third SA-EU Summit (September 2010) was the signing of a development co-operation grant of €122 million for Basic Education in South Africa, signed by Minister Motshekga and her EU counterpart.

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP)-EU Relations

The second review of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) was completed in June 2010, with South Africa signing on 26 September 2010. Together, the ACP and EU represent some 79 countries in discussions and negotiations.

South Africa participated in a number of ACP-EU forums including ministers of trade, mining, fisheries and agriculture. Additionally, there are a number of political dialogues that are of importance including the Committee of Ambassadors, the

Council of Ministers, and the Joint Parliamentary Assembly (JPA) meetings. The JPA meetings of November 2010 and March 2011 continued to allow for lobbying of various positions with other Parliamentary bodies from both the ACP region as well as the EU.

Within the political dialogues a number of key areas were discussed such as challenges for the future of democracy, respecting constitutional order in ACP and EU countries, food security, the impact of the Treaty of Lisbon and the ACP-EU Partnership, and the future of Southern Sudan. The economic dialogues allowed for an exchange on budgetary support as a means of delivering Official Development Assistance in ACP countries, the state of play in the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations, the impact of debt on development financing in ACP countries, the long haul taxes due to be imposed by the Eurozone countries and the implications that such taxes bear on job losses in the ACP countries, tourism decline and business reduction in general.

One of the ongoing elements of the CPA is the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations that have been ongoing since 2001, with the majority of ACP countries still not having signed due to a number of outstanding concerns.

PARTICIPATE IN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

South Africa, in the conduct of international relations, is committed to garner support for its domestic priorities, promote the interests of the African Continent, promote democracy and human rights, uphold justice and international law in relations between nations, seek the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and promote economic development through regional and international co-operation in an inter-dependent world. South Africa also strongly believes in the concept and practice of good governance, as one of several important tools and instruments at the disposal of nations in their conduct of world affairs. In pursuance of these principles, the South African Government adheres to and strongly supports a multilateral, rules-based system.

South Africa believes that through participation in the multilateral system, especially the UN, its executive boards, commissions, subsidiary bodies and committees, a valuable contribution can be made to strengthen multilateralism and promote the agendas of Africa and the South. Through their elected membership

of subsidiary committees, commissions and other ad-hoc mechanisms of the UN system, South African experts are currently contributing to the strengthening of global governance over a wide range of mechanisms and issues.

Promote multilateralism, respect for international law and strengthen the role of the United Nations

DIRCO facilitated, coordinated and supported Minister Nkoana-Mashabane's engagements at the General Debate of the 65th Session of the UNGA65 during September and October 2010. UNGA65 was preceded by a High Level Meeting on the MDGs that was convened by the UN Secretary-General. Minister Nkoana-Mashabane's bilateral engagements on the margins of UNGA focused on lobbying for South Africa's election to the Security Council as a non-permanent member for the period from 2011 to 2012.

The South African delegation focused on a wide variety of issues in the plenary sessions of UNGA65 including elections for a range of bodies and organs of the UN such as the UN Security Council, International Court of Justice, Economic and Social Council and the International Criminal Court. The South African delegation also participated in negotiations and decisions on more than 62 UNGA Plenary resolutions covering issues such as achieving the MDG's, co-operation between the UN and the AU, eliminating malaria, particularly in Africa, Global Health and Foreign Policy, the High-Level Review of the International response to the HIV and AIDS epidemic, International Cooperation on Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict Diamonds. The delegation further participated in the adoption by the plenary of the 214 resolutions negotiated in the Assembly's six main committees.

In the First Committee (disarmament and international security) South Africa worked with Colombia and Japan on drafting and tabling a resolution on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons. South Africa also continued to actively participate in work related to several resolutions traditionally tabled by the NAM.

In the Second Committee (economic development) and through the G77 and China, South Africa sought to promote the development agenda of Africa and the South, focusing on the achievement of the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals such as poverty eradication, follow-up to and

implementation of the outcomes of international conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, globalization, and the strengthening of global partnerships for development, including support for NEPAD structures and processes.

In the Third Committee human rights, social, humanitarian and cultural issues, South Africa continued to engage the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and its substantive outcome to contribute to the objective of a better life for all South Africa co-sponsored several resolutions related to gender, rights of the child and persons with disabilities, and a number of thematic resolutions pertaining to civil and political rights, and is working towards the development of new international human rights norms and standards in UN fora. South Africa participated in the sessions of the Human Rights Council (HRC) Open-Ended Working Group on the Elaboration of an Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to provide a Communications Procedure.

South Africa facilitated resolutions on global efforts towards combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and on social development on behalf of the G77 and China. South Africa led a process for the adoption of a resolution calling for the commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Intolerance (WCAR) and its landmark outcome, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), to be convened during the High-Level Segment of UNGA66 in September 2011. In a related context, South Africa also influenced a process that declared 2011 as the International Year on People of African Descent. South Africa also provided substantive inputs to resolutions in the area of economic, social and cultural rights, the right to development, and human rights and extreme poverty, particularly in line with the five identified Government priorities.

In the Fourth Committee (peacekeeping, decolonisation and the plight of the Palestinian people and Western Sahara), South Africa played a prominent role in the debate focusing on peacekeeping, in particular on the African continent and supported relevant resolutions aimed at protecting the rights of the Palestinian people.

In the Fifth Committee (administrative and budgetary), reform that aims to

increase the UN's ability to comply with its principles, objectives and mandates more efficiently and effectively was also monitored and South African positions were introduced. Reform in this area seeks to bring about improved accountability and oversight structures in the organisation, putting in place improved ethical standards and establishing an efficient, transparent and service-oriented Secretariat through the development of a more skilled and mobile work-force.

In the Sixth Committee (international law), South Africa participated in the debates on the report of the International Law Commission, the progress of negotiations on the comprehensive counter-terrorism convention, criminal accountability, the rule of law at the national and international levels, reservations to treaties, treaties over time and universal jurisdiction. During the International Law Week, South Africa also participated in deliberations on issues of international law in meetings of legal advisers from the Capitals. The deliberations revolved around the fact that the rule of law is a broad and complex concept embedded in the history of all cultures and nations as well as in the long-standing efforts of States to create an international community based on law, and that the strengthening of the rule of law is central to achieving the vision of the UN for a just, secure and a peaceful world.

South Africa's commitment to global governance, based on international law and the UN Charter is further illustrated through South Africa's proud record of being fully paid up in all assessments to the UN, including those for the Regular Budget and UN peacekeeping, and one of only a small number of Member States on the Honours Roll of the Secretary-General of states fully paid up and on time.

The Secretariat of the Candidatures Committee in DIRCO has been firmly established as the focal point for the accredited diplomatic corps to register requests for support of their candidatures to UN organs and programmes, specialised agencies, and autonomous bodies. The interdepartmental process to consider requests for support from other countries has also been coordinated by DIRCO in terms of the policy approved by Cabinet.

Promote the reform of the UN System

Following the World Summit of September 2005, UN Member States agreed to major reforms of the multilateral machinery. South Africa participated in all subsequent intergovernmental negotiations on UNSC reform, management

and secretariat reform, General Assembly revitalisation, streamlining ECOSOC and revitalisation and reform of specialised agencies such as the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) and the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs).

In respect of renewed negotiations on UNSC reform, six rounds of negotiations have been held thus far based on a negotiating text that is a consolidation of all group and country positions on Security Council reform. In a bid to add momentum to the process of UN and UNSC reform, South Africa advocated for the text to be streamlined to make real negotiations possible. South Africa maintains that comprehensive Security Council reform involves an expanded Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories, and that Africa must be represented in the permanent category in the Council.

South Africa participated in the debate on General Assembly Revitalisation mainly through the NAM. The main objective in this regard is to strengthen the central role and position of UNGA as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN.

International Law (IL) and Domestic Law: Legal Advice

IL continues to underpin and inform all the strategic priorities of DIRCO and as such, the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (OCSLA) plays its part in the furtherance of the promotion and codification of international law. It provides legal advice and support to the Government on all aspects of international law, and to the department on issues of South African law and legal matters related to its missions, while also co-ordinating all legal actions taken against and by DIRCO. In this context, 1129 written legal opinions on a wide variety of international and South African law subject matters were provided while 135 international agreements were certified for the purpose of obtaining the President's authorisation for their conclusion.

The official custodianship of the South African Treaty Section rests with DIRCO. All required custodianship duties for South Africa are being exercised by OCSLA: The South African Treaty Section, the official custodian of the South African Treaty Record, bound 143 international agreements and instruments of ratification or accession; and registered 23 international agreements during the reporting period. A treaty collection consisting of 4148 treaties is maintained.

Legal opinions on IL matters in respect of the strategic priorities of Government are being provided on a consistent basis. Under the Consolidation of the African Agenda, the AU was active on a number of legal issues, ranging from the International Criminal Court, the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, universal jurisdiction, and establishment of a high-level panel on Darfur to deal with justice and reconciliation. DIRCO, through OCSLA, took the lead in fashioning and implementing South Africa's views on these issues and also played an active role in the activities relating to international criminal law.

The consolidation and redesign of the existing international legal regime relating to climate change has intensified and DIRCO provided legal advice to the South African delegation on all legal aspects in this regard.

OCSLA (IL) made legal interventions, and provided advice and participated in various delegations to meetings that dealt with a wide variety of subjects such as space, transport, civil aviation, environment, peace keeping, piracy, and United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). OCSLA (IL) was also fully involved in providing legal advice and support in matters at the UNSC.

Participate in relevant UNSC

South Africa considers its membership to the UNSC Council from the premise that the UN remains the most appropriate forum for addressing international challenges in the maintenance of international peace and security, which are best served through collective co-operation.

On 1 January 2011, South Africa began its second term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for the period 2011 - 2012. For the first time the configuration of the Council in 2011 reflects the membership of a potentially reformed Council. Partners in IBSA and BRICS, some of whom aspire to Permanent membership, are also represented in the Council. South Africa and Nigeria are at the same time also members of the AUPSC, presenting a unique opportunity to bring greater alignment to the work of these two bodies regarding conflicts on the African Continent.

Disarmament, Non-Proliferation and Arms Control

South Africa continued to actively participate in multilateral and plurilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control deliberations in an effort to

contribute towards the creation of a safer and therefore, a better world for all. South Africa continued to play an active role in the development, harmonisation and advancement of disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control matters with like-minded countries and groupings.

The Special Representative for Disarmament and NEPAD contributed to the implementation of South Africa's policies related to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control as well as the implementation of NEPAD, through participation in various multilateral and bilateral meetings, including by leading the South African delegations to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference and IAEA General Conference, as designated Governor of South Africa at the IAEA Board of Governors, as designated Sherpa of South Africa for the Nuclear Security Summit, as member of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, and as Convenor of the South Centre.

In relation to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, South Africa made constructive and meaningful contributions at the 2010 Review Conference of States Parties of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. South Africa ensured that the three pillars of the Treaty, nuclear disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation and the peaceful use of nuclear energy are handled in an even manner. The successful convening of the First Conference of States Parties of the Pelindaba Treaty and the subsequent endorsement by this Conference of South Africa as host of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy is yet another important highlight of 2010. South African nuclear experts participated in various IAEA technical and expert meetings that held potential benefits not only for the nuclear industry in South Africa, but also for accelerated economic growth on the African continent in the context of NEPAD. South Africa's participation in export control regimes such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group has been instrumental in preventing nuclear possessor states from banning the transfer of nuclear technology to non-possessor states. On the other hand, South Africa provided qualitative inputs that would contribute to the successful implementation of the Conventions on Chemical Weapons as well as the one on Biological and Toxin Weapons. DIRCO continued to play an active role in ensuring that South Africa submits timely and orderly reports to the relevant multilateral bodies in respect of South Africa's implementation of treaty obligations in the area of weapons of mass destruction.

With regard to small arms and light weapons as well as conventional weapons, South Africa continued to actively participate in UN work related to the development of an Arms Trade Treaty, the consolidation of gains made to advance the objectives of the Mine Ban Treaty and the Convention on Cluster Munitions. Work with like-minded countries in the realization of the United Nations Programme on Small Arms and Light Weapons continued to be intensified at the SADC and continental level. The South African Parliament was successfully lobbied to approve South Africa's agreement to be bound by some amendments to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons, which may be deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects'. DIRCO also continued to coordinate South Africa's reporting to treaty bodies and conventions established to curb the proliferation of small arms, light weapons and conventional weapons.

South Africa's Instrument of Ratification for the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) was deposited at the Organization's headquarters.

Engagement with the Group of Twenty (G-20)

The Group of Twenty (G-20) convened two Summits to consider global responses to the financial and economic crises, and the coordination of measures aimed at restoring global growth and building the foundation of a sustainable, balanced and inclusive global recovery. The Toronto Summit in June 2010, in which President Zuma and Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan and senior officials participated, essentially set the direction for the November 2010 Seoul Summit. One of the important outcomes of the Toronto Summit included an agreement on the establishment of a Working Group on Development, to elaborate a development agenda and multi-year action plans, for consideration by the Leaders in Seoul. South Africa and South Korea worked together as Co-chairs of the G-20 Development Working Group to develop the framework for action by the G-20 on development.

Important outcomes of the Seoul Summit included an agreement to reform the IMF so that it represents developing countries more effectively, a commitment to support Africa in its efforts to break down internal trade barriers, in support of regional integration in Africa and agreement on the development agenda for the G-20, known as the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth. Future G-20 Summits will now have on the agenda the monitoring of implementation

of agreed strategies to support economic development in developing countries and in low income countries in particular, including African countries. The Development Working Group, which South Africa currently Co-chairs with South Korea and France, will report on progress to Leaders at the French G-20 Summit to be held in November 2011.

South Africa, as the only African country in the G-20, was active in raising issues of concern affecting Africa with other G-20 Leaders at the Toronto and Seoul Summits. In particular, South Africa continued to stress the need for developed countries to meet their commitments of increased aid to developing countries. Other priorities for South Africa during the reporting period included encouraging the G-20 to adopt policies and measures that place global growth as the central pillar of development, promoting Africa as a new growth pole, advancing African interests, and Sub-Saharan African interests in particular, in the ongoing World Bank and IMF reforms and promoting the importance of credible financial regulatory reforms and stability of the international financial system.

Promote international environmental governance

South Africa also continued to play an active and influential role in presenting the African position in all the Multilateral Environmental Agreements to which South Africa is party. This includes participation in all the preparatory processes leading to the twentieth review of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) - Rio+20 and the ongoing climate change negotiations under the UNFCCC.

Contribute to debates on Climate Change

South Africa participated in the UNFCCC processes leading up to the 16th Conference of the Parties (COP16/CMP6) to the UNFCCC, Cancun, Mexico, in November/December 2010, including sessions of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA), and the Ad hoc Working Group on Further Commitments for Annex I countries under the Kyoto Protocol (AWG-KP). South Africa also participated in all relevant high-level meetings of the Major Economies Forum (MEF), the Commonwealth and the G-20 where climate change was discussed.

In addition, South Africa contributed to the development, coordination and updating of the African common position on climate change at the relevant AU

fora. During COP16/CMP6 to the UNFCCC, South Africa, as the next host of COP17/CMP7, played a leading role amongst developing countries to get a common position that formed part of the Cancun Agreement to move the UNFCCC forward.

Follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of major international Conferences and Summits

During the 49th Session of the United Nations Commission for Social Development in February 2011 in New York, South Africa actively contributed to the follow-up of the Copenhagen Plan of Action by initiating, compiling and facilitating the draft resolution on the Social Dimensions of the NEPAD on behalf of the G77 and China. The priority theme for the 2011/2012 cycle of the Commission was Poverty Eradication. It also took into account the other two pillars set out in the Copenhagen Plan of Action, namely Social Integration and Full Employment and Decent Work for All. South Africa negotiated, through the G77 and China, the resolutions on: the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing; Family Issues, Policies and Programmes; World Programme of Action for Youth; World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; and Organization of the High-Level Meeting on Youth.

South Africa participated in the 44th session of the Commission on Population and Development with a view to promoting national, regional and continental population and development values and priorities based on human rights, education for all and gender equality as underpinning population criteria. The focus of this session was fertility, reproductive health and development, and the South African delegation worked with like-minded states to maintain agreed principles and concepts of family planning including contraception, safe abortion, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, sexual education, gender equality and universal access to reproductive health. UN Member States and Observers participated in this meeting.

Contribute to the promotion of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

South Africa continued to reaffirm its commitment to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms through its participation in the work of the UN Third Committee and other relevant fora (refer to section on SA's UN participation). South Africa successfully lobbied for its nationals, Professor Christof Heyns from the University of Pretoria who was appointed as the Special Rapporteur of the

Human Rights Council on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions for the term 2010 to 2014, and the re-election to the Human Rights Committee of Dr Zonke Majodina, who was the Deputy Chairperson of the SA Human Rights Commission(SAHRC).

South Africa contributed actively in the debates around humanitarian co-ordination within ECOSOC and UNGA to ensure that the values of impartiality, humanity, neutrality and independence are protected when assisting in humanitarian assistance.

During 2010, DIRCO successfully hosted the SA-US Annual Consultations on Human Rights and the inaugural SA-Norway Annual Consultation Forum on Human Rights. The primary purpose of these meetings was to establish modalities for future consultations, identify thematic issues for deeper reflection, as well as relevant areas of joint cooperation in the framework of the UNHRC. In addition, these consultations reflected on some of the challenges posed by thematic and country-specific resolutions and statements in the HRC and the Third Committee of the UNGA. At the beginning of March 2011, South Africa hosted the International IDEA - Kofi Annan Foundation joint initiative for the launch of the Global Commission for Electoral Processes.

South Africa co-hosted with the International Committee of the Red Cross the 10th Annual Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, promoting the principles of international humanitarian law to contribute to the protection of vulnerable people on the Continent. A host country agreement with the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) was also concluded and signed to better assist the IFRC to deal with its regional responsibilities. South Africa contributed in the debates around humanitarian co-ordination within ECOSOC and UNGA to ensure that the values of impartiality, humanity, neutrality and independence are protected when assisting in humanitarian assistance.

Within its modest means South Africa contributed approximately R23 million to humanitarian emergencies around the globe, particularly in Africa.

The contributions by South Africa aim to consolidate stability, and to contribute towards peace and development of mainly developing countries in promoting a better life for the vulnerable. An additional priority for South Africa was the debate

on food security to which it contributed during the various forums within the UN Rome based food agencies. In this regard South Africa also hosted the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation during November 2010, further enhancing efforts to support measures aimed at improving food security on the Continent. A South African expert within the field of food security was elected to the High-level Panel of Experts within the Committee on World Food Security, further allowing inputs to reflect the concern of developing countries.

