



President Thabo Mbeki with delegates attending the Extra Ordinary Summit of the SADC Heads of State and Government, 2006 (front row from left) Lesotho Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili; Malawian President Bingu wa Mutharika; (backrow from left) Namibian Prime Minister Nahas Angula; Edward Ngoyai Lowassa from the Tanzanian Parliament; Mauritian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Trade & Co-operation Madan Dulloo; and SADC Executive Secretary Dr. Tomaz Augusto Salomão

PROGRAMME 2: Foreign Relations

AIM: This programme promotes relations with foreign countries and facilitates the Department's participation in international organisations and institutions, in pursuit of South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives. While all the objectives apply to all regions, the emphasis may differ depending on current circumstances or anticipated developments in a particular region.

OUTPUTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS:

• CONSOLIDATION OF THE AFRICAN AGENDA

STRENGTHENING THE AU AND ITS STRUCTURES

South Africa remains focused on participating in the African Union processes aimed at operationalisation and strengthening the AU and its structures. Of the AU structures provided for in the Constitutive Act of the African Union, the following are already operational namely; the Assembly; the Executive Council; the Permanent Representative Committee; the AU Committee; the African Union Commission; the Peace and Security Council; the Pan

African Parliament and the Economic, Social and Cultural Council. Regarding the outstanding organs of the African Union, South Africa is actively involved in amongst other things, the process of the merger of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court of Justice. South Africa's Justice Barnard Ngoepe, representing the Southern African region is currently serving in the bench of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

South Africa, whose secondment policy is being finalised, has demonstrated her commitment towards the strengthening of the African Union Commission by seconding an official to the Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Women in Africa at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in Banjul, the Gambia. This is in addition to the two officials previously seconded to the AU Commission.

Finalisation of AU budget and Implementation of AU Vision, Mission and Strategic Framework

Since the adoption of the new scale of assessment in Sirte, Libya, in 2005, South Africa has successfully lobbied for the adoption of a consolidated budget of the African Union which initially comprised of the Programme and Operational budgets.

Support the Pan Africa Parliament

In keeping with her obligations in terms of the Host Country Agreement, South Africa has identified a site for the construction of the permanent seat of the Pan African Parliament. With respect to the Parliamentary sessions and Committee meetings, South Africa continued to provide the necessary facilities, including the provision of critical personnel for these sessions/ meetings.

Engage the African Diaspora

In compliance with the Khartoum decision of 2006 endorsing South Africa to host the African Diaspora Conference, South Africa has, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, developed working papers for the overall theme and the sub-themes to serve as basis for the regional consultative meetings. The regional consultative meetings will culminate in the 2008 African Diaspora Conference to be hosted by South Africa.

Harmonisation and rationalisation of Regional Economic Communities (RECs)

In pursuance of the AU objective on the harmonisation and rationalisation of the Regional Economic Communities to enhance the regional integration process, South Africa participated in the AU processes that led to the decision that recognised eight RECs and imposed a moratorium on the recognition of new RECs.

Specialised Technical Committees

The report on the study on Specialised Technical Committees has since been communicated to member states for consideration and inputs to facilitate the restructuring and reconfiguration of the STCs. Pending the finalisation and adoption of the recommendation of the study on the STCs, sectorial Ministerial meetings/ Conferences would continue to take place. SA has hosted a number of Ministerial meetings/ Conferences such as the African Ministers of Energy Affairs.

Implement the AU Gender Declaration

In the implementation of the AU Gender Declaration, South

Africa continues to provide Annual Activity Reports to the African Union Commission on the mainstreaming of gender equity.

Strengthen governance and capacity in the AU

South Africa, as the co-ordinator of the countries of the region on the Comoros, has contributed immensely towards the normalisation of the political situation in that country in an effort to ensure the realisation of the National Reconciliation Process. To date, South Africa has led the AU Technical Team that assessed the state of readiness of the Comorians in preparation for the Presidential election and provided electoral support that contributed greatly towards the success of the May/June 2006 election.

Monitor the implementation of migration issues

South Africa actively participated in the AU processes that led to the adoption of the African Common Position on Migration and Development

PROMOTE INTEGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH SADC AND SACU

During 2006 SADC elevated Regional Integration to the top of its agenda. During its Summit held in August in Maseru, Heads of State and Government endorsed four priority areas that will deepen and enhance integration. These are:

- Politics, defence, peace, and security;
- Trade and economic liberalisation;
- Regional infrastructure and services;
- Special programmes of regional dimension such as food security, HIV and AIDS, and gender equality.

South Africa has since established a task team of senior officials from Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, and Treasury to prepare our positions and co-ordinate South Africa's intervention into the integration agenda. The respective Ministers have also played a prominent role in Ministerial engagements associated with this unfolding integration process. In October 2006 South Africa, at very short notice, hosted an extraordinary SADC Summit that

focussed on Regional Integration. The Heads of State and Government re-iterated their commitment to regional integration and underscored the need for SADC to scale-up the implementation of its integration agenda and that RISDP and SIPO are the main instruments for this purpose. The Summit endorsed the time table for the establishment of a free trade area by 2008, a customs union by 2010, a common market by 2015, and a monetary union by 2016.

Following the Extraordinary Summit, President Mbeki suggested that, within SADC, any programme to promote greater trade integration in Southern Africa must be complemented by programmes of sectoral co-operation focussed on the creation of conditions that will enable producers to emerge in member states. This will enable member states to take advantage of the additional market access opportunities that regional integration would create. To this end, President Mbeki articulated the priority areas within SADC as follows:

- Promotion of macro-economic convergence around agreed indicators;
- Progress in terms of infrastructure development co-operation programmes, Spatial Development Initiatives and sectoral programmes;
- Achievement of some level of harmonisation of industrial development strategies and competition policies, as called for in the SADC Trade Protocol; and,
- Elaboration of a detailed and realistic Activity Matrix necessary to create the SADC Free Trade Area, to include processes to achieve balanced, mutually beneficial regional economic integration.

To strengthen the collective security and stability in the region, SADC moved significantly towards the establishment of the SADC Brigade and the Regional Early Warning Centre. The SADC Brigade will be inaugurated in Zambia during the SADC Summit in August 2007.

The democratisation process in the DRC dominated SADC's political agenda. The SADC Organ, under the leadership of Namibia and later Tanzania, galvanised the region's efforts and ensured that assistance to the DRC process topped agenda of all meetings with donors and foreign governments. The elections were observed by high-powered delegations from SADC member states.

South Africa spared neither strength nor effort to ensure the success of the process by rendering material support and expertise in a variety of fields. Further details on the involvement of South Africa in the DRC democratisation process is contained in the section discussing the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (ARF).

The Maseru Summit also congratulated Ambassador Hashim Mbita and his team for thorough preparations already done and urged them to speedily embark on the project itself whose purpose is to record the rich and inspiring history of liberation struggles in the region. At the launch of the project in 2004 South Africa contributed 40% of the overall costs (US\$1.8m). Since then the majority of member states have honoured their pledges.

PROMOTE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

South Africa continues to be among the leading drivers of the NEPAD process continentally and across the world. Nationally 2006 saw the production of the final draft of the NePAD Implementation Strategy for South Africa (NISSA) which will guide all stakeholders in the country on the implementation of NePAD as well as to ensure integrated mobilisation and alignment of resources and institutions. The strategy has been distributed among the different sectoral players and is expected to be finalised and adopted during the coming year.

The Africa Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Country Self-Assessment Report and programme of Action were finalised and presented to the Country Review Team under the leadership of Prof Adedeji in July for him to carry out the Country Review Mission. By December the Team had finalised and submitted its Country Review Report. The Report will be discussed by Heads of State and Government in June/July in Ghana.

With regard to progress on project implementation, progress has been made in a number of areas. In the area of infrastructure funding, a new mechanism for institutional co-ordination has been developed between the NEPAD Secretariat, African Development Bank other stakeholders. The Infrastructure Consortium for Africa has pledged support for 11 projects worth US \$ 750 million.

In the area of ICT, various strides were made in the NEPAD e-Schools Initiative aimed at offering an end-to-end ICT solution that will connect all African schools to the internet and the NEPAD e-schools network. The objective of the project is to equip all African high schools and primary schools with ICT facilities such as computers, radio and television sets, telephones and fax machines, internet connection and a host of communication equipment, while at the same time providing the necessary infrastructure to support the operation of the equipment. At present the project reaches 120 schools in 16 African countries i.e. Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda.