Monitored and participated in relevant organisations dealing with migration and refugee issues

South Africa hosted the Second SA-EU Migration Dialogue Forum to exchange information, and discuss South African and EU policy developments and initiatives in the area of migration. The agenda included addressing issues such as the fair treatment of foreign nationals, integration policies, and measures to deal with xenophobia. Aspects of mutual interest forming part of the agenda related to visas, the brain drain and irregular migration.

South Africa participated in the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Organisation for Migration (IOM) Regional Conference on Refugee Protection and International Migration in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, as well as the Global Forum on Migration and Development that took place in Mexico. South Africa also interacted with other international role-players to enhance the protection of refugees and to better manage and promote orderly migration.

South Africa participated at the UNHCR Executive Committee Meeting during October 2010 to reflect on the refugee concerns related to Africa and to promote a consolidated African approach to these issues. South Africa also made important contributions to the African statement delivered during the discussions.

Participation in multilateral and other international organisations in advancing socio-economic development

In January 2010, South Africa commenced a three-year term on the Joint Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). South Africa has sought to explore synergies between the UNDP and UNFPA mandates and strategic plans, and South Africa's domestic policy priorities and developmental challenges, in order to promote a broader debate on the international development agenda and also to promote the successful achievement of the MDGs.

South Africa advanced socio-economic development in multilateral organisations by contributing to the work of the World Health Organisation (WHO), by inter alia participating in the 63rd session of the World Health Assembly (WHA). The Minister of Health, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, headed the South African delegation that actively engaged international health issues such as pandemic influenza preparedness, the sharing of influenza viruses and access to vaccines and other benefits, the draft global code of practice on international recruitment of health personnel, implementation of international health regulations, monitoring of the achievements of health-related MDGs, counterfeit medical products and the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases.

South Africa further advanced socio-economic development through its membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), a specialised agency of the UN that contributes to building peace, the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. South Africa engaged UNESCO through a variety of programmes and bodies such as South Africa's membership of the World Heritage Committee, the hosting of the African World Heritage Fund, participation in the engineering education programme, UNESCO fellowships and awards, the young professionals programme, associated schools project network, the Gigapan exchange programme and the student exchange programmes.

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)

South Africa remained an active Participant in the work and meetings of various standing bodies of the KPCS, as well as the annual intercessional and plenary meetings of the Scheme. South Africa continued to play a significant role in working to regularise the status of Zimbabwe in the KPCS, in terms of the 2009 Administrative Decision on Zimbabwe, and its accompanying Joint Work Plan, designed for the purposes of allowing the KPCS to work with Zimbabwe to bring that country back to full compliance with the minimum requirements of the KPCS. To this end, South Africa participated in a KPCS Review Mission to Zimbabwe in June 2010, which found that significant progress had been made, with further work still remaining in important areas.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

State Protocol

During this reporting period State Protocol coordinated 197 incoming and 107 outgoing visits, which included state visits, working visits, official visits and private visits.

In line with the approved guidelines for official visits, 142 international visits by provincial and local spheres of Government were facilitated and nine MoU's were facilitated.

As South Africa's role gains more prominence, the number of state, ceremonial, and official functions and events increases significantly. Advisory support for international conferences and ceremonial support, as well as protocol training were increasingly requested by sister departments.

During the financial year the Branch coordinated logistics regarding accommodation, transport and venues for all Summits and Conferences hosted by South Africa, notably AU Africa Day, the two SACU Summits, 1 Goal Education Summit, the NEPAD Steering Committees, the African Diaspora National Technical Summit, UN High-Level Panel meeting on Global Sustainability, the South's Hosting of the launch of the Kofi Annan on the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy and Security, SACU and the Opening of Parliament. In addition, the Branch provided Ceremonial support at 91 events and coordinated seven signing ceremonies.

The Branch successfully facilitated logistics for the International Guests of the Government during the opening and closing ceremonies of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. DIRCO successfully facilitated the guarantees signed with FIFA and the commitments made to the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee in Sports and the Host Cities Forum. Protocol support to the Local Organising Committee(LOC) during the FIFA Confederations and Final FIFA 2010 World Cup Draw that were held in Durban and Cape Town respectively was provided. Countrywide Protocol Training was organised in partnership with the LOC and the Diplomatic Academy.

The upgrading of the Waterkloof Diplomatic Guesthouse was completed during this financial year and the Guesthouse has been operational since June 2010.

The Diplomatic Guesthouse has accommodated 47 VIP guests and hosted four farewell functions since commencing operation. It is envisaged that occupation of the Guesthouse in Soutpansberg will take place during the 2011/12 financial year. 58 events were hosted at the Presidential Guesthouse in the 2010/2011 Financial Year. 31 449 VIP's were facilitated through the State Protocol Lounges in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and 9 425 Diplomats were assisted through the Diplomatic Permit office.

The diplomatic community in the Republic of South Africa totals 310 accredited offices consisting of 124 diplomatic Missions, 18 non-resident representatives, 53 consular posts, 79 honorary consular posts, 35 international organisations and one liaison office.

The following new offices were established in South Africa during the reporting period:

- Embassy of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal;
- High Commission of Fiji;
- African Development Bank;
- Africa Institute for Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous and other wastes;
- New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); and the
- UN Office of Project Services;

The department accredited 32 foreign Heads of Diplomatic Missions and 21 Heads of Consular Posts and Honorary Consular Posts and 29 foreign Heads of Mission presented credentials to the President of the Republic of South Africa

Public Diplomacy

To provide strategic public diplomacy direction nationally and internationally The Deputy Director General(DDG): Public Diplomacy was appointed with effect from 1 December 2010 and this enabled the Branch to implement the Public Diplomacy Branch Structure giving impetus to the strategic objectives of Communication, Branding and Marketing of the DIRCO.

Public Diplomacy continued to provide a professional and effective communications support service to the DIRCO and its principals during State and Ministerial Visits, as well as during departmental and International events

and conferences. The Public Participation Programme(PPP) of the department, targeting mainly non-state-actors like universities, institutes, business sector, labour, broad civil society ensuring in the process that our Foreign Policy pre-occupations, challenges and successes are understood and appreciated, was implemented.

The necessary research capability was provided in the drafting of speeches, speaking notes, opinion pieces, etc. These services extended to providing the necessary content for media briefings and press statements.

Marketing of the Brand South Africa and DIRCO

DIRCO launched the I am a South African Diplomat campaign to promote the values of OR Tambo to the staff of the DIRCO during the end of year address by the Minister.

The successful branding of DIRCO and other stakeholder events were managed by the Branch, most notably:

- Opening of Parliament;
- Co-ordination of Shanghai Expo communication activities including events and branding of the South African pavilion;
- Promotion of the PPP hosted by the Minister;
- Developed mobile Nelson Mandela Exhibition;
- Provision of branding support to internal stakeholders such as Gender, HR

Promotion of the UN Agenda and UNSC participation

The election of the Republic to the UNSC in October 2010, served as a catalyst in establishing the Brand South Africa and Brand DIRCO, internationally. A detailed Communication Strategy was developed which, firstly, focused our strategic communication of the Brand DIRCO and, secondly, highlighted South Africa's role in the international community

Role of Publications in Public Diplomacy

The production of quality departmental publications has added value to the promotion of the Brand South Africa. Publications produced during the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, included:

- The Diplomat (Internal Newsletter)
- Annual Report
- African Renaissance
- Strategic Plan
- Desk Calendars
- Budget Vote
- Minister's annual banquet

Publications were also produced for internal stakeholders e.g. Gender, HR and DTRD.

Channel Management Services

The DIRCO radio studio has now been fully equipped which will enable effective broadcasting and recording of interviews with principles and other influential persons.

An increase in the distribution of departmental publications was implemented as a direct result of the PPPs. Reader interest has thus increased confirming the success of the Ministerial outreach activities.

The Operations Centre continues providing support with regards to news reporting and media monitoring services. The role of the Operations Centre is currently under review to facilitate the provision of a more strategic communications role within and outside the department.

Strategic Communication

Marketing research is a current project and is conducted in a four step approach:

- Defining the research objectives;
- Developing a research plan;
- Data collection; and
- Interpretation and reporting the findings.

Public Diplomacy has established the research objectives and is in the process of developing a research plan. Terms of reference are being drawn up.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane in Limpopo for the Women in Climate Conference.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane with gogo Velinah Nkosi of Mashishing in Lydenburg



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane interviewed live on Channel Africa in Johannesburg.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane addressing delegates in Limpopo for the Women in Climate Conference

KEY PRIORITY AREA: CONTINUED PRIORITISATION OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual	Not achieved	Way forward
To pursue African advancement through strengthening of bilateral relations on African continent	Strengthened and expanded cooperation in economic, political and social spheres	Utilised structured bilateral and high-level engagements to strengthen and enhance economic, political and social relations	Structured bilateral with DRC focused on human resources and security reform, and with Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Republic of Congo and Zambia several agreements were signed and discussions on increasing trade volumes.		Outstanding engagements to be rescheduled according to mutually agreed upon dates
			Established JBC with Cameroon and exchanged business delegations.		
			Supported Chadian elections with capacity building and logistics support, and support for the clean-up of Lake Chad.		
			Agreed that SA farmers support agriculture in the Republic of Congo The BNC with Algeria focused on Defence, Science & Technology, Energy and Mining, Arts and Culture, Youth and Health, as well as Western Sahara.		
			Attended the International Conference and the International Contact Group on Sudan focused on nation building and peace.		
			The African Agenda also featured at all other bilateral and multilateral and high-level engagements with:		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK • Portugal • Spain • France • Belgium • Netherland • Turkey • Serbia • Russia • Nordics • Canada • Brazil 		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual	Not achieved	Way forward
To work towards sustained economic growth and development on the African continent	Enhanced socio-economic and political cooperation with African countries	Engaged with stakeholders	NEPAD, SADC and other regional groupings have prioritized infrastructure development, trade, beneficiation and employment as a means of facilitating economic growth.		
			The focus on the APRM supports good governance as a condition for economic growth.		
			SA Championed the North-South road and rail corridor.		
			SA was active in several multilateral initiatives focused on economic growth e.g. TICAD, FOCOC, EU-Africa, France-Africa, amongst others.		
			Engaged countries in Europe and the Americas on all levels of government, as well as business fora and civil society.		
			Utilised fora in the UN system, including Africa Outreach programmes of the G-8, as well as mechanisms such as TICAD, AGOA, FOCAC, MERCOSUR/L, Bretton Woods Institutions, agreements and partnerships e.g. with the EU to enhance socio-economic and political cooperation in support of development strategies of African countries.		
To contribute to the entrenchment of democracy and human rights on the African continent	Monitored and participated in relevant organisations dealing with democracy and human rights on the Continent	Engagement of relevant stakeholders	Co-operated with AU institutions and relevant stakeholders in Europe and the Americas for the promotion of good governance and human rights issues on the African continent.		
			Contributed to SADC's mediation and facilitation efforts in countries in the Region.		
			Facilitated election monitoring and assistance in countries on the Continent including Chad, Tanzania and Mauritius.		
			Signed and ratified the AU Charter on Democracy Elections and Governance.		
			SA championed several multilateral initiatives including human rights at UNGA such as extreme poverty, rights of vulnerable groups and co-hosted the ICRC 10th Annual Regional Seminar to work towards protecting vulnerable groups on the continent.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
				Achieved	Not achieved
To contribute to the Strengthening of the AU and its Structures	Strengthened governance and capacity in the AU	Supported the transformation of the AU Commission into the AU Authority.	Transformed the AU Commission into the AU Authority. Continued work to harmonise the REC's. Summit adopted set of shared values and proposals for valuing women in society. Supported the PAP, and worked towards transforming the advisory body into a legislative structure. Promoted the operationalization of the African Court of Justice, AU Financial Institutions and the ECOSOCC SA Chapter. Contributed to the review of the AU legal instruments Reviewed the six monthly Report of the Chairperson of the AU Commission, including the audit report recommendations. Chaired the AU Ministerial Committee on Scale of Assessment resulting in an adjustment of contributions, which was endorsed by the AU Summit.		
	Provided support to the PAP	Supported the implementation of the AU Audit Report recommendations Implementation of the South African Secondment Policy	Submitted an Action Plan to the ICTS Cluster with proposals for Implementation of the approved Secondment Policy. Continued to provide substance and logistical support to the PAP.	Operation-alisation not finalised	Request additional funding to meet all requests from PAP
	Supported the operationalisation of the AU Financial Institutions.	Facilitated fulfillment of mutual obligations in terms of the PAP Host Country Agreement Supported process of construction of the PAP permanent building Supported the operationalisation of the AU Financial Institutions.	Supported National Treasury's participation in the AU Conference of African Ministers of Economy and Finance (CAMEF) meetings that reviewed the Protocol of the African Monetary Fund. Supported National Treasury in its participation In the Joint Annual AU/ ECA Conference of Ministers of Economy, Finance and Planning.		Rental contract with Gallagher Estate extended for four years.

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
				Achieved	Not achieved
	Engaged the African Diaspora internationally	Engaged with the African Diaspora internationally on Africa's development initiatives.	Supported missions in Europe and the Americas in their engagements with Diaspora. Co-ordinated the development of a roadmap for the Diaspora Summit which was endorsed by the July 2010 AU Summit. Convened a national stakeholder meeting in preparation for the African Diaspora Technical Committee of Experts Meeting (TCEM) and hosted the African Diaspora TCEM.		
	Supported continental civil society participation	Supported processes and activities	Held consultative meetings with ECOSOCC SA chapter and ECOSOCC Continental.		
To participate in all processes related to the implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	Contributed to improved governance on the Continent	Participated in APRM processes	Participated in both APR Forum Summits at which APRM Member State Reports were presented. Provided support to DPSA (APRM Focal Point) Secretariat . Continued to support the APRM through preparation for Peer Review meetings. Assisted NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency (NPCA) and APRM Secretariats in monitoring actual implementation following country reviews.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To engage and support international efforts of the AU and UN aimed at finding lasting solution to conflict on the African continent as well as conflict elsewhere	Facilitated participation in processes aimed at resolving conflict in Africa	Participation in identified processes	<p>Supported facilitation role of South Africa as mandated by SADC and the AU for Côte d'Ivoire, DRC, Great Lakes, Libya, Madagascar, Sudan and Zimbabwe and participated at international efforts on Somalia and Western Sahara.</p> <p>Placed on agendas of all structured bilateral with countries of other regions and multilateral and high-level engagements (refer to section on Continued Prioritization of the African Continent for a list).</p> <p>Provided briefing documents and background information towards conflict resolution on the African Continent to principals for engagement with counterparts in Europe and the Americas.</p> <p>Contributed to and championed the African Agenda in the work and decision-making processes of the UNSC.</p> <p>Proposed and supported UNSC Resolutions and Presidential Statement on African issues, including DRC, Somalia, Côte d'Ivoire and Libya.</p>		
To support continental integration processes	Supported continental integration processes through, inter alia, the harmonisation and rationalisation of RECs	Supported the mandate of the AU Ministers of Integration and other continental integration initiatives	<p>Finalised process for the harmonisation of SADC, EAC and COMESA.</p> <p>Hosted the First SACU Summit focused on economic growth, market access, infrastructure and job creation.</p> <p>Co - ordinated with partner departments including the dti, National Treasury and Home Affairs on bilateral interaction with Southern African countries on the free movement of goods and people.</p>		The Conference of Ministers Responsible for Integration (COMAI V) has been postponed to 2011, the date is yet to be confirmed

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To contribute to the promotion of peace, security, and stability in Africa by, among others, involvement in peace keeping operations.	<p>Supported regional and multilateral initiatives to entrench a continental peace and security architecture</p> <p>Identified and engaged countries and institutions in conflict-resolution in Africa</p>	<p>Participated in identified processes and institutions</p> <p>Engaged identified countries and institutions</p>	<p>Assisted with the co - ordination of South Africa's stakeholders' involvement in UN Peacekeeping Operations.</p> <p>Facilitated the implementation of the GPA (Zimbabwe) .</p> <p>Participated in the development of the instrument on The African Charter on democracy, elections and governance.</p> <p>Facilitated peacekeeping in DRC and Sudan, and supported mediation/peace efforts in Côte d'Ivoire, Libya, Madagascar, Somalia and the Sudan.</p> <p>Participated in the efforts to operationalise the SADC Standby Force and the African Standby Force including its civilian component</p> <p>Facilitated efforts to strengthen the functioning of the AUPSC through a review of peacekeeping policy through the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping operations (C34).</p> <p>Facilitated participation in the 2nd EU/AUPSC meeting and the 1st SA -France Workshop on Africa.</p> <p>Promoted the role of conventional arms control in contributing to peace, security and stability in Africa in the Preparatory meetings of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) and the annual meeting of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW).</p> <p>Participated in the Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), in the IAEA Board of Governors, the Nuclear Security Summit and its follow-up.</p> <p>Engaged with the AU Commission to facilitate the convening of the First Meeting of States Parties to the Pelindaba Treaty on a nuclear weapon-free zone in Africa.</p> <p>South Africa elected as member of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy.</p> <p>Assessed contributions towards peacekeeping operations paid in full and on time.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To assist in the reconstruction and development of the African continent especially in post-conflict situation countries.	Supported PCRCD in identified countries	Facilitated and coordinated SA contribution to PCRCD programmes	Co-ordinated and chaired mandated AUPCRD Committee meetings, participated in interdepartmental programmes in some post-conflict countries (DRC, South Sudan) and participated in the Technical Team of Experts to ascertain and assess core development needs and priority projects. Participated in the activities of the UN Peace Building Commission (PBC). SA co-chaired the PBC's efforts to review the importance and role of the Commission. In this context the report of the PBC review was adopted. Continued support for security sector reform with DRC, and worked with International community on reconstruction, development and nation building in Somalia. Hosted 13 diplomats from South Sudan, and diplomatic and administrative programmes for the DRC for capacity building (312 persons).		
To support implementation of AU multilateral partnerships	Coordinated with multilateral partnerships	Utilised identified multilateral partnerships to realise and implement commitments Participated in follow-up meetings	Reviewed and signed the Cotonou Agreement . Participated in Africa-EU thematic partnerships, Joint Expert Groups, Joint Steering and Joint Task Force Meetings. Participated in preparations for and attended the Africa-EU Summit that adopted the 2nd Action Plan. Participated in the Ministerial Committee on Africa South America and signed a Joint Implementation Plan. Participated in: Africa- India Forum TICAD Review at ministerial level Africa-Vietnam Forum Africa-France Summit Africa Arab Summit. Prepared for annual UNSC/ AUPSC consultations. Included FOCAC issues on the agenda and in briefing documentation for the State Visit to China. Deputy Minister E Ebrahim participated in Gulf Africa Forum, Saudi Arabia.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote implementation of NEPAD programmes	Supported inter-departmental activities to enhance programmes related to Joint AU/NEPAD Africa Action Plan	Supported SA government departments in facilitation of programmes related to the Joint AU/NEPAD Africa Action Plan	Co-ordinated with relevant stakeholders inter alia through the G-20 DWG and government departments in the ICTS Cluster in the promotion of infrastructure and other NEPAD development programmes in Africa. NEPAD priorities and programmes, especially on infrastructure, was included in discussions of the Minister's bilateral interaction with India at IBSA; Minister's trilateral interaction within IBSA Ministerial, and the President's State Visits to India and China; Foreign Office Consultations with India, Japan, Indonesia and Qatar; agendas of 3rd Partnership Forum with Sri Lanka, Gulf Africa Forum; agenda for the visit of the Foreign Minister of Oman to South Africa.		
	Multilateral and bilateral support for the implementation of the Joint AU/NEPAD Africa Action Plan	Promoted the Joint AU/NEPAD Africa Action Plan in identified bilateral, regional and multilateral engagements	NEPAD and its priority sectors placed on the agendas of relevant engagements in UNGA, UN main and subsidiary committees, UN funds and programmes, G-8, G-20, Commonwealth, NAM, G77 IAEA Board of Governors, and other partnerships.		
To manage South Africa's International Development Assistance	Managed the African Renaissance Fund	Managed the African Renaissance Fund	Convened ARF Advisory Committee Meeting on funding of Projects. Finalised Annual Report of African Renaissance Fund. Co-ordinated implementation of projects approved by the ARF.		
	Established and implemented the South African Development Partnership Agency	Developed the SADPA framework and obtained approval	Engaged national (National Treasury, DPSA, DST, SAPS, DoD, DoT) and international development partners (CIDA, DFID, USAID, AUSAID, NZAID, SIDA, India, Brazil) and other stakeholders (WB, DBSA, OECD) and developed a framework for SADPA. Obtained Cabinet approval for the establishment of SADPA.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/ DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote the attainment of the MDGs in African countries by 2015.	Advocated the delivery of commitments aimed at realising MDGs	<p>Engaged development partners</p> <p>Pursued the attainment of MDGs through bilateral and multilateral engagements</p>	<p>Engaged development partners in Europe and the Americas on progress in Africa on reaching MDG's, on funding needs, development co-operation priorities, and on obstacles to development through participation in relevant fora and mechanisms, during structured bilateral and State and Ministerial Visits (refer to section on Continued Prioritization of the African Continent for a list).</p> <p>Supported the hosting of the 1 Goal Education For All Summit in pursuit of the education MDG.</p> <p>Placed in briefing documents and speaking notes for the President's State Visits to India and China; agenda of Partnership Forum with Japan; 3rd Partnership Forum with Sri Lanka; 6th SOM with New Zealand; and included on agenda for discussions for the Deputy President's visit to Vietnam.</p>		
To pursue African advancement through strengthening of bilateral relations on African continent	Strengthened and expanded cooperation in economic, political and social spheres	Utilised structured bilateral and high level engagements to strengthen and enhance economic, political and social relations	Strengthened and enhanced economic, political and social relations through high-level visits and structured bilaterals, e.g. BNCs, JBCs, JCCs and the finalisation of co-operation agreements (refer to section on Continued Prioritization of the African Continent for a list).		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: STRENGTHEN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATION IN SADC

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME / DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To contribute to the strengthening of the political cohesion of SADC	Engaged in activities that will strengthen the political cohesion of SADC	Supported SADC efforts to entrench democracy, human rights, good governance and resolve conflict in SADC Member States	SA remained active at SADC Summits, Ministerial meetings and in the Organ, and worked collaboratively with SADC partners on common challenges such as conflict resolution (Madagascar and Zimbabwe), on economic integration (FTA, Customs Union), Peace Missions (DRC – MONUSCO); and the UN Special Committee on Peace Missions), and during the FIFA World cup with the mini-visa.		
To contribute to the strengthening of governance and capacity in SADC Secretariat	<p>Contributed to the strengthening of governance and capacity in SADC, especially in the Secretariat</p> <p>Facilitated the recruitment and secondment of South African candidates to posts within SADC Secretariat</p>	<p>Participated in the processes to build capacity in SADC Secretariat</p> <p>Participated in SADC Troika deliberations</p> <p>Facilitated recruitment and secondment of South African candidates to SADC Secretariat</p>	<p>Engaged current and potential strategic partners in Europe (UK, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Turkey and Russia) during bilateral meetings on capacity building in SADC Secretariat.</p> <p>Engaged in meetings of the SADC Troika and SADC Organ Troika.</p> <p>Facilitated and co-ordinated the recruitment process through advertising of SADC regional positions in the SA media (28 posts were advertised).</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME / DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote regional integration	Coordinated the interdepartmental regional integration task team on integration within SADC, SACU and the SADC/ EAC/COMESA Tripartite initiative	Coordinated the activities of the inter-departmental regional Integration Task Team	<p>Quarterly inter-departmental meetings convened with National Treasury and the dti in preparation for the Integration Task Team process.</p> <p>Facilitated the process of convening of an Inter-Departmental meeting in preparation for the COMESA/EAC/ SADC Tripartite Summit.</p>		<p>The COMESA/EAC/ SADC Tripartite Summit has been postponed to 2011</p> <p>Member States to provide progress reports by end of April 2011.</p>
	Supported location of SACU within the regional economic integration agenda	Participated in SACU deliberations on integration	Hosted and participated in the 1st SACU Summit.		
	Contributed towards SADC Regional Economic Integration Agenda through structured bilateral and high level engagements	Included regional economic integration on agenda of structured bilateral with SADC Member States	<p>RISDP Review discussed at February SADC Council meeting.</p> <p>Promoted regional economic integration through high-level visits and structured bilaterals, e.g. BNCs, JBCs, JCCs with SADC member states (refer to section on Continued Prioritization of the African Continent for a list).</p>		
	Contributed to SADC poverty reduction strategy	Contributed to SADC Poverty Reduction Strategy also in terms of the attainment of the MDGs	Co-ordinated inputs from relevant line departments on the draft discussion papers regarding the SADC Consultative Conference.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME / DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote infrastructure development and the coordinating of multi-sectoral plans	Supported the location of regional infrastructure development within the regional integration agenda in collaboration with NEPAD, NEPAD business fora and the SADC Secretariat as well as the SADC/ EAC/ COMESA initiative	Liaised with the stakeholders to develop regional infrastructure	<p>Convened follow-up meetings of the Inter-Departmental Task Team on Regional Infrastructure.</p> <p>Contributed to the development of a SADC Master Plan on Regional Infrastructure Development.</p> <p>Liaised with NEPAD and AU on infrastructure development issues.</p> <p>Placed on the agendas of the Minister's bilateral interaction with India at IBSA Ministerial; Minister's trilateral interaction in IBSA Ministerial; the President's State Visits to India and China; Foreign Office Consultations with India; Partnership Forum with Japan; agenda for Deputy Minister Ebrahim's bilateral discussions in Qatar; and agenda of Minister E Patel's and Deputy Minister Ebrahim's visit to Saudi Arabia and UAE.</p> <p>FOCAC issues included in agenda / discussions of the State Visit to China.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME / DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To pursue a developmental agenda through SADC-EU EPA negotiations	Strengthened SADC-EU cooperation within the Berlin process	Participated in SADC Group Ministerial Meetings	<p>Two Ministerial meetings were held. In the first, the Ministers agreed that the SADC group would proceed as one with no additional signatures to the interim EPA's and no ratification by any member of the interim EPA's. The EU rejected this proposal and the Ministers, during the second meeting proposed a Road Map to conclude the process by December 2010, and this was agreed to by the EU.</p> <p>Senior officials met in November for the 3rd time but were unable to conclude the negotiations due to a number of issues that the parties were not agreed to. The EU also introduced new issues to the negotiating agenda.</p>		Senior officials will meet to analyze the market access issues, the new issues introduced by the EU and the other outstanding issues
To support regional mechanism for maintaining peace and stability in the region	<p>Coordinated South African positions in Defence, Intelligence, Humanitarian, Police and Correctional issues</p> <p>Coordinated SA contribution to the establishment of SADC Early Warning Centre</p> <p>Coordinated and participated in Election Observer Missions</p>	<p>Coordinated SA participation in scheduled SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security meetings on peace and security</p> <p>Coordinated SA contribution to the establishment of SADC Early Warning Centre</p> <p>Coordinated SA participation in SADC Election Observer Missions</p>	<p>Continued to participate in statutory SADC Organ meetings (ISPDC, ISDSC etc).</p> <p>Contributed to the process of seconding an Official to the Regional Early Warning Centre (REWC.)</p> <p>Coordinated and participated in SADC Elections Observer Missions to Tanzania and Mauritius.</p>		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: STRENGTHEN SOUTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To continue active engagement with Organisations of the South (such as NAM, G77 & China)	Pursued the integration of Africa's developmental priorities on the agenda of organisations of the South	Promoted common positions of the South in respect of the developmental priorities of Africa in multilateral fora	<p>Engaged the Africa Group, G77, NAM to promote the Agendas of Africa and the South.</p> <p>Integrated South-South cooperation in the briefing documents for high-level engagements with China, Egypt, Kenya, and the EU-SA Summit.</p> <p>Advanced development agenda of the South through participation in meetings of the South Centre Board.</p> <p>South Africa elected as Convenor of the South Centre.</p> <p>Placed in the briefing documentation for the President's State Visits to India and China; the agenda of the Foreign Office Consultations with India.</p> <p>Reflected in the Agreed Minutes of 8th JMC with India.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
	Promoted and consolidated intra-African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) cooperation and positions	Participated in ACP structures and processes	<p>The 2nd review was completed in June 2010.</p> <p>SA participated in several forums including trade, mining, fisheries and agriculture, and several political dialogues such as Council of Ministers, Committee of Ambassadors, and the Joint parliamentary Assembly where several important issues were discussed including respecting the rule of law, food security, the impact of the Lisbon Treaty and the future of South Sudan, ODA, the impact of debt on development, long haul taxes, and tourism .</p>		
	Expanded cooperation and participation in the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC)	<p>Participated in identified structures and processes of IOR-ARC</p> <p>Participated in the finalisation of the revised Charter governing the IOR-ARC</p>	<p>Participated in meetings of the IOR-ARC structures.</p> <p>Hosted the Maritime Transport Council meeting in Durban and facilitated the drafting of the Terms of Reference for the Council.</p> <p>Finalised and adopted the revised IOR-ARC Charter at Ministerial meeting.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote the implementation and monitoring of IBSA decisions, Agreements and Action Plans	<p>Promoted the agenda of the South through structured high-level engagements</p> <p>Strengthened bilateral, trilateral and multilateral coordination in the IBSA Forum</p>	Coordinated SA participation in IBSA structures and processes	<p>Participated in IBSA Summits, Ministerial meetings and senior officials meetings where joint positions were discussed/agreed to on global governance, reform of UNSC, the G-20, gender, human rights, internet governance, climate change, the financial crisis and the Fund for Poverty Alleviation.</p> <p>Facilitated the interdepartmental processes to develop new Action Plans in line with the strategies adopted at IBSA Summits and Ministerial meetings.</p> <p>Facilitated high level bilateral, trilateral visits to IBSA and BRICS countries to discuss IBSA priorities and IBSA/BRIC cooperation.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
	Co - ordinated the identification of and submission of projects for funding by the IBSA Trust Fund	Submitted identified projects for consideration by the Board of the IBSA Trust Fund	<p>Identified and/or facilitated projects in Haiti (solid waste collection), Palestine (rehabilitation of hospital and culture centre, facility for people with special needs, Sports Complex), Sierra Leone (leadership development and capacity building for human development and poverty reduction) Guinea-Bissau (Preservation and transformation of agricultural and livestock products; rehabilitation of small plots of coastal lands for rice production) and submitted project proposals to access the IBSA Hunger and Poverty Alleviation Fund.</p> <p>Project proposals for Africa prepared for submission to IBSA Board of Governors.</p> <p>Supported implementation of the 18 IBSA MOUs with time-bound action plans.</p> <p>Annual contribution to the IBSA Trust Fund paid in full.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To revitalise the New Africa Asia Strategic Partnership (NAASP) as a vehicle for South-South socio-economic co-operation	Supported the strengthening of activities in of socio-economic and development cooperation	<p>Participated in all identified processes of NAASP</p> <p>Monitored implementation and progress of NAASP projects</p>	<p>Engaged African countries to identify Champion Countries to develop sectoral Action Plans.</p> <p>Hosted NAASP Co-chairs' meeting where it was agreed that SA would host a NAASP Co-ordinating Unit to track donor contributions and review new requests by the Palestinians.</p> <p>Trained 15 Palestinian diplomats under the auspices of NAASP Capacity Building programme.</p>		
To strengthen bilateral relations with countries of the South	Strengthened cooperation with countries of the South in support of the African agenda and the agenda of the South	Promoted the agendas of the South and Africa through structured bilateral and high-level engagements	Common positions of the South were agreed to through the NAM Co-ordinating Bureau and the G77 processes including on the development agenda, Palestine, UN Reform, promotion and preservation of multilateralism, disarmament, terrorism, the financial and economic crisis, South-South Co-operation and HIV/AIDS.		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH STRATEGIC FORMATIONS OF THE NORTH

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual	Not achieved	Way forward
To pursue a developmental and investment-oriented approach to engagements with the North	Strengthened cooperation with countries of the North in support of the African agenda and the agenda of the South	Engaged with development partners	Promoted the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South with development partners of the North during structured consultations (refer to section on Continued Prioritization of the African Continent for a list).		
		Participated in activities and identified structures of organisations of the North	Supported National Treasury with the review/formulation of Development Co-operation and Assistance agreements with, amongst others, EU, France, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, USA, Canada. Facilitated interdepartmental meetings for the conclusion of the Presidential Emergency Plan For Aids Relief (PEPFAR) Partnership Framework Agreement, which was signed during US /SA Strategic Dialogue, December 2010. Participated in Africa-Japan Ministerial review meeting on TICAD that agreed to priorities on infrastructure development. Facilitated and supported the participation of political principals in G-8 (Africa Outreach Programme focusing on G-8 Commitments to Africa) and G-20 meetings (where SA co-chaired the Development Committee). Supported the promotion of the African Agenda through engagements with the Development Centre of the OECD. Participated in the General Assembly of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) where the development agenda was promoted. DIRCO, Deptment of Science and Technology and WIPO co-hosted WIPO Summer School in Cape Town consisting of 30 participants (four from South Africa), and that focused on current issues in intellectual property.		
		Promoted the agendas of the South and Africa through structured bilateral and high-level engagements	Positions of the South on issues such as development, UN reform, multilateralism, global economic situation, and terrorism were included in bilateral discussions with Russia, Germany, EU, Nordics, Spain, France, USA. and multilateral and high-level engagements with UK, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Netherland, Turkey, Serbia, Russia, Nordics, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. Participated in Africa-Japan Ministerial review meeting on TICAD in Arusha. Structured bilateral at Ministerial level with Japan.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual	Not achieved	Way forward
To generate support for the execution of the African Agenda and NEPAD programmes from countries and formations of the North	Increased support for the African agenda and NEPAD programmes	Integrated the African Agenda and NEPAD programmes into bilateral and multilateral interactions with the North	NEPAD and its priority sectors placed on the agenda of bilateral and multilateral engagements including AU, UNGA, UN funds and programmes, G-8, G-20, African Partnership Forum, AU/NEPAD African Personal Representatives Meeting, Commonwealth and other partnerships with the North.		
To leverage bilateral relations with countries of the North	Support mobilised from development partners and organisations of the North in support of SA's national priorities	Promoted the agendas of the South and Africa through structured bilateral and high-level engagements Identified partners and pursue projects for bilateral North-South Cooperation in pursuit of SA's national priorities	Awareness, sensitization and sharing of information on relevant issues affecting Africa and the South were discussed during structured bilaterals with Russia, Germany, EU, Nordics, Spain, France, USA Multilateral and high-level engagements with UK, Portugal, Spain, France, Belgium, Netherland, Turkey, Serbia, Russia, Nordics, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. The SA-Norway Annual Consultation Forum on Human Rights (13-14 April 2010) and the SA-USA Working Group on Human Rights (29-30 April 2010). Utilised meetings of the executive committee of the Commonwealth to promote the Agendas of Africa and the South and SA's national priorities.		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: PARTICIPATE IN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To participate in the global economic reform processes through continued engagement with the international and regional economic and financial institutions	Promoted the reform of the international financial architecture, including increasing the voice and representation of Africa and the South	<p>Participated in identified meetings</p> <p>Supported national participation in the debate on the reform of the international financial architecture</p>	<p>Identified SA's priorities in respect of global governance institutions in the preparation of positions on G-20 agenda items.</p> <p>Worked within the G-20 in the pursuit of reform and strengthening of international financial institutions.</p> <p>Participated in interdepartmental meetings in conjunction with the following departments to develop national positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS • the DTI • Science and Technology • Treasury • Agriculture • Environment • Home Affairs • Defence • Energy • Education • Arts and Culture • Health • Social Development • SASS • Justice • National Treasury <p>SA positions on the global financial and economic situation were shared and discussed during meetings, conferences, summits, UN meetings and other international fora such as IBSA, OECD, WTO, IMF, WB, FATF, amongst others.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To support South Africa's participation in the G-20	Supported South Africa's engagement in G-20 processes	Participated in the Summits and other relevant processes of the G-20	<p>In conjunction with the Presidency and National Treasury prepared SA's positions on agenda items for meetings of the G-20.</p> <p>Facilitated and supported the participation of political Principals in G-20 Summits in Toronto and Seoul and related activities through, inter alia, participation in Sherpas meetings and relevant G-20 working group processes.</p> <p>SA positions on reform of the multilateral systems reflected in IBSA Ministerial Communiqué.</p>		
To work with like minded countries in forging a collective vision for the transformation of global governance	Participated in the reform of the multilateral system to be more responsive to the developmental needs of developing countries	Contributed to promotion of fair and equitable global governance	<p>Exchanges of policy positions, lobbying and negotiations during all structured bilateral and high level engagements such as engagements with the EU, France, Canada, UK, China, Egypt, Japan, Spain, and Kenya.</p> <p>Promoted fairer and equitable global governance through participation in multilateral institutions (UN, WEF, G-20, COP 16, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, WIPO, WTO, WHO, IMF, WB, IAEA, ICJ, OECD amongst others).</p> <p>As commitment to multilateralism, UN membership assessments paid in full and without preconditions.</p> <p>SA participated in the context of AU Common Position in Advancing UNSC Reform. SA worked within G77 on reform of the UN, including mandate review, system wide coherence, and General Assembly.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To identify and promote South Africa's candidatures on strategically identified organizations and bodies of the multilateral system	Identified strategic fora in the multilateral system for South Africa to serve on	Pursued South Africa's candidature for the 2011 – 2012 non-permanent seat on the UNSC	<p>South Africa elected as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for 2011-2012 and re-elected to the International Civil Aviation Organisation Council (ICAO)</p> <p>South African candidates elected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Customs Organisation (Director of Capacity Building); Human Rights Council (UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Execution); AU African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) AU Board on Corruption <p>Facilitated and made recommendations by way of 10 submissions, in respect of SA's candidatures for, and support of, other foreign states and nationals contesting elective positions in elections to international bodies, for consideration by the department's executive structure</p> <p>Placed relevant candidatures on agendas of structured high-level engagements for lobbying and to garner support.</p>		
To support South Africa's participation in WTO towards the conclusion of the Doha Development Round of negotiations	Monitored and reported on the developments in respect of the Doha Development Round of negotiations and report to stakeholders	Monitored and reported on the DDR		Doha Round Trade Negotiations impasse	Participate in all scheduled meetings

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To engage within global governance institutions on political, economic and security matters	Promoted positions of the South, specifically Africa, in the engagement of multilateral institutions dealing with security, sustainable development and human rights issues	Contributed to deliberations in all relevant multilateral institutions	<p>Participated as a Non-Permanent Member of the UN Security Council in deliberations and debates on issues on the agenda of the UNSC.</p> <p>Convened one intra-departmental workshop, one inter-departmental workshop and one civil society workshop on SA's envisioned activities and strategy for UNSC tenure.</p> <p>Participated in the deliberations of the UN System, especially UNGA and its six main committees and subsidiary bodies, funds and programmes, and other agencies in respect of global governance.</p> <p>Promoted positions of South Africa and the South on disarmament and non-proliferation at various multilateral fora, including the Review Conference of the NPT, IAEA, Nuclear Suppliers Group and Wassenaar Arrangement .</p> <p>Facilitated high-level participation in the Nuclear Security Summit and participated in the follow-up process.</p> <p>Facilitated high-level participation in the General Debate and other events, such as the NAM Ministerial, Commonwealth Foreign Minister's meeting and G77 Ministerial meeting, on the margins of UNGA 65.</p> <p>Deputy Minister Ebrahim paid an orientation visit to the Levant and Egypt to obtain first-hand view on ME.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
	Coordinated South African international humanitarian assistance to victims of conflict and disaster	Coordinated identified activities	Facilitated and coordinated humanitarian assistance to identified disaster situations in Brazil, Haiti, Chile, Niger, Pakistan, Chad, and North Africa through contributions totalling some R23 million to relevant aid agencies, including WFP, WHO, UNHCR, ICRC, CERF, UN OCHA, and UNICEF.		
	Advocated the mainstreaming of gender equality, and the empowerment of women in international fora	Promoted the mainstreaming gender issues in international fora	<p>Engaged Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) on the rights of women and children.</p> <p>Included in discussions in multilateral and trilateral fora including IBSA Forum, UNESCO, UNGA Committees, AU, SADC.</p> <p>Facilitated high-level participation in the Commission on the Status of Women 54th and 55th session, also as follow up to the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action .</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
	Participated in the follow-up of major international conferences dealing with security, sustainable development and human rights issues	Prepared for and participated in the follow-up of relevant conferences	<p>Facilitated high-level participation in the UN Summit on MDGs.</p> <p>Participated in negotiations on International Environmental Governance and in preparation for participation in the Rio + 20 meeting.</p> <p>Participated in and contributed to relevant UN processes in the UN 3rd Committee and the Human Rights Council to follow up on WCAR to promote implementation of human rights obligations and the implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action.</p> <p>Facilitated South African participation in the follow-up of all major conferences including the Beijing Declaration, WSSD, WCAR, 1Goal Summit, MDG Review Summit and UNFCC.</p>		
	Contributed to strengthening of global governance through hosting of identified conferences	Identified and hosted specified conferences	<p>Supported the hosting of the 1Goal Education for All Summit in conjunction with UNESCO, in furtherance of the MDG on education.</p> <p>Supported national preparations for the hosting of UNFCCC COP17.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To advise on adherence to and promotion of International and domestic law in the conduct of international relations including custodianship of the official South African Treaty Collection	Provided legal advice and assistance on all issues related to domestic and international law	<p>Provided legal advice and assistance on all issues related to domestic and international law</p> <p>Managed South African Treaty Collection</p>	<p>Provided 1129 legal opinions, managed 23 litigation matters, attended 2 hearings, 3 Promotion of Access to Information Act requests and certified 135 agreements for Presidential approval.</p> <p>Participated in negotiations requiring legal input and made 21 international law presentations.</p> <p>Provided custodianship of official South African Treaty Collection and maintained the legal library.</p>		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: STRENGTHEN POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote and expand bilateral, political, security, economic and social partnerships aimed at advancing national priorities and positions	Increased support and understanding for national priorities and positions	Utilised structured bilaterals and high-level engagements in pursuit of national priorities and positions	<p>Participated in Structured Bilateral Mechanisms with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia • Germany • EU • Nordics • Spain • France • Cuba <p>Convened locally and abroad in pursuit of South Africa's national priorities.</p> <p>Foreign Office Consultations with India achieved as well as State Visits to India and China.</p> <p>10th Partnership Forum with Japan held at Ministerial level; 2nd Session of JC with Indonesia; 3rd Partnership Forum with Sri Lanka; 6th SOM with New Zealand; 8th JMC with India.</p> <p>Second round of bilateral consultations with Qatar concluded and Deputy Minister Ebrahim visited Kuwait and Qatar.</p> <p>Strategic Dialogue meeting with China further strengthened and Beijing Declaration (CSP) Implemented.</p> <p>6th SA-Taiwan Economic Consultations held.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To promote and expand economic relations in trade and investment	Enhanced support for South Africa's economic policy priorities	Promoted and expanded economic relations	<p>Existing trade and investment co-operation agreements and foreign investment protection agreements placed on the agendas of bilateral engagements with amongst others Russia, Germany, EU, Nordics, Spain, France, India, China, Brazil, Zambia, Angola, Egypt, Botswana, Cameroon, Uganda, and Kenya.</p> <p>Facilitated incoming and outgoing trade related visits and business fora.</p> <p>Engaged all SA provinces to host trade and investment seminars to promote foreign investment into their regions.</p> <p>Included on the agendas of the Foreign Office Consultations with Japan and India.</p> <p>Included on the agendas of the State Visits to India and China.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
	Enhanced market access, investment and technical cooperation	Promoted trade, investment and technical cooperation	<p>Supported SA participation in trade fairs and exhibitions abroad, e.g. the Shanghai Expo, LA Boat Show, Automotor industry, Cannes Film Festival, MIDIM, MIPIM (international property), SIAL (agro processing).</p> <p>Engaged chambers of commerce and industry, BUSA and other relevant stakeholders to promote trade and investment.</p> <p>Included second Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP2) and other relevant trade information in briefing documentation for high-level visits.</p> <p>Facilitated participation in World Economic Forum processes.</p> <p>Information on IPAP2 included in the President's briefing documentation for the State Visit to India.</p> <p>Priorities in IPAP2 and NGP reflected in IBSA and BRICS final statements.</p> <p>DIRCO engaged BUSA on adding impetus to SA – India economic relations for purposes of State Visit.</p> <p>DIRCO engaged dti on possible Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
	Promoted South Africa as a tourist destination	<p>Promoted SA as a preferred tourist destination</p> <p>Leveraged 2010 FIFA World Cup for tourism promotion</p>	<p>Tourism information supplied to Missions in promotion of tourism.</p> <p>Used the 2010 Tourism Indaba to develop, together with SA Tourism, capacity at SA missions for the promotion of tourism.</p> <p>Addressed visa problems and consular matters of SA in distress in foreign countries.</p> <p>Promoted 2010 FIFA World Cup as a prominent African event in bilateral and multilateral interactions on all levels.</p> <p>Facilitated several incoming delegations during the FIFA 2010 Soccer World Cup.</p> <p>SA marketed at Shanghai Expo.</p>		
To strengthen people to people cooperation through civil society organisations and other likeminded stakeholders	Engaged civil society and other relevant stakeholders on foreign policy issues	Engaged with civil society and other stakeholders on identified issues	Identified and engaged relevant civil society partners to pursue South Africa and Africa interests.		
To coordinate and align South Africa's international relations	Enhanced coordination of South Africa's International Relations in all three spheres of government and civil society	Coordinated South Africa's international engagements in all three spheres of government and civil society	<p>Co-ordinated SA foreign policy and programmes with SA partners through the ICTS Cluster, Co-ordinating Forum on International Relations and through provincial outreach initiatives.</p> <p>Provided support with regard to substance and logistics for incoming and outgoing visits in all spheres of government including State Visits, Ministerial Visits and delegations, Provincial delegations, Study Tours and city-to-city cooperation.</p>		
To strengthen capacity in economic diplomacy at missions and Head Office	Enhanced capacity on economic diplomacy	Implemented capacity and skills development programmes in economic diplomacy	Economic Diplomacy Course developed and offered in collaboration with the dti and GCIS inter-departmentally to 90 officials.		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To maintain a modern and efficient ICT infrastructure	ICT strategic plan developed and implemented.	Updated and implemented an ICT Plan	<p>UKUSA project finalised and two additional sites, King Shaka International Airport State Protocol Lounge and Juba mission deployed.</p> <p>Business Process Management:</p> <p>CMS: Audit review by SITA completed</p> <p>DIAP: One out of five modules completed. Office establishment.</p> <p>Implemented new ICT structure</p> <p>IT Governance Framework developed</p> <p>Infrastructure stabilised</p>	<p>Approval of policies currently in progress</p> <p>Review of MSP</p> <p>Improvement of infrastructure</p>	<p>Conduct quality assurance on the network</p> <p>Conduct site surveys for Data Lines and VSAT installations at additional missions</p> <p>CMS: Commencement of the re-development of the CMS system based on the audit findings</p> <p>DIAP: Next module is Staff establishment. The Project is due for completion by May 2012.</p> <p>Capacitate the new ICT structure</p> <p>Implement IT Governance Framework</p> <p>Submit proposal from SITA through procurement process</p> <p>Improve infrastructure</p>

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To provide accommodation at Head Office and missions	Land and properties acquired; developed, maintained and disposed of.	Reviewed and implemented Asset Management Plan	<p>Constructed a Chancery and 8 houses in Maseru.</p> <p>Constructed a State Protocol Lounge at the La Mercy Airport .</p> <p>Constructed an Official Residence in Abuja.</p> <p>Prepared a discussion paper on alternative procurement and funding options for capital projects.</p> <p>Appointed project managers for renovation projects in Juba and Paris.</p> <p>Appointed contractors for renovation projects in London and Washington.</p> <p>Progressed with renovation projects in Copenhagen and The Hague.</p> <p>Disposed of 5 redundant properties in Namibia.</p>	<p>Contractor for renovation project in Tokyo not appointed</p> <p>No progress in renovation project in Brasilia</p>	<p>Complete Abuja Chancery project</p> <p>Appoint Contractor for renovation project in Tokyo</p> <p>Refocus and progress renovation project in Brasilia</p> <p>Engage with the Department of Public Works on the sale of 8 redundant properties in Namibia</p>

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To provide Consular Services	<p>Rendered assistance to South African citizens abroad in compliance with international statutes</p> <p>Legalisation of public documents</p> <p>Consular Management System (CMS) implemented</p> <p>Consular Emergency Response Team (CERT) operationalised</p>	<p>Consular service rendered</p> <p>Service rendered to public</p> <p>Implemented, maintained and updated the CMS</p> <p>Commenced with the establishment of a CERT</p>	<p>Consular services were provided over a wide spectrum in accordance with Articles 5, 36 & 37 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.</p> <p>Authentication of public documents successfully rendered. 22632 public documents were authenticated and 3,654 Commissioner of Oaths tasks were completed during the year.</p> <p>CMS updated and selected software applications were rolled-out to Missions. Quality Assurance by SITA completed.</p>	<p>Not achieved. SITA recommendations to be implemented in the 2011/2012 financial year.</p> <p>Not achieved. Tender specifications were drawn-up and advertised. No bidders. Engagement with a number of potential service providers unsuccessful.</p>	<p>ICT to commence with implementation of SITA recommendations in 2011/2012 financial year.</p> <p>To engage foreign missions in SA with a view to obtain training material and possibly to attend training courses offered by the identified Foreign Ministries.</p>

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To manage the allocation of financial resources in the department	Approved Departmental Budget	Coordinated departmental budget process	<p>Roll-over request for 2009/2010 unspent budget approved by National Treasury.</p> <p>2010/11 adjusted budget approved.</p> <p>2010/11 Estimates National Expenditure submitted to National Treasury.</p> <p>2011/12 Budget Allocation approved.</p> <p>2011/12 Projections submitted to National Treasury.</p>		
To provide financial management services	Prepared Annual Financial Statements in compliance with Public Finance Management Act (PFMA)	Prepared Annual Financial Statements	<p>2009/10 Financial Statements have been submitted to Treasury in May 2010.</p> <p>Prepared and submitted Interim Financial Statements during the following period: -30 September 2010 -31 December 2010</p> <p>Provided the necessary financial services to the department</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To ensure security of personnel, information, assets and premises.	Provided safe and secure work environment in compliance with Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS)	Provide safe and secure work environment	<p>Conducted security audits at missions and briefed Branch on outcome audits.</p> <p>Conduct vetting investigations: 425 requests received and forwarded to SSA for Clearance; 209 Clearance certificates issued.</p> <p>Improved physical control measures: Access control register introduced at Ops Centre. Security breach register introduced Firearms and unauthorised items register introduced Implementation of security sweeping of VIP offices and Conference Centre.</p> <p>Implementation of an efficient internal mail service and secure transportation of Diplomatic Bags.</p> <p>Draft Security policy adopted by DMC.</p>	216 Clearances not issued	<p>Review of the audit plans for the next quarter in consultation with SSA.</p> <p>Work flow processes at the DIRCO need to be addressed between Vetting Unit, HR and the sister department.</p> <p>Continuous reviewing of access control measure and introduction of interventions</p>

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To manage supply chain services	Goods and Services procured and delivered	Implemented Demand Management and Procurement plans	The Demand Management plan for the procurement of major goods and services to be undertaken for the rest of the current financial year has been developed. SCM is monitoring implementation of procurement process in accordance with the time frames.		As required in terms of the Supply Chain Management Framework the department will continue developing and monitoring Demand Management plans to ensure full implementation of the framework.
To manage Assets	Maintained an accurate and Complete Asset Register	Reviewed and implemented Asset Management Plan	Asset Management Plan for 2010/11 was developed and the following activities were conducted to update and ensure an accurate and complete Asset Register: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Asset Verification both at Missions and Head Office Monthly Reconciliation of the Asset register and the Financial Management System Disposal of obsolete assets Continuous updating of the asset register with new asset acquisitions, asset transfers as well as disposals 		The department will continue developing strategies that will ensure that the asset register is accurate and complete.

KEY PRIORITY AREA: PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To manage ceremonial events, international visits and international conferences	Managed all state events	Planned, executed and managed international state events	Facilitated 613 incoming and outgoing visits; coordinated 91 Ceremonial Events (including the attendance of Heads of State and Eminent Persons at Opening & Closing Ceremonies for the 2010 FIFA World Cup); 12 Conference/ Summits managed.		
To provide protocol services to Provincial and Local Government	Rendered protocol advisory services	Coordinated international visits of Provincial and Local Government	Co-ordinated 132 International Visits		
		Facilitated interaction between Political desks, Missions and Provincial and Local Government	Facilitated the signing of 9 twinning agreements; 9 MOUs; conducted 2 road shows; and facilitated 15 contact visits.		
To manage Government hospitality infrastructure	Managed the operations of the Guesthouses, State Protocol Lounges and In-House facilities	Managed and maintained guesthouses, State Protocol lounges and in-house facilities	Managed DIRCO diplomatic guesthouses. Facilitated 47 VIP visits and hosted 17 events including 4 farewell functions. Provided hospitality facilities to 40 874 VIPs in State Protocol Lounges. Operational since June 2010.	The Soutpansberg Guesthouse is not in operation pending budget approval.	
To facilitate the accreditation of Heads of Diplomatic Missions, Consular and Plenipotentiary	Managed Diplomatic, Consular and Plenipotentiary appointments according to international practice	Processed documentation for accreditation of Heads of Diplomatic Missions, Consular and Plenipotentiary	Processed 58 appointments of South African Heads of Mission (Diplomatic, Consular and Honorary Consuls); and accreditation of 53 Foreign Diplomatic HoM and Heads of Consular posts.		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: COMMUNICATION

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To manage diplomatic privileges and immunities in the Republic of South Africa	Managed diplomatic privileges and immunities	Implemented the provisions of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act and Policy	Policy approved and provisions of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act implemented.	Publication of policy document	Convene stakeholder meeting to launch approved policy

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To provide strategic public diplomacy direction nationally and internationally	Positioned DIRCO as a reliable, credible service delivery agent and partner among its stakeholders, national and international, state and non-state actors	Developed and implemented a public diplomacy strategy (Integrated Marketing Communication and Media strategy)	<p>Drafted Public Diplomacy Strategy and circulated for consultations.</p> <p>Increased the effectiveness of the Public Outreach programmes in reaching out to the Public Domain through constant engagement with academic institutions and stakeholders at all Government levels and implemented live radio broadcasts of Ministerial Activities.</p> <p>Finalised the Marketing Strategy with regards to South Africa's tenure of a non-permanent seat in the UNSC.</p>	<p>Final approval</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Implementation</p>	<p>Obtain approval at Strategic Management level</p> <p>Implementation of the UNSC Marketing Strategy in synergy with Departmental and External stakeholders</p>
To entrench and protect Brand South Africa and its reputation through an assertive integrated (inclusive of all role players) marketing campaign	Promoted and projected well coordinated Brand SA to all targeted stakeholders	Coordinated and implemented an Integrated SA Marketing Communication Plan	<p>Prioritised the implementation of an Integrated Brand SA Marketing Communication Plan.</p> <p>Launched the "I am a Diplomat" campaign entrenched in the spirit and acknowledgement of the valuable contribution of OR Tambo to the Republic and its people.</p>	<p>Final Implementation</p>	<p>Agreements with relevant external stakeholders to be agreed and budgetary allocation to be secured for final implementation</p> <p>Creating a corporate culture entrenching a value system based on Integrity, patriotism, humility and passion</p>

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To continually monitor public needs and perceptions through communication and marketing research studies	DIRCO's Ministerial and Departmental programmes supported effectively	Implemented and maintained effective Corporate Communications, Corporate Marketing and Channel Management services	<p>Enhanced multimedia productions in support of the work of DIRCO and its Principals.</p> <p>Put into action media briefings to set an agenda and facilitate rapid response to issues in the public and international sphere.</p> <p>Review and prioritisation of the role of the Operations Centre in the gathering, research and dissemination of Management Information and the creation of a Rapid Response Service.</p> <p>Project plan currently being formulated. Key regional missions are to be identified to serve as hubs for the collection of regional data survey.</p> <p>Terms of reference have been drawn up and needs to be discussed at strategic level for final approval.</p> <p>DIRCO Brand Equity will be tested in light of the newly launched "I am a Diplomat" campaign as an indicator of the success of current work undertaken by Public Diplomacy.</p>	<p>Achieved</p> <p>Achieved</p> <p>Not achieved</p> <p>Not Achieved</p> <p>Not achieved</p>	<p>Comparative studies and Benchmarking underway</p> <p>Project research and an evaluation of the survey approach and strategy to be finalised</p>

KEY PRIORITY AREA: ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Expected Accomplishments/Outcomes: competent, skilled employees and policy development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
To develop the professional capacity of the DIRCO officials	Developed an Integrated Training and Development Framework	Developed the Integrated Training and Development Framework to include the Strategy for training at missions to transferred officials and Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP), revised Foundation course and Induction for SMS	The Foundation course was revised and implemented.	Strategy for training at Missions on hold due to budgetary constraints SMS induction programme was not completed	Proposals for SMS Induction to be evaluated
	Consolidated and Strengthened residential training programmes	Implemented identified training programmes	Delivered Diplomatic Training to Heads of Mission, Counsellors and Mid career Diplomats. Completed Economic Diplomacy Workshop. Implemented Learnership (19) and Internship (13); ABET programme (60); MAC (22) and FAAC (14) training course; trained employees in foreign languages (584). Provided Protocol Training to 1224 officials in the three spheres of Government. Provided diplomatic training to Southern Sudanese (13 persons), Palestinians (15 persons) and the DRC (312 persons).		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
Improved Organisational Performance through Quality Assurance (QA) and Knowledge Management (KM)	Operational and Management quality systems established for all branches	Implemented Quality Assurance throughout the department	Achieved ISO 9001:2008 certification for two Business Units. Drafted pilot procedure on Election Observation for line function.		
	Systems to manage knowledge and facilitate innovation established	Strategy developed, approved and implemented, knowledge audit done, pilot strategies implemented	Conducted Knowledge Audit and drafted Knowledge Management Strategy. Published the first edition of Ambassadors' diary and 20 Master's degree theses.		
Provide research and foreign policy analysis	Facilitated learning and discussions through seminars & research	Provided research and analysis on International policies and trends	Hosted PRAU Annual Conference; Working Breakfast between the Minister and SA CEOs; and PRAU discussion fora Published 5 Booklets on Foreign Policy issues		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Expected Accomplishments/Outcomes:

A fully capacitated department

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To facilitate effective Human Resources organisational processes	Appropriate Foreign Service administration legal framework developed	Researched and advised on the appropriate legal framework to administer the Department	Drafted framework.		
	Improved organisational culture	Implemented the culture and climate projects		Culture and Climate projects not implemented	Organisational Development Programmes to be facilitated during 2011/12
	Established a caring and supportive organization	Implemented employee support programmes.	Submitted a proposal for the creation of a Group 5 Hardship Category to the DPSA for approval. Submitted a proposal for the creation of an annual travel concession for the spouses who remain in South Africa to visit the employees in Missions to the DPSA for approval. Drafted Public Service Spouses Policy in conjunction with DPSA. Conducted courtesy phone calls and telephonic counselling. Established a Spousal Support Unit. Provided pre-posting training to the spouses.	Mission visits to promote employee wellbeing not conducted	Awaiting DPSA approval Awaiting DPSA approval Awaiting DPSA approval Undertake visits to Hardship Missions to promote employee wellbeing

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
	Promoted sound Labour Relations	Implemented sound Labour Relations practices Reviewed Labour Relations(LR) Framework	Convened seven Departmental Bargaining Council (DBC) meetings. Review undertaken and report presented to Deputy Minister for approval.		
	Entrenched Performance Management culture	Implemented PMDS	Implemented PMDS processes.		
	Developed an adaptive and responsive Organisational Structure	Facilitated an organisational design to address the Department's needs	Updated organisational structure based on work study investigations conducted. Conducted Job Evaluations on 42 positions involving 333 employees.		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To facilitate effective employee resourcing and utilisation	Appropriately staffed Department	Implementation of the Recruitment and Selection Strategy	<p>Advertised 162 posts in 2010; filled 318 posts (including 2009 recruitment drive).</p> <p>Appointed 171 new employees and promoted 147 employees.</p> <p>Facilitated in/out-bound placements to and from abroad including facilitation of partner department placements abroad.</p> <p>Facilitated the on-boarding programme for all levels including SMS.</p>		

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target		Actual	
		Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward	
To facilitate effective talent management	Entrenched Career Management Framework	Enhanced the implementation of the career management interventions	<p>Offered individual career counselling to approximately 65 DIRCO employees.</p> <p>Conducted DIRCO career workshops – 11 outside the department, one internally and two workshops internally</p>		
To strengthen management capacity	Improved people management	Enhanced the implementation of capacity building programmes for managers to deal with people management issues	<p>Conducted four formal and five ad hoc HR training sessions for new Heads of Mission</p> <p>Conducted 29 PMDS training sessions.</p>		

KEY PRIORITY AREA: ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

Expected Accomplishments/Outcomes:

Adequate and effective systems of internal controls, risk management and corporate governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME/DELIVERABLES	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET			
		Indicators/Target	Actual		
			Achieved	Not achieved	Way forward
Provide internal audit and risk management services	<p>Accepted internal audit reports</p> <p>Approved risk profile</p>	<p>Developed and implemented three-year rolling strategic internal audit plan and annual Operational plan</p> <p>Facilitated the implementation of an Enterprise-wide Risk Management Processes</p>	<p>Developed and implemented a three-year rolling strategic internal audit plan and annual operational plan and issued reports. 105 audits were planned and 77 reports were issued.</p> <p>Facilitated risk assessment, assisted in developing risk profiles and compiled a risk register for the department, identifying all high risk areas.</p>		

PART 4



**Report of the Audit Committee:
2010/11 financial year**

The Audit Committee is pleased to present its report in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2011 year in accordance with Treasury Regulation 3.1.12, issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999, section 38(1) as amended by Act 29 of 1999.

Appointment of Audit Committee Members, Meetings and Attendance

An Audit Committee for the department has been established in accordance with the requirements of Sections 38(1) (a)(ii) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act(PFMA). During the year under review the Audit Committee comprised of six members, five members being from outside the Public Service and with the Director-General of the department as an ex-officio member.

In terms of section 77(b) of the PFMA, the Audit Committee must meet at least twice a year. The Audit Committee meets four times per annum and on an “ad hoc” basis to consider specific matters, as per its approved terms of reference. Audit Committee members also meet individually with certain Units to deal with critical areas, e.g. ICT, Human Resources, Finance, and Diplomatic Training Research and Development and report back at Committee meetings on progress made concerning these interactions. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee met on several occasions, individually, with the Director-General and management of Internal Audit Chief Directorate. The Audit Committee of the department complied with the provisions of the PFMA by holding four normal audit committee meetings and 20 “ad hoc” specific purpose meetings during the current financial year, which dealt with Human Resources, ICT, Finance, Mission Management, etc. The majority of the meetings took place during the month of April and May 2010 to review and consider the Annual Financial Statements for the department and the African Renaissance Fund (ARF). The meetings were attended as follows:

Name of member	Number of normal meetings attended	Number of Ad hoc meetings attended	Total number of meetings attended
Ms L Mthembu (Chairperson)	4	19	23
Mr Z Jojwana (Member)	4	18	22
Mr E Cousins (Member)	4	20	24
Mr C Motau (Member)	4	20	24
Dr MC Koorts (Member)	2	8	10*
Ms N Lila (Member)	4	17	21

*Dr Koorts' contract ended on 30 June 2010 and was not renewed.

Audit committee responsibility

The Audit Committee has complied with its responsibilities arising from section 38(1) (a)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13, and also reports that it operated in terms of the Audit Committee Charter read in conjunction with the Internal Audit Charter, as its terms of reference in discharging all its responsibilities as regulated therein.

The effectiveness of Internal controls

The systems of internal control were evaluated by both Internal Audit and the Auditor-General (external auditor). The department developed Audit findings (internal and external audit) matrix for 2010/11 financial year, with specific audit recommendation action plans.

Significant improvement has been noted in the implementation of and compliance with the system of internal controls. The quality of the implementation and execution of adequate control and work procedures have significantly improved although much still has to be done, especially at Missions where standardisation of understanding and implementation of uniform internal control standards is still a challenge. This is evident from reported limited instances of non-conformity with prescribed internal control and best practice.

The department continued to implement a comprehensive detailed plan as an intervention measure to remedy the matters, reported by the Auditor-General and Internal Audit Unit during 2010/11financial year.

In implementing a comprehensive detailed plan of some strategic interventions were made by the department in managing Missions and furthermore, the Audit Committee encouraged the department to implement the Management Monitoring Schedule which serves as a self assessment for both Missions and Head Office Units. This management tool will guide management in enhancing and standardising the internal control and governance processes. The Audit Committee notes that the department made significant progress in addressing all areas previously reported by the Auditor-General and Internal Audit. This has yielded significant improvements resulting in the department obtaining an unqualified audit report without any matter of emphasis.

Specific focus areas going forward

During the 2011/12 financial year, the Audit Committee will monitor the comprehensive action plan developed by the Chief Financial Officer(CFO) and integrated intervention programmes focusing more attention on the following areas:

- Monitor the implementation of Audit Committee Visit (to Missions) Report which include findings and recommended strategic interventions by the Department.
- The implementation of ICT governance frameworks, management of ICT policies and projects and management transversal systems by the Department.
- The development of project management framework for effective and efficient management and monitoring of all departmental capital projects and the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund Projects.
- Enhancement of economic diplomacy or trade and tourism promotions by developing a uniform implementation framework and structured guidelines for all missions.
- Further development, enhancement and across the board implementation of a comprehensive strategic human capital business plan with clear policies and procedures with focus on labour relations, talent management, training and staff retention.

- Establishment and management of performance information management system and reporting framework of Performance Information as required by National Treasury with focus on missions.
- Continuing with monitoring of the entire financial management improvement plan with special attention to clearing of the suspense accounts, management of revenue, payables, receivables, asset management and enhancement of financial management reporting.
- The implementation of Enterprise-Wide Risk management approach in compliance to risk management policy and risk management plan.

Monitor the implementation of the management monitoring schedule.

Quality of Management Monthly / Quarterly Reports Submitted in Terms of the PFMA and the Division of Revenue act

The Audit Committee is satisfied with the content and quality of monthly and quarterly reports prepared and issued by the department during the year under review, in compliance with statutory reporting framework. The department has developed measures to fully implement controls for the monitoring and attaining of strategic goals and business objectives within a structured framework.

Risk Management

During 2010/11 financial year Internal Audit assisted in the facilitation of the risk management process of the department. This was in line with the departmental risk management policy and the plan, an extensive risk assessment conducted resulted in the development of a risk profile and a risk register. The risk profile and risk register were presented, considered and endorsed by the Audit Committee.

Internal Audit

The Audit Committee works in close co-operation and partnership with Internal Audit Chief Directorate in its oversight responsibility of the Internal Audit Function. The three year risk based Internal Audit strategic plan and an annual

operational plan was developed by internal audit in consultation with departmental management and approved by the Audit Committee. A comprehensive plan was developed and executed for the implementation of all internal control weaknesses identified during the audit.

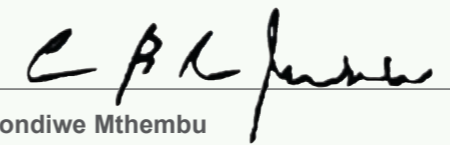
Furthermore, Internal Audit conducted a number of ad-hoc assignments as requested by management. Internal Audit was effective for the year under review and achieved its annual operational plan targets. However the capacity of Internal Audit was affected by internal audit staff leaving the Department for more senior positions with other departments. All the Internal Audit vacant funded positions will be filled during the 2011/12 financial year. All internal Audit work performed as well as monthly and quarterly progress reports were reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

Evaluation of Annual Financial Statements

The Audit Committee has:

- Reviewed and discussed with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer the audited annual financial statements to be included in the report;
- Reviewed the Auditor-General's management letters and management's responses;
- Reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices; and
- Reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

The Audit Committee concurs and accepts the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements and is of the opinion that the audited annual financial statements be accepted together with the report of the Auditor-General.



Londiwe Mthembu
Chairperson of the Audit Committee



PART 5

Annual Financial Statement



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Accounting Officer's Report for the year ended 31 March 2011

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Report by the Accounting Officer to the Executive Authority and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa.

1.1 Introduction

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is responsible for the formulation, application and execution of all aspects of South Africa's foreign policy, as entrusted to the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation. Liaison with foreign governments on matters of international relations is conducted through South Africa's accredited representatives abroad. The Head of a South African mission abroad acts as the representative of the Head of State. In pursuit of the achievement of South Africa's foreign policy, the Country is currently represented by one hundred and twenty five (125) diplomatic missions located in one hundred and eight (108) countries throughout the world.

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) (Act No. 1 of 1999 as amended) and the Treasury Regulations, the Department submitted its strategic plan for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period 2010/11 to 2012/13.

The following strategic priorities were identified for implementation during the year under review:

- Continued Prioritisation of the African Agenda;
- Strengthen Political and Economic Integration of Southern African Development Community (SADC);
- Strengthen South-South Relations;
- Strengthening Relations with formations of the North;
- Strengthen Political and Economic Relations;
- Participate in Global System of Governance;
- Organisational Support;
- Professional Services; and
- Organisational Strengthening.

In order to align the resources of the department to its strategic priorities and to enable the department to comply with the monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes required by government, departmental programmes are structured as follows:

- Administration provides for the overall policy development and management of the department.
- International Relations and Cooperation promotes relations with foreign countries, and participates in international organisations and institutions, in pursuit of South Africa's national values, interests and foreign policy objectives.
- Public Diplomacy and Protocol promotes an understanding, both domestically and internationally, of South Africa's role and position in international relations, and provides state protocol services.
- International Transfers provides for the payment of membership fees and transfers to international organisations.

During 2010/11, the Auditor - General conducted an audit of the financial affairs of the department as reported in the annual financial statements for the 2009/10 financial year. The Auditor-General issued an unqualified audit opinion, without matters of emphasis, with regard to the department's 2009/10 financial statements.

1.2 Economic Diplomacy

One of the key strategies of government during the year under review and a strategic focus for the future continues to be on Economic Diplomacy and the enhancement of economic diplomacy skills of our diplomats. The department, through the Diplomatic Training, Research and Development Branch (DTRD), has conducted extensive research into this area of diplomacy and the results of the research have been included in the training programmes offered by DIRCO. Economic diplomacy will be further researched and enhanced during the coming year.

1.3 Major Events

1.3.1 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup

The department facilitated the attendance of the African Heads of State and Governments at the opening and closing ceremonies of the Tournament and provided the necessary facilities and courtesies.

1.3.2 Shanghai World Expo

The department facilitated South Africa's participation at the Expo which was held in Shanghai, Peoples Republic of China during May and August 2010. Approximately five million people visited the South African pavilion.

2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

This report seeks to assist readers in measuring the extent to which the department's resources allocated for the 2010/11 financial year were utilised in terms of the PFMA.

2.1 Revenue

During the year under review, the department received total revenue of R4, 754 billion made up of voted funds and non-voted funds as explained hereunder:

2.1.1 Annual Appropriation R4, 715 billion

The department received a budget allocation of R4, 715 billion for the 2010/11 financial year after the adjustment estimates. The 2010/11 budget allocation shows a decrease of R837 million in comparisons to 2009/10. The decrease is mainly attributable to the foreign exchange rate gains realised as a result of the appreciation of the Rand against the major foreign currencies. However, the 2010/11 budget depicts a decrease in the budget for operational activities, in real terms, which amounts to approximately R250 million, which is attributable in part to the additional saving of R111 million declared during the 2010 Adjusted Estimates of National Expenditure. The department implemented cost-saving measures especially in the areas of entertainment, catering, travel, telecommunications as well as downscaling on infrastructure commitments in order to remain within allocated funds.

The appropriated amount includes an amount of R2.5 million raised by the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) in partnership with the department through public donations for the humanitarian assistance to the Government of Haiti in the aftermath of the earthquake disaster, which was disbursed via the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

2.1.2 Departmental Revenue

Departmental receipts are generated from interest earned from mission bank

R38.8 million

accounts, rent on state-owned property, and value added tax refunds from missions related to prior financial years, foreign exchange gains and the sale of assets, such as furniture and equipment. During the year under review, revenue collected increased from R23 million to R38.8 million in comparison with the 2009/10 financial year.

2.2 Expenditure

The bulk of the department's expenditure is incurred in foreign currencies. Expenditure is processed using both major and local currencies in the countries of accreditation, which require the department to implement mechanisms to manage the foreign exchange rate exposure in order to mitigate the risk of foreign exchange fluctuations.

Thus, National Treasury and the department agreed on a fixed budget exchange rate for the major currencies to be used during the financial year and this fixed exchange rate is reviewed during the adjustment estimates process. The Department has recorded a net savings of R298.6 million for the 2010/11 financial year as reflected in table 1 below:

Programme Description	Final Appropriation 2010/11	Actual Expenditure	Savings (excess)	Expenditure % to the Vote
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
1: Administration	1 278 584	1 079 981	198 603	84.5%
2: International Relations	2 386 375	2 377 529	8 846	99.6%
3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol	222 634	204 725	17 909	92%
4: International Transfers	828 225	754 948	73 277	91.2%
TOTAL	4 715 818	4 417 183	298 635	93.7%

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS PER PROGRAMME

During the year under review, the department spent 93.7% of the budget (R4, 715 billion) which resulted in a net savings of R298.6 million. The savings of R298.6 million is mainly attributable to:

- Unspent funds earmarked for capital projects which were not completed due to unforeseeable and unavoidable circumstances.
- Decreased payments to international organisation due mainly to foreign exchange rate gains realised in the fourth quarter of the financial year as a result of appreciation of the Rand against major currencies.

The analysis of under-expenditure per programme can be attributable to the following reasons:

2.2.1 Programme 1: Administration R198.5million

The under-spending in this programme is attributable to the slow progress of a number of construction and renovation projects undertaken abroad. **During the year under review, the following capital projects progressed slower than anticipated:**

2.2.1.1 Abuja- Nigeria

Construction of the Chancery and Official Residence in Abuja commenced in 2009 and has, since its inception, been plagued by slow overall construction progress made by the contractor as well as claims for extension of time. This situation necessitated high level departmental intervention with the Chief Executive Officer of the construction company, which resulted in the completion of the Official Residence in October 2010. Due to the construction environment in Nigeria as well as the Department's specific security and ICT requirements, at least 95% of the materials and equipment needed in the project is imported, which caused further delays in the completion of the Chancery. The construction of the Chancery has, at end of March 2011, largely been completed and hand-over and relocation of staff is expected to take place in the first half of 2011/12.

2.2.1.2 Washington – USA

The South African Government purchased the Chancery and Official Residence in Washington in October 1940. These two (2) properties are located next to each other on one plot in a prestigious area of Washington DC, amongst many other embassies. No major renovations have been done to these properties since their purchase, which has led to the systems becoming outdated and worn out. Over time, the embassy has also grown to such an extent that all DIRCO and partner department staff could not be housed in the Chancery, resulting in another building being rented for the use of partner departments as well as for immigration and civic services.

A professional team was appointed to assist the department in conceptualising and managing the conversion and upgrading project, which is estimated to cost R 206 million. Due to its size and complexity, this is a multi-year project that will progress through the planning, procurement and construction stages in a sequential manner. The Design Phase of the project was completed in 2010 and the department expected to, in the 2010/11 financial year, receive approval for the design from the local authorities, appoint a contractor and commence with construction.

As the buildings are historical in nature, changes to these buildings are subject to legislation and require a detailed public participation process prior to building plans being approved. Though the process was expected, the extent and intensity thereof (which included public briefings and meetings on details such as the proposed fencing and air conditioning systems) were not foreseen and could not be anticipated during the planning stage. This led to significant delays in finalising the design and obtaining approval from the local authorities.

2.2.1.3 Tokyo – Japan

The department commenced with a project to renovate the Official Residence in Tokyo in 2010. Due to the heritage value attached to the property, detailed engagements with the local authorities took place in the planning for the project. Furthermore, seismological studies by experts were required to assess the structure of the property, its location and the impact of the proposed changes to the property in the event of an earthquake. This led to changes in the design of the facility, which resulted in the project not progressing as planned.

2.2.1.4 South Africa House – London

The department commenced in the 2010/11 financial year with a project to refurbish the two passenger and one goods elevators in South Africa House, London. The work entailed complete refurbishment and upgrading of the hoisting equipment as well as the lift cabins.

Shortly after work on the lifts commenced, asbestos was found in the area. Asbestos is a hazardous material that is legislated against in most European countries. In terms of the law, the department had to appoint a specialist to conduct studies to determine the extent of the asbestos and recommended the manner in which it needed to be dealt with. Based on the study and recommendations,

the asbestos had to be removed by a specialist contractor, which resulted in work on the refurbishment being unavoidably delayed.

2.2.2 Programme 2: International Relations

During the period under review, the expenditure depicts a break-even scenario. However it is also important to report that the department had to curtail down on missions' activities subsequent to the adjustment estimates process in order to manage missions' operations within the adjusted indicative baseline. Furthermore, notwithstanding the measures implemented, the department had to virement funds amounting to R11.2 million from programme 3 in order to defray the shortfall. This shortfall is attributable to foreign exchange fluctuations as a result of the appreciation of foreign currencies of countries of accreditation against the major currencies.

2.2.3 Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol

The Public Diplomacy Unit was upgraded from a Business Unit to a Branch and was therefore funded at the level of a Branch. During the year, it was not possible to populate all the posts in the Branch. This matter has subsequently been addressed. Furthermore the post of Chief of State Protocol remained vacant for a significant portion of the year.

2.2.4 Programme 4: International Transfers

The under-expenditure is mainly attributable to unspent funds earmarked for the payment of membership and assessment contributions to the African Union (AU) and the United Nations (UN). The saving is as a result of foreign exchange rate gains realised in the fourth quarter of the financial year due to the appreciation of the Rand against the US dollar as the contributions are assessed in US dollar denomination. The assessed member state contributions became due in the last quarter of the financial year (January - March), after budgets of the two organs had been tabled and adopted.

Thus the department was not in a position to anticipate the net saving realised during the adjustment estimates process due to the nature and uncertainty of actual assessment to be determined as well as the applicable foreign exchange rates.

3. LEASE PAYMENTS

The department negotiated a contract whereby official vehicles for Heads of Mission are provided on a financial lease basis. In line with the PFMA, approval was granted by National Treasury for the department to enter into such financial lease. The department had entered into an agreement with BMW AG, Germany for the supply of BMW vehicles during a 3-year period ending December 2009. Funding facilities had been obtained from KBC Bank Deutschland AG on a bi-annual payment basis.

The contract expired in December 2009 and all financial obligations were discharged. Given the utilisation of these vehicles and the cost of a finance lease, the department took a decision not to conclude a new lease agreement but to, in the 2010/11 financial year, replace / provide official vehicles of the same make and standard on an ad hoc basis as necessary with payment upon delivery. During the period, one vehicle was purchased in the country of accreditation and a further two vehicles were ordered for delivery and payment in 2010/11. However, the department continues to provide official vehicles to the Executive Authority on a financial lease basis.

The department has continued with the lease agreement as stated in the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) Tender 285 whereby computer servers, desktops, laptops and printers are provided through an operational lease for head office and all missions. This option was taken to replace all obsolete computers and printers and to provide equipment that is capable of handling the new technologies that have been deployed.

4. OTHER ORGANISATIONS TO WHOM TRANSFER PAYMENTS WERE MADE

Transfer payments primarily result from obligations arising from South Africa's membership of international, regional and sub-regional organisations and multilateral groupings.

The transfer payments, which are made by the Department, generally take the form of: -

- Membership fees due to organisations such as the UN, the AU, the SADC, and the Commonwealth.
- Contributions to peacekeeping operations of the UN.
- Meetings of state parties (parties to international treaties) of which South Africa is a member, and in which South Africa has participated.

- Voluntary pledges that South Africa has made to international organisations for the purpose of humanitarian assistance, technical assistance, etc. In the context of the UN, South Africa's assessed contributions to the regular budget for the current scale period is calculated at 0.385% of the total budget, while peacekeeping contributions are calculated at the rate of Level I contributors (member states with a per capita GNI less than the average for all Member states with a threshold of under USD6,708). This translates to an assessed rate of 0.0770% (effectively a discounted rate of 80%) of the total cost of each UN peacekeeping operation. Contributions to other UN subsidiary bodies, treaty bodies, etc. are determined on the basis of the calculation for South Africa's contribution to the UN regular budget as adjusted to the membership of the particular organisation or body.

With the implementation of a more realistic scale of assessments in the Commonwealth (based on the UN model) South Africa will see a reduction in its scale of contribution to the Commonwealth from 3.90% to a level of 2.70%, which will be phased in over a three-year period. While South Africa has been over-assessed in the past, it will still remain a significant contributor to the Commonwealth. As a commitment to multilateralism, South Africa continues to honour its assessed obligations in full, on time and without any preconditions.

With regard to the AU, South Africa's scale of assessment is at 15% of the total AU budget, which was duly paid. There was a resolution to split the budget of the AU into a component comprised of Operational budget (contribution based on Scale of Assessment) and Programme Budget (provided on voluntary basis). South Africa also contributes 20% to the budget of SADC, which was duly paid.

The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) has hosted the New Economic Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) since its inception in 2001. NEPAD is a socio-economic programme that was established by African leaders to eradicate poverty and to place Africa on a path of sustainable growth and development as well as to participate actively in the world economy. The South African contribution to the NEPAD secretariat is channelled through the Department of International Relations and Cooperation.

The Trilateral Dialogue Forum of India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA), on 4 and 5 March 2004 resolved to establish a facility for poverty and hunger alleviation

and contribute to the realisation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Following the announcement, the Governments of IBSA decided to establish an IBSA Trust Fund for this purpose, in the interest of developing countries. The IBSA Trust Fund comprises a Board of Directors, based in New York, which governs its operations. The Board also considers and approves project proposals and monitors their implementation. The Board is composed of the designated diplomatic representatives of the Governments of India, Brazil and South Africa, respectively. The Board reports to the three IBSA Focal Points regularly keeping them informed of all outcomes and new developments. The IBSA Trust Fund is located within the UNDP. Various Fund projects are intended to contribute to the fight against poverty and hunger, including actions in the areas of improved access to health, sanitation, education, and food security. In this regard the Heads of State and Government of the IBSA countries committed to make a contribution on an annual basis to the trust fund, with effect from the 2006/7 financial year. South Africa has contributed to the IBSA Trust Fund for the 2011 calendar year.

The IBSA Governments were honoured in New York in September 2010 by being awarded the "Millennium Development Goals" prize, in recognition of their role in promoting South-South Cooperation. The prize was awarded by the Millennium Development Goals Awards Committee, a nongovernmental organization that seeks to promote the MDGs. The award was conferred in partnership with the UNDP Millennium Campaign and the Office for Partnerships, for, as the citation read, "their leadership and support of the IBSA Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) as a breakthrough model of South-South Technical Cooperation". The Fund has projects in Haiti, Palestine, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Burundi and Cambodia.

With regard to accountability, these organisations and institutions prepare detailed financial statements, which are subject to auditing and public scrutiny. The detailed list of the transfer payments made by the department is per note 11 and Annexure IF of the Annual Financial Statements.

5. SERVICES RENDERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

5.1 Consular services

Consular Services are mandated in terms of Article V of the Vienna Convention

on Consular Relations, 1963. Consular Services are those services provided to South African nationals who travel, work, study or otherwise reside abroad and who require assistance or protection under circumstances of distress or destitution or who require consular registration or notary assistance.

Consular services rendered to South Africans abroad include, but are not restricted to the following areas: visitation of injured and hospitalised persons; assistance to detained and imprisoned persons; interventions in cases of child abduction; assistance to victims of crime; assistance to South African companies in circumstances of distress abroad; assistance to families of deceased persons; consular notarial services and transmitting judicial processes between states. These services sometimes require mission or head office personnel to travel to destinations other than seats of missions to where the services are required.

Numerous interventions were made internationally to protect the interests of distressed and destitute South Africans whose own access to recourse had become limited or non-existent.

Consular training in conjunction with the Diplomatic Academy and conforming to SAQA standards are being uniformly presented to diplomatic trainees (including cadets) as well as corporate services managers and attachés.

5.2 Legalisation Services

A further service that is rendered is the legalising of public documents for utilisation across international borders. During this process documents can be either affixed with an Apostille (if documents are to be utilised in countries party to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation of Foreign Public Documents of 05 October 1961) or a Certificate of Authentication (if countries are not party to the aforementioned Hague convention).

5.3 Agency Services

Immigration and civic services are being rendered on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs where that department is not represented abroad.

6. PUBLIC ENTITIES

The Department, in consultation with the National Treasury, is responsible for the administration of the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (Fund).

The Fund is under the control of the Director-General of DIRCO who, as the Accounting Officer, keeps records and accounts of all payments into and out of the Fund. An Advisory Committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and Finance on the disbursement of funds, as provided for in the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund Act, 2000 (Act No. 51 of 2000). The Fund is managed through the DIRCO. Control Accounts in the books of the department are utilised for this purpose.

The financial statements of the Fund are prepared separately from the department as the Fund is registered as a Public Entity in terms of the Public Finance Management Act.

Transfers to the Fund are included in the monies appropriated to the department. During 2010/11 an amount of R401 million was transferred to the Fund.

7. HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

Central to human resources are efforts aimed at providing a solid infrastructure that ensures that basic requirements regarding the employment and management of people are in place. In line with this, a number of interventions including policies, systems and procedures for managing performance, labour relations, employee wellness etc have been implemented. Below are some of the achievements during the past financial year.

7.1 Employee Wellness Centre (EWC)

The EWC continues to render 24-hour psycho-social support to all employees and their families. Through the Health Promotion Programme, the EWC conducted an HIV Counselling and Testing campaign. The campaign saw 407 employees participating in health screenings. Of the 407 employees, 211 took the voluntary HIV testing. The EWC also provided trauma debriefing to employees in Missions struck by natural disasters and political turmoil.

The department has also provided pre-posting training programmes for employees and their spouses. The training was also extended to other government departments such as the SAPS and Home Affairs as well as diplomats of other countries, namely, Palestine and Sudan.



7. Performance Management and Development System (PMDS)

The Branch continues to entrench a performance culture within the department. Of note is the continued training on PMDS processes at all levels including training of Moderating Committee members to enhance the moderation of appraisals. Guidelines and procedures on Performance Management and Development processes have been communicated during training sessions to ensure common understanding and application of the System.

7.3 Employment Equity and Service Delivery

In demonstrating its commitment to transformation and service delivery, the department has put Employment Equity and Service Delivery Improvement Plans in place, which will continue to be implemented and monitored throughout the organisation in the next financial year.

7.4 Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP)

The Branch has embarked on a project to review the dispensation of the Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) employed at our Missions abroad. This includes the review of compensation packages, benefits, organisational structure and job titles. This is a project that will continue during the next financial year.

7.5 Talent Management

The Talent Planning Support Unit has the mandate to facilitate interventions that attract, engage, develop, and retain talented individuals. The attraction of talented individuals was established through robust employer branding interventions that again saw the department as a favourite employer to work for by 38 700 students according the Magnet Communications survey. Numerous career management interventions i.e. individual and group counselling were implemented with the view of engaging employees to take advantage of career opportunities in the department. The Cadet Exposure Programme was implemented as a development intervention with a re-alignment to individual mentorship to reward top junior employees. The retention and engagement strategy was developed and consulted and will be implemented in the period ahead.

7.6 Capacity constraints

Key management posts at management level, as well as other vacancies have been filled through the department's recruitment drive, whilst the remainder will

be filled in the next financial year through the recruitment process, as well as with officials returning from abroad.

8. CAPACITY BUILDING AND RESEARCH

The department, through the Branch: Diplomatic Training, Research & Development, addresses the skills and developmental needs of the DIRCO and carries out policy research on priority issues for South Africa's foreign policy.

The Diplomatic Academy is accredited with the Public Services Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) as a training institution and offers training in preparation for Foreign Service to Departmental officials. It is also certified by the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) as being compliant with the ISO 9001:2008 for its Quality Management System. Diplomatic training is offered to Diplomats at various career levels, Heads of Mission, Counsellors and entry level diplomats. In addition to diplomatic training, the following training programmes were delivered: Mission Administration, Foreign Languages, Computer training, English Language training, Protocol, various courses for Management Development and generic training in line with the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP).

The Diplomatic Academy, in partnership with University of Pretoria, offers access to a Master's Degree in Diplomacy to further enhance the skills profile of senior management. The third programme has been extended to include members of SADC.

As part of DIRCO's contribution towards enhancing the skills level of all South Africans, learnerships are offered to the General Workers group of the department. A further 60 general workers are enrolled on an ABET programme to address illiteracy. DIRCO continues to contribute to skills development of the unemployed youth through its learnership and Internship programmes. In pursuit of the Consolidation of the African Agenda, the Diplomatic Academy offers various training interventions to the SADC and individual African countries.

In response to the knowledge economy, the Diplomatic Academy has developed a Knowledge Management Strategy and has implemented three initiatives:

- (i) A knowledge management portal on the intranet;
- (ii) Publication of first edition of Ambassador's Diary;
- (iii) Publication of DIRCO Masters thesis.

Policy Research and Analysis Unit (PRAU) has become a catalyst for both internal and external debates on priority issues for South Africa's foreign policy through the hosting of the PRAU Discussion and Current Affairs Fora; the Annual Conference; and through its research and analysis of foreign policies and global issues.

9. MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PROPERTY PORTFOLIO

The property portfolio managed by the department is divided into two areas of focus, namely the international property portfolio and the local property portfolio.

On the international front, the department is responsible for all properties owned by the South African Government in countries outside our borders. All acquisition of land and buildings as well as the construction, maintenance and refurbishment of chanceries, official residences and staff housing are managed on an ongoing basis. Furthermore, the department also concludes and manages lease agreements for the renting of chanceries, residences and staff housing where no state owned accommodation is available in a specific country. As at the end of March 2011, the department manages a state-owned property portfolio of 112 properties, valued at approximately R 4.6 billion and a rented property portfolio of 664 properties.

The local property portfolio deals with the acquisition and management of all properties used by the department and Agencies for which the Department is responsible within the Country. The largest of these properties is the O R Tambo Building in Soutpansberg Road, Pretoria, which is the department's head office. Other properties managed in this portfolio include the two diplomatic guest houses, state protocol lounges at three international airports, accommodation for the United Nations Country Team, PAP and NEPAD.

During the 2009/10 financial year, the department completed the construction of a new chancery and diplomatic village, (consisting of eight staff houses and a clubhouse), together with the renovation of the official residence in Maseru. Staff moved into the newly constructed facilities during 2010/11 and all facilities are fully operational. The state protocol lounge at the new King Shaka International Airport was completed in time to be used to facilitate dignitaries during the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The construction of a new official residence in Abuja, Nigeria was completed although the chancery will only be ready for handover early in 2011/12.

With regard to its state owned properties, the department completed the planning and design phases of the renovation projects in London and Washington and appointed contractors to commence with the actual renovations early in 2011/12. Planning and design for the renovation project in Tokyo was also completed, but the contractor will only be appointed in 2011/12. Phase 1 of the renovation project in Juba, which includes the construction of a perimeter wall and guard house as well as the appointment of professionals to design a chancery and other facilities, was completed and Phase 2 will be pursued in 2011/12. Professionals were appointed to assist the department in renovating the chancery and official residence in Paris. Renovation of the official residence in Athens was completed and other major renovation projects in Copenhagen and The Hague progressed well.

The department also increased its efforts to maintain all state owned properties and monitors spending patterns in this regard.

10. INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

The department continued with its strategic initiatives as detailed in the Master System Plan (MSP). The implementation of the MSP informed the Strategic and Business plan of the ICT Unit which is aimed at achieving the department strategic objectives.

During the 2010/11 reporting period, ICT continued with the following projects:

- UKUSA Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP)
- Business Process Management
- Stabilisation of ICT Infrastructure deployed at the new Head Office Building
- ICT Governance

**10.1 UKUSA Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP)**

This project involved converged networks connecting all missions and Head Office. The end product provides an integrated, effective and efficient communication infrastructure for DIRCO. The solution furthermore provides an improved service delivery within the entire department, integrating the telephone, e-mail and other applications which take advantage of the benefits of unified messaging. The UKUSA Project will be finalised at the end of April 2011.

Additional established missions/sites will leverage on the deployed network. Sites such as the King Shaka International Airport State Protocol Lounge (during the 2010 FIFA World Cup) and Juba Mission in the Southern Sudan (during the referendum) benefited from the connection to the network. Fourteen (14) additional missions/sites are in the process of being connected onto the network.

10.2 Business Process Management

The aim of the project is the automation of business processes, providing optimised workflow with built-in business rules for Consular Services and Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.

Consular Management System (CMS) has undergone quality assurance and testing by SITA. Corrective measures are being implemented with regard to Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (DIAP). The service provider has been appointed and the development is in progress.

10.3 Stabilisation of the ICT Infrastructure at the new Head Office Building

ICT successfully stabilised the new Head Office infrastructure after relocation.

10.4 Information Technology Governance

ICT is currently in the process of building capacity to optimise service delivery as well as ICT consolidating and implementing IT Governance.

10.5 ICT Operations

ICT Operations has provided solutions and technical infrastructure in terms of maintenance, services, technology and development, to support Head Office and Regional Operations infrastructure and ensure compliance with best practice standards for quality and competitiveness.

10.6 Enterprise Operating Centre

The global network is supported by a dedicated team of network engineers working on a full time basis with an achievement of 98% availability of the network. A total of 125 Data links is being monitored globally of which 52 are satellites sites.

11. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

During the financial year 2010/11 the department continued with its efforts to comply with the relevant provisions of the good corporate governance and the relevant components of King III. Policies, practices and processes were further evaluated, reviewed, and updated, and are in compliance with the principles enshrined in the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act, Treasury Regulations and other relevant prescripts. Furthermore, departmental policies, processes and practices are benchmarked against international best practices and comply with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. The department prepared plans with strategic interventions to be implemented during the 2010/11 financial year on enhancing administrative processes at Head Office and strengthening of Missions' management.

The department continued with implementing the Management Monitoring Schedule which serves as a self assessment tool for both Missions and Head Office Units.

11.1 Policies, Processes and Procedures

An approved set of policies, processes and procedures is one of the fundamental requirements for the existence of an adequate, effective system of internal controls. The department maintained and managed a policy register which continues to provide reasonable assurance that all existing policies are being promptly updated, and in this regard, numerous policies were updated and adopted by the Department during 2010/11 financial year.

During the new financial year (2011/12) further improvements and enhancements will be made to policies and frameworks.

The following policies and frameworks will be given attention during 2011/12:

- Management and monitoring of Missions by Business Units at Head Office
- Economic diplomacy, trade and tourism promotion
- Finance, Asset Management, Property Management and Supply Chain Management

- Performance Information Management
- Management of African Renaissance Fund projects
- Management of Capital projects and related areas.

Procedures relating to the following areas will also be reviewed and updated:

- Human Resource Administration
- Asset Management
- Property Management
- Supply Chain Management
- Financial Management.
-

11.2 Enterprise-wide Risk Management Approach

The department follows a risk-based approach in respect of the systems of internal controls. During 2010/11 financial year, the department continued to implement Enterprise-wide Risk Management processes and a comprehensive Risk Management plan was developed and approved in line with the Risk Management policy and strategy.

In line with the Departmental Risk Management policy and plan, an extensive risk assessment was conducted by the department, facilitated by Chief Directorate Internal Audit. This resulted in the development of a risk profile (risk register), which was presented, considered and endorsed by the Departmental Management Committee (Risk Management Committee) and the Audit Committee.

Risk Assessments conducted and the results of the risk assessments were used as a platform and foundation for identifying and responding to the business risks of the Department.

During the 2011/12 financial year, considerable effort will be devoted to the further enhancement of the risk management processes within the department. A revised three year rolling Enterprise-wide Risk Management Plan will be developed and implemented.

11.3 Fraud Prevention

The Fraud Prevention Control Committee continues to oversee the implementation of requirements of policy and strategy. Furthermore, Fraud Awareness continues to be included in departmental activities. The Fraud

Hotline implemented by the Office of the Public Service Commission was also communicated to all officials. The presentation on fraud awareness was included in the training programmes of the department.

Officials were encouraged to report alleged instances of fraud and corruption and were assured of the Government's and the department's stance against fraud and corruption. The department will continue its efforts in promoting a fraud and corruption-free environment.

11.4 Audit Committee and Internal Audit

The Audit Committee and the Internal Audit Unit have been functional and continue to play an important in the corporate governance mechanism of the department.

During the beginning of the 2010/11 financial year, Internal Audit developed its Three Year Strategic Rolling Plan for the period 2010/11 – 2012/13 and the Operational Plan for the 2010/11 financial year, which was adopted by Departmental Management and approved by the Audit Committee.

The Unit has conducted a number of internal audits both at Missions and Head Office during the year and has offered the Department comprehensive recommendations for improvement, where relevant and necessary. The Unit also presented possible internal control weaknesses with recommendations in the management of Missions by Head Office to the Departmental Management Committee, and these recommendations were adopted and incorporated into the business plans of various components for implementation during the 2011/12 financial year.

The Audit Committee received quarterly reports from the Internal Audit Unit reporting its performance against the Operational Plan for the 2010/11 financial year, which enabled the Audit Committee to continually monitor the performance of the Internal Audit Unit.

11.5 Continuous Updating of Good Corporate Governance Principles and Management of Conflict of Interest

The department has also implemented measures to ensure that management and departmental staff members are continuously updated on good corporate governance principles and common Internal Audit findings. In pursuance thereof, Corporate Governance is included in the training offered to newly appointed Heads of Mission, candidates undertaking the Mission Administration Course and those candidates on the Diplomatic Training Course. Corporate Governance is also included as part of the Internal Audit matters as a standing item in the Departmental Management Committee meetings.

The department furthermore complies with the requirement that all senior managers disclose their financial interests to the Office of the Public Service Commission on an annual basis and has implemented mechanisms to manage any possible conflict between private and departmental interests of employees. In this regard, all officials are required to disclose all conflicts, potential or otherwise, with regard to any activity that the employee may be involved in.

11.6 Audit Steering Committee

An Audit Steering Committee comprising of representatives from each Branch within the Department has been established as part of the corporate governance mechanism. The role and functions of the Audit Steering Committee is to ensure that all audit recommendations, both external and internal, are accorded due attention by the department and implemented.

11.7 Performance Information Quality Assurance Committee

The department reports Performance Information in its Annual Report in accordance with the guidelines on performance information issued by the National Treasury. In this regard, a Departmental Performance Information Quality Assurance Committee continues to monitor and review the performance information that is produced, to ensure the quality of the information reported and also to ensure that the performance information reported complies with the National Treasury Performance Information Framework. During the year under review, the Committee monitored the consolidation of the Departmental Performance Information and ensured that Branches reported quarterly on their performance.

12 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION

The department developed its strategic plan for the next MTEF period, which articulates its strategic priorities. The plan includes all statutory requirements as defined in chapter 5 of the PFMA and chapter 1, part III B of the Public Service Regulations (2001). As stated above, the Department reports performance information in accordance with the Guidelines for Reporting of Performance Information issued by National Treasury.

12.1 Performance management

The department's performance management system is well integrated into the Strategic Planning process, and encourages a cascading effect of priorities and goals from the Departmental Strategic Objectives to Business Unit level and down to the individual's performance agreement. The performance management and development system is a management tool for the effective monitoring of individual performance to ensure that departmental goals are achieved in line with its strategic plan.

During the year under review, the department ensured that Business Units have business plans and all employees have signed performance agreements and that their activities are ultimately tied to the broader organisational goals. A committee was established to ensure alignment of Performance Agreements to Business Plans.

With regard to Branch performance evaluations, a two-pronged approach was adopted, whereby for the period April to September 2010 individual Branch reviews were conducted and for the period October 2010 to March 2011 a departmental review was conducted. Branches and Units also conducted reviews of their performance on a quarterly basis. To ensure that Branches report against predetermined objectives as stated in the departmental Strategic plan, a template was designed for the submission of these reports. Furthermore, the designed template is in accordance with the requirements of the National Treasury Performance Information Reporting Framework and was utilised for the submission of quarterly reports. To strengthen the implementation of PMDS, Business Units and Missions were not allowed to utilise their budget without the submission of Business Plans and Performance Agreements.

12.2 Implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems

The Minister, Deputy-Ministers and Director-General monitor the implementation of policy and the strategic plan of heads of missions at South African diplomatic missions abroad and of senior officials of the department. Branches and the programme managers at Chief Director level determine regional priorities and objectives, which are aligned to the department's strategic plan and priorities. Directorates at Head Office as well missions abroad implement business plans, which are country and region-specific. This level monitors implementation of performance through a system of quarterly reports to head office on progress, supported by weekly and regular interaction and reports on the substance of the set objectives.

The monitoring of progress and performance is further enhanced by the following systems:

- Business unit's business plans and quarterly reports;
- Mission business plans and quarterly reports;
- Six-monthly reviews of the operating environment and priorities;
- A performance management system at all levels; and
- A departmental in-house six-monthly/annual strategic review.

These systems are further integrated and co-ordinated by a process of departmental management committees to ensure a coherent and focused approach. As part of the strategic monitoring process, as explained above, the Branches have engaged in midterm as well as quarterly reviews to determine the extent to which goals were achieved and, mid-term budget reviews were also conducted with missions to ensure that objectives are accomplished within the budgetary confines.

The department has gone to some lengths in embedding the PMDS and rewards. Extensive training was provided for Moderation Committees and detailed guidelines were developed for the evaluation process. Employees were recognised based on the performance appraisal outcomes as against the individual performance agreement as well as the performance of the Unit.

13. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

The department concluded a Public Private Partnership Agreement with the Imbumba Aganang Consortium on 13 March 2009, in terms of which the Private Party will finance, design, construct, operate and maintain a suitable and sustainable working environment for the DIRCO's Head Office.

The scope of the project includes –

- a) The provision of office accommodation for the full Head Office staff complement, together with appropriate staff wellness facilities necessary for the department to fulfill its mandate;
- b) A training facility;
- c) A conference facility seating 400 delegates to accommodate the many local and international conferences hosted by the department;
- d) The upgrading of the existing diplomatic guest house in Waterkloof; and
- e) The construction of a new guest house on the same site as the Head Office.

The construction of the facilities was completed at the end of August 2009 and the department relocated into the facilities during September 2009. The operational phase of the project, which will continue for 25 years, commenced on 20 September 2009.

The Unitary Fee for the project is fixed and agreed to in schedule 8 to the PPP Agreement. The Unitary Fee is escalated annually with CPIX. Following agreement between the Parties and with the consent of the National Treasury, the inflation index was changed from CPIX to CPI during the 2010/11 financial year, due to the fact that CPIX ceased to be published. In addition to the fixed Unitary Fee the department pays to the Private Party, on a monthly basis, a) pass through costs for utilities such as water & electricity, waste management and TV licenses and b) additional costs for third party services such as catering, events management and ad hoc requests e.g. additional network cabling / power points. No contract fees are received from any third parties.

In terms of the PPP Agreement, the department has given the private Party a 25 year contract to manage the facility and all the facility assets on behalf of the Department. The Private Party is not the owner of the facility and should the PPP Agreement be terminated before its expiry date, the Private Party will not have a claim to the property but will be entitled to a termination payment as described in clauses 47 to 50 of the PPP Agreement. Upon expiry of the contract, in September 2034, the department will own the facility as well as all the assets therein and may either manage it internally or enter into a new arrangement, following the applicable procurement prescripts, for the management thereof.

During the term of the PPP Agreement, the Private Party is obliged to manage the facilities and facility assets and replace the assets at the end of its economic lifespan. This replacement of assets, which includes major items such as lifts, escalators, carpets and the HVAC systems as well as furniture, fittings and equipment, will take place in accordance with the agreed maintenance and replacement provisions contained in schedules 4 and 6 to the PPP Agreement and is included in the agreed Unitary Fee. No additional costs are thus foreseen in this regard.

The contract furthermore contains provisions for regular maintenance surveys to be conducted by independent parties so as to ensure that the facilities are maintained adequately and to ensure the replacement of furniture, fittings and equipment at the end of its lifespan.

In addition to the above, the Private Party also performs the following facilities management services: on site facilities helpdesk, on site availability of electrical engineers, plumbers and handymen, cleaning, landscaping, gardening and churn management. All costs associated with these services are included in the agreed Unitary Fee.

Should the department or the Private Party wish to change the nature / extent of the PPP Agreement in future years, clauses 36 to 38 of the contract will apply, which details the procedures to be followed and approvals necessary for such variation. Furthermore, Treasury Regulation 16.8 will apply that stipulates that National Treasury must provide prior written approval for any material amendment to a Public Private Partnership Agreement including any material variations to the outputs therein.

During the 2010/11 financial year, the department had regular meetings with the Private Party and its operations subcontractor in order to manage the performance of the Private Party as well as to administratively manage the PPP Agreement. During the year, latent defects to the building were addressed and the contractor was engaged on building-related issues. No variations were made to the PPP Agreement and no structural changes were undertaken. All facilities management services are fully operational and a mechanism is in place to assess the Private Party's performance and ensure that penalties are deducted for performance not in accordance with the contract."

14. MISSION FINANCIAL SYSTEM

The department continued to utilise the Mission Cashbook System (MCS) to process transactions from 81 missions abroad. The plan is to deploy the system in all the 18 remaining missions in 2011/12 financial year.

The Mission Cashbook System addressed some of the concerns that were raised by the Auditor General, such as, utilisation of the daily exchange rate to account for the expenditure incurred at South African Missions abroad.

15. RECEIVABLES

The department continued to render agency services to other partner departments stationed abroad and also for delegations travelling abroad. These services included, amongst others, the payment of expenditure on behalf of other departments as well as revenue collection for the Department of Home Affairs (DHA).

The department has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with ten (10) partner-departments stationed abroad during 2008/2009. However, the Department continued to engage other departments specifically South African Police Services and the Presidency with regard to the signing of the MoU's and it is envisaged that the MoU's will be signed during 2011/12 financial year. During the year under review, the department continued with the implementation of the MoUs which provided for advance payments that are received from all the departments that signed the MoU's.

The department continued with its efforts of managing payments on behalf of partner departments. It should be noted that because of the implementation of the MoU's and the stringent management of partner department's accounts, the department was able to recover 83% of debts from other departments excluding DHA and 67% of debts from DHA on claims issued during the year under review.

An analysis of the partner departments and institutions debts is as table 2 below:

The department has processed claims for other departments (excluding DHA) to the value of **R749 million** and collected an amount of **R628 million**. However, it is also important to report that claims to the value of **R81 million** (R58 million for

other departments, R23 million for Public entities and universities) were not yet submitted to the departments, therefore these claims will be treated as claims in transit.

Table 2

Debt category	Claims	Recoveries	% Recoveries	Balance owed
Partner departments	494m	-382m	77%	112m
Institutions & other	255m	-246m	96%	9m
Total (excl DHA)	749m	-628m	83%	121m
DHA	831m	-556m	67%	275m

The department also engaged with both National Treasury and DHA to agree on how the prior years' balances for expenditure incurred can be resolved. The agreement was that the department must assist DHA to concentrate on expenditure that affects DHA's vote. **It should be noted that significant progress on prior years' balances has been made and the status is as follows:**

Expenditure since 2005 – 2010	R 1, 051 million
Recoveries	(R 342 million)
Amounts due to DIRCO as at 31 March 2010	R 709 million
Recoveries during 2009/10	(R 458 million)
Amount due to DIRCO	R 251 million

Furthermore, the department commenced with the implementation of the MoU between DHA and DIRCO which was signed during the last quarter of the 2009/10 financial year and it should also be noted that significant progress was made with regard to expenditure incurred on behalf of DHA for the year under review.

The status of the account is as follows:

Expenditure incurred during 2010/11	R 121 million
Payments made	(R 97 million)
Amounts due to DHA	<u>R 24 million</u>

However, it is also important to report that claims to the value of R13 million relating to March 2011 were not as yet submitted to the DHA and therefore these claims will be treated as claims in transit.

16. OTHER DEBTORS

Included in the other debtors are staff debts to the value of R32 million, that originate from the provisions of the Foreign Services Dispensation (FSD). The FSD provides for advance payments to be made to officials serving abroad when purchasing a vehicle as well as advances in respect of Cost of Living adjustment for officials whilst stationed abroad. These advances are payable over three and four years respectively, whilst the official is still serving abroad. The repayments are deducted monthly from the employee's foreign allowance.

17. PAYABLES

Apart from incurring expenses on behalf of other departments that have residency in SA missions abroad, the department also collects revenue on behalf of the DHA. Prior to the 2009/10 financial year, the net amount (the difference of amounts due by DIRCO to DHA by virtue of revenue collections on behalf of DHA, and the amounts that DHA owes to DIRCO for the expenses incurred by DHA officials) was claimed from or paid to DHA.

During 2009/10 financial year, an approval for missions to open separate bank accounts for DHA was received from National Treasury. During the year under review the department went through a process of enhancing the MCS system to accommodate the recording of DHA revenue transactions so as to ensure that the reconciliation of the revenue transactions are not combined with the expenditure transactions.

As at end of March 2010 the department was owing DHA an amount of R888 million.

It should be noted that significant progress on prior years' balances has been made and the status is as follows:

Revenue collected since 2005 – 2010	R1, 761 million
Payments made	(R 873 million)
Amounts due to DHA as at 31st March 2010	R 888 million
Payments made during 2009/10	(R 565 million)
Amounts due to DHA	R 323 million

However, it should also be noted that less progress was made with regard to payments of revenue collected on behalf of DHA during 2010/11 financial year.

This was due to the following:

- Agreement was reached between the department, National Treasury and DHA, to assist DHA by retrieving and submitting all the vouchers for expenditure that affected their vote.
- The enhancement of the MCS system for recording DHA revenue transactions was only finalised during the third quarter of the 2010/11 financial year.

The status of the account is as follows:

Revenue collected during 2010/11	R 164 million
Payments made	(R 93 million)
Amounts due to DHA	R 71 million

18. RENTAL ADVANCES

The budget of the department includes, amongst others, the amount for rental payments in advance especially for missions in the Asia and Middle East regions where rentals are paid in advance for periods from one year up to three years. The department therefore budgets for these amounts in the financial year in which they are paid.

19. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

During the year under review the department did not incur any unauthorised expenditure and furthermore did not record any irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

For prior financial years, the department reported unauthorised expenditure of R98, 918 million (2006/07). The matter is still in process by National Treasury.

20. MANAGEMENT OF FIXED ASSETS

- *Management of departmental assets*
The department identified the need for continuous enhancement of the asset management function within the department. An Asset Management Strategy was developed which served to provide strategic direction to the department. The strategy resulted in the following initiatives:

- *Monthly reconciliations of Asset Register*
The National Treasury Framework on the management of assets requires that the value of assets in the asset register reconcile with the expenditure on assets as per the financial management system.

A particular focus was placed on the reconciliation of fixed asset management system to the financial management system to give an accurate reflection of the total value of assets owned by the department. The reconciliations are performed on a monthly basis.

- *Accuracy and completeness of the asset register*
The department has also focused on the physical verification of all its assets globally and the continuous update of the asset register to ensure its accuracy and completeness, as required in terms of the PFMA.

- *Inventories*
The department keeps inventories at all missions and head office. Whilst head office has an electronic inventory management system (LOGIS), missions do not have such a system. An Excel-based inventory system is used at missions.

Financial Year end stock count was conducted at head office and at missions. Where necessary, adjustments were made on the inventory management systems. The stock of inventories on hand as at year end amounted to R 4,265 million.

21. PROGRESS WITH FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

During the year under review, the department identified the following critical issues as part of its strategy in improving financial management.

- **21.1 Effective management of debtors**
During 2010/11, a 75% recovery rate was achieved on current debts despite the time lag experienced with regard to receiving vouchers and accounts from

our diplomatic missions abroad. This recovery rate was realised because of several interventions that have been implemented to improve the management of departmental debts.

These are:

- Enforcing the process of receiving advances from partner departments and institutions for delegations visiting abroad;
- Performing monthly reconciliations, monitoring of the accounts and analysing debts in order to determine the risk of bad debts occurring;
- Regularly despatching monthly statements to all debtors;
- Implementation of MoU's with identified partner departments.

21.2 Implementation of action plans for all issues raised by Internal and External Auditors

During the financial year under review the department's strategic focus was on the development and implementation of an Action Plan to address the audit findings that were raised by both the Auditor General and Internal Audit. The progress on the plans was reported during the audit committee meetings.

21.3 Develop and implement policies and standard operating procedures

As part of the ongoing efforts of improving the internal control culture in the department, a crucial element of financial management, a number of policies and procedures were developed and reviewed.

21.4 Resource Management

During the year under review the department continued with the budget review sessions with all missions and Head Office as a mechanism of ensuring that Head Office and missions operate within their allocated budget and that sound financial management principles required in terms of the PFMA are complied with.

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- **22.1 Housing & motor finance guarantees R1.4 million**
This relates to the financial guarantees made to commercial banks in respect of employees when they purchase a dwelling or a vehicle in terms of the housing policy or motor finance scheme. In the event that an employee fails to meet his/

her obligation to the bank, the department either deducts the guarantee amount in instalments from that employee's salary or in full against his/her pension. In addition, should the employee resign from the service, the department notifies the bank concerned and terminates the guarantee.

22.2 Financial guarantees

The Department of Water Affairs and the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority, through the departments of International Relations and Cooperation of the respective countries, entered into a water treaty agreement in terms of which the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority was to supply water to South Africa.

In order for the Lesotho Highlands Development Authority to meet this obligation, it had to improve its infrastructure. The Lesotho Highlands Development Authority then applied for a loan from the Development Bank of Southern Africa. As part of the agreement, the Department stood surety for the loan. The guarantee has now been cleared.

22.3 PPP AGREEMENT

The PPP Agreement relates to the construction and operation of permanent Headquarters for the department. During the 2010/11 financial year, the Department had regular meetings with the Private Party and its operations subcontractor in order to manage the performance of the Private Party as well as to administratively manage the PPP Agreement. Following agreement between the Parties and with the consent of the National Treasury, the inflation index was changed from CPIX to CPI. During the period under review, latent defects to the building were addressed and the contractor was engaged on building related issues. No variations were made to the PPP Agreement and no structural changes were undertaken. All facilities management services are fully operational and penalties are deducted for substandard performance by the Private Party.

23. WRITE-OFF OF LONG OUTSTANDING BALANCES

During the year under review, an amount of R640, 000 was written off. This amount related to long outstanding staff debts that were irrecoverable despite concerted efforts to recover.

24. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

Two investigations alleging mismanagement of state funds were finalised during the 2011 calendar year.

In the case of allegations of mismanagement in Ouagadougou, Bukina Faso the Presiding Officer found the one official guilty and ruled that an amount of R1,273,451.23 be recovered from the official. The matter is currently in process.

A further case of financial management was conducted at Lusaka, Zambia and a hearing was held on 05 April 2011. The Presiding Officer ruled that an amount of US Dollar 2100 be recovered from the Official concerned. This matter is also currently in process.

25. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

The table below summarises the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (SCOPA) resolutions:

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings in progress
(3) Resolution – audit report 2003/04 The Committee recommends that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament approves the over-expenditure of R6.879 million relating to the 2002/03 financial year • Control measures are put into place to prevent unauthorised expenditure from re-occurring. 	Unauthorised expenditure for travelling and related protocol services.	This resolution reached the Department during February 2008 and has been implemented.

Apart from the above-mentioned, there have been no other SCOPA resolutions.



Ambassador Jerry Matthews Matjila
 Director-General: Department of International Relations and Cooperation

Date: 26 July 2011



A U D I T O R - G E N E R A L
S O U T H A F R I C A

Auditing to build public confidence

Report of the Auditor-General to Parliament on the Annual Financial Statements of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation– Vote 5 for the year ended 31 March 2011

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), which comprise the appropriation statement, the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2011, and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 24 to 122.

Accounting officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and for such internal control as management determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-General's responsibility

3. As required by section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) and section 4 of the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA), my responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

4. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and General Notice 1111 of 2010 issued in Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

5. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

7. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the DIRCO as at 31 March 2011, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA.

Emphasis of matter

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Irregular expenditure

9. The department incurred irregular expenditure of R526 089.00 as the expenditure incurred was in contravention of the laws and regulations relating to supply chain management.

Additional matter

10. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Financial reporting framework

11. The financial reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury and applied by the department is a compliance framework. Thus my opinion would have reflected that the financial statements had been properly prepared instead of fairly presented as required by section 20(2)(a) of the PAA, which requires me to express an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements of the department.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

12. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of General notice 1111 of 2010, issued in Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010, I include below my findings on the annual performance report as set out on pages 174 to 176 and material non-compliance with laws and regulations applicable to the department.

Predetermined objectives Usefulness of information

13. The following criterion is relevant to the finding below:

- Measurability: Indicators are well defined and verifiable, and targets are specific, measurable and time bound.

14. The following audit finding relates to the above criterion:

- The indicators are not well defined and targets are not specific and measurable.

Compliance with laws and regulations

Strategic planning and performance management

15. The accounting officer did not report on progress made in achieving measurable objectives and targets to the executive authority on a quarterly basis as required by Treasury Regulation (TR) 5.3.1 as the mentioned progress was only reported on a bi-annual basis

Annual financial statements, performance and annual report

16. The accounting officer submitted financial statements for auditing that were not prepared in all material aspects in accordance with generally recognized accounting practice and supported by full and proper records as required by section 40(1)(a) and (b) of the PFMA. The material misstatements identified by the Auditor General of South Africa with regards to cash & cash equivalents and the disclosure notes for lease commitments accruals and tangible capital assets were subsequently corrected

Procurement and contract management

17. Employees performed remunerative work outside their employment in the department without written permission from the relevant authority as required by section 30 of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act No. 103 of 1994).
18. Awards were made to suppliers who did not submit a declaration of past supply chain practices such as fraud, abuse and non-performance and a certificate of independent bid determination as per the requirements of Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A9.1(a), Practice Note 4 of 2006 and section 4 (1)(b)(iii) of the Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998).

Human resource management and compensation

19. Not all senior managers entered into performance agreements for the current year as per the requirements of Public Service Regulation 4/III/B.1.
20. Employees acted in higher vacant posts for an uninterrupted period exceeding 12 months, and in senior management positions for periods exceeding six months, contrary to the requirements of Public Service Regulation 1/VII/B.5.3.

Financial misconduct

21. The accounting officer did not report to the executive authority, the Department of Public Service and Administration and the Public Service Commission, on the outcome of disciplinary proceedings related to financial misconduct as required by TR 4.3.1.

Expenditure management

22. The accounting officer did not take effective and appropriate steps to prevent irregular expenditure to the value of R526 089.00 as per the requirements of section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and TR 9.1.1.

Internal Control

23. In accordance with the PAA and in terms of General notice 1111 of 2010, issued in Government Gazette 33872 of 15 December 2010, I considered internal control relevant to my audit, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control. The matters reported below are limited to the significant deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the annual performance report and the findings on compliance with laws and regulations included in this report.

Leadership

24. The current level of oversight responsibility on reporting and compliance with laws and regulations and internal control exercised by the accounting officer and delegated leadership can be improved.
25. Documented and implemented policies and procedures (relevant to both the financial and non-financial environment) are not sufficiently monitored to ensure that the operations of the entity comply with relevant legislation and regulations.
26. Although the appropriate level of leadership regularly reviews management reporting in terms of best practice, mentioned practices did not detect misstatements of financial statements and performance information submitted for audit.

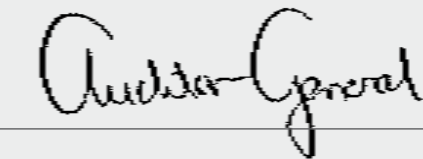
Financial and performance management

27. The implemented control activities over the accuracy of the schedules used to support annual financial statements are not functioning as intended.
28. The financial statements, supporting schedules to the financial statements and other information to be included in the financial statements are not always prepared to ensure completeness and accuracy thereof.
29. Existing documented policies and procedures are not sufficiently executed to ensure that fixed asset counts are performed on a regular basis and discrepancies are investigated and resolved on a timely manner.

30. Instances were found where the documents supporting the financial statements were not properly filed and easily retrievable.

Governance

31. Mitigating actions to address risks, relating to compliance with laws and regulations and performance against predetermined objectives, as identified by the department, were not properly implemented.

Pretoria
31 July 2011

ACCOUNTING POLICY

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the Financial Statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, Act 2 of 2006.

1. Presentation of the Financial Statements

2. Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

3. Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.

4. Rounding

Unless otherwise stated all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

5. Comparative figures

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

6. Comparative figures - Appropriation Statement

A comparison between actual amounts and final appropriation per major classification of expenditure is included in the appropriation statement.

7. Revenue

8. Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocation. Appropriated funds are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the appropriated funds made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Total appropriated funds are presented in the statement of financial performance. Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National Revenue Fund (NRF). Any amount owing to the NRF at the end of the financial year is recognised in the statement of financial position.

Any amount due to from the NRF at the end of the financial year is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

9. Statutory Appropriation

Statutory appropriations are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments to the statutory appropriations made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Total statutory appropriations are presented in the statement of financial performance.

Unexpended statutory appropriations are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position.

10. Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance and is subsequently paid into the NRF when received, unless otherwise stated. Amounts owing to the NRF at the end of the financial year are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

11. Tax revenue

Tax revenue consists of all compulsory, unrequited amounts collected by the department in accordance with laws and or regulations (excluding fines, penalties & forfeits). Tax receipts are recognised in the statement of financial performance when received.

12. Sales of goods & services other than capital assets

The proceeds received from the sale of goods and/or the provision of services is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

13. Fines, penalties & forfeits

Fines, penalties & forfeits are compulsory unrequited amounts which were imposed by a court or quasi-judicial body and collected by the department. Revenue arising from fines, penalties and forfeits is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

14. Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest, dividends and rent on land is recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

15. Sale of capital assets

The proceeds received on sale of capital assets are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

16. Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Repayments of loans and advances previously extended to employees and public corporations for policy purposes are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance on receipt of the funds.

Cheques issued in previous accounting periods that expire before being banked are recognised as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cheque becomes stale. When the cheque is reissued the payment is made from Revenue.

Foreign Exchange gains are recognised when the relevant transaction is processed on the Basic Accounting System.

17. Transfers received (including gifts, donations and sponsorships)

All cash gifts, donations and sponsorships are paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund and recorded as revenue in the Statement of Financial Performance when received. Amounts receivable at the reporting date are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

All in-kind gifts, donations and sponsorships are disclosed at fair value in an annexure to the financial statements.

18. Direct Exchequer receipts

All direct exchequer fund receipts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received.

19. Local and foreign aid assistance

Local and foreign aid assistance is recognised as revenue when notification of the assistance is received from the National Treasury or when the department directly receives the cash from the donor(s).

All in-kind local and foreign aid assistance are disclosed at fair value in the annexure to the annual financial statements

The cash payments made during the year relating to local and foreign aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. The value of the assistance expensed prior to the receipt of the funds is recognized as a receivable in the statement of financial position

Inappropriately expensed amounts using local and foreign aid assistance and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the statement of financial position.

20. CARA Fund assistance

All CARA funds received must be recorded as revenue when funds are received. The cash payments made during the year relating to CARA earmarked projects are recognised as current or capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance.

Any unspent CARA funds are transferred to Retained Funds as these funds do not need to be surrendered to the NRF.

21. Expenditure

22. Compensation of employees

Compensation of employees comprises of most forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for services rendered by employees. It excludes payments made to employees as a re-imburement of costs incurred on behalf of the employer.

Another term for Compensation of Employees is Employee Benefits. Only employee benefits paid to the employee during the financial year are shown under Compensation of employees. Employee benefits that have accrued to an employee but have not yet been paid by year end are shown under the Employee Benefits disclosure note.

23. Salaries and Wages

Salaries and Wages are expensed in the statement of financial performance

when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system by no later than 31 March of each year.

Other employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements at its face value and are not recognised in the statement of financial performance or position.

Employee costs are capitalised to the cost of a capital project when an employee spends more than 50% of his/her time on the project. These payments form part of the expenditure for capital assets in the statement of financial performance.

24. Social Contributions

Employer contributions to post employment benefit plans in respect of current employees are expensed in the statement of financial performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financials statement of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the NRF and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

Employer contributions made by the department for certain of its ex-employees (such as medical benefits) are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance.

25. Goods and services

Payments made for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). The expense is classified as capital if the goods and services were used for a capital project or an asset of R5000 or more is purchased. All assets costing less than R5000 will also be reflected under goods and services.

26. Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures. If it is not possible to distinguish between payment for the use of land and the fixed structures on it, the whole amount should be recorded under goods and services.

27. Financial transactions in assets and liabilities

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or under spending of appropriated funds. The write off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but amounts are disclosed as a disclosure note. Foreign Exchange losses/gains are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance, when then transaction is processed on the Basic Accounting System using the average foreign exchange rate.

All other losses are recognised when authorisation has been granted for the recognition thereof.

28. Unauthorised expenditure

When confirmed unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received. Where the amount is approved without funding it is recognised as expenditure, subject to availability of savings, in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of approval.

29. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement

of financial performance according to the nature of the payment and not as a separate line item on the face of the statement. If the expenditure is recoverable it is treated as an asset in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

30. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

31. Assets

32. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

33. Other financial assets

Other financial assets are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

34. Prepayments and advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the statement of financial position when the payments are made and are derecognised as and when the goods/ services are received or the funds are utilized.

Prepayments and advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

35. Receivables

Receivables included in the Statement of Financial Position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party and are derecognised upon recovery or write-off.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost plus any accrued interest. The amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

36. Investments

Capitalised investments are shown at cost in the statement of financial position. Any cash flows such as dividends received or proceeds from the sale of the investment are recognised in the statement of financial performance when the cash is received.

Investments are tested for an impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the investment may be impaired. Any loss is included in the disclosure notes.

37. Loans

Loans are recognised in the statement of financial position at the nominal amount when cash is paid to the beneficiary. Loan lances are reduced when cash repayments are received from the beneficiary. Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

Loans that are outstanding at year-end are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

38. Liabilities

39. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

40. Departmental revenue to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

41. Bank overdraft

The bank overdraft is carried in the statement of position at cost.

42. Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise of amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are recognised at historical cost in the statement of financial position.

43. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is possible that economic benefits will flow from the department, or when an outflow of economic benefits or services potential is probable but cannot be measured reliably.

44. Commitments

Commitments are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

45. Accruals

Accruals are not recognised in the statement of financial position as a liability or as expenditure in the statement of financial performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

46. Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the statement of financial performance or the statement of financial position.

47. Lease commitments**48. Finance leases**

Finance leases are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. Finance lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance and are apportioned between the capital and the interest portions. The finance lease liability is disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

49. Operating leases

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance. The operating lease commitments are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements.

50. Receivables for departmental revenue

Receivables for departmental revenue are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

51. Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year.

52. Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

53. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the statement of financial performance according to the nature of the payment and not as a separate line item on the face of the statement. If the expenditure is recoverable it is treated as an asset until it is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the statement of financial performance.

54. Related party transactions

Specific information with regards to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

55. Key management personnel

Compensation paid to key management personnel including their family members where relevant, is included in the disclosure notes.

56. Public private partnerships

A description of the PPP arrangement, the contract fees and current and capital expenditure relating to the PPP arrangement is included in the disclosure notes.

57. Inventory

Inventories that qualify for recognition must be initially reflected at cost. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their cost shall be their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

All inventory items at year-end are reflected using either the weighted average cost or FIFO cost formula.