In the area of agriculture, South Africa participated in the Food Security Summit held in Abuja in December 2006. This Summit was a follow up to the previously held Fish and Fertilizer Summits. The prioritisation of these meetings falls in line with the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) that calls for the restoration of agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa.

On the issue of the Integration of NEPAD into AU structures and processes as articulated in the Maputo Declaration 2003, the AU mandate to finalise the recommendations was extended by six months at the AU Summit held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in January 2007. A Draft Joint AU/NEPAD Secretariat Proposal on integration was presented at the NEPAD Brainstorming Summit in Algiers, Algeria in March 2007. The Joint Proposal is currently being finalised and is expected to be presented to the Heads of State and Government at the AU Summit in Accra, Ghana in July 2007. The Joint Proposal, once finalised, will look at the Integration of NEPAD Programmes into AU structure including the future role, structure and mandate of the current NEPAD Secretariat.

African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund (ARF)

The African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund's key activities during 2006-07 included ongoing implementation of several assistance programmes in the

DRC aimed at assisting the Congolese to prepare for credible general elections in June and October 2006. The ARF also provided funding for projects in the Comoros, the Sudan, and Western Sahara.

In terms of the Southern Sudan Capacity Building Project with UNISA, the Fund has made provision for the second phase of the project in the area of Governance and Service Delivery which commenced in January 2006 and is ongoing.

The ARF also provided funding in support of the elections that included deploying South African election observers to the DRC for the pre-election and elections; procurement and printing of ballot papers; transportation of ballot papers and funding for the Independent Elections Commission (IEC). A number of departments and institutions are currently involved in projects in the DRC, including the IEC, DPLG, DPSA, SAMDI, DoD, DHA, SAPS, the dti, SARS, DoA, DoE, DoT, and the DFA. The DFA has developed a draft Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) Strategy for the DRC to provide institution building and human capacity development in the post election period in the DRC.

SUPPORT PEACE, SECURITY, STABILITY AND POST CONFLICT RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

AU Peace and Security Council and the UN Security Council

During 2006, substantive and logistical support was given for South Africa's effective participation in the African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) and the African Union Summits in June 2006 and January 2007, and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Furthermore, the African Union's peace and security priorities have been mainstreamed in South – South Cooperation and the North- South Dialogue through substantive inputs to South Africa's bilateral and multilateral engagements (e.g. Joint Commissions, Binational Commission, G8, Nordic Consultations, China-Africa Partnerships, etc.). South Africa successfully advocated the hosting of the AU Continental Early Warning System workshop. The AU Summit in

January 2007 adopted the Framework and Roadmap of the Continental Early Warning System as outlined in the 17-19 December 2007 Continental Early Warning Systems workshop in South Africa.

Peace Missions

Through monthly Interdepartmental Joint Task Team meetings (JTT), the National Office for the Co-ordination of Peace Missions (NOCPM) has ensured coordinated South African participation in peace missions in DRC (MONUC), Sudan (AMIS), and Burundi (ONUB). Through participation in the PSC, AU Summits, and the UNSC and other bilateral engagements, the Office continued to support the implementation of AU decisions and peace processes in the DRC, Sudan, Somalia, Chad, CAR, Ivory Coast, Burundi, etc.

Effective technical and logistical support was given to the South African facilitated Burundi Peace Process, including the deployment of a DFA official in the Joint Verification and Monitoring Mechanism in Burundi. Similarly, support was given to South Africa's participation in the Ivory Coast International Working Group that is responsible for monitoring and supporting the Ivory Coast Peace Process. A research process on best practices and lessons learnt from South Africa's participation in peace missions has also commenced. The terms of reference for the study have been finalised and the research will be commissioned to an appropriate institution with a view to completing the study early in 2008.

Peace Building

In support of peace building and democratisation processes in the continent, support was given to the elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Comoros. In the DRC, South Africa participated in the SADC technical assessment, the Constitutional Referendum, and the SADC election observer mission in the DRC. In line with South Africa's responsibility as the Chair of the Countries of the Region on the Comoros, support was given for the coordination of South Africa/AU leadership and technical support to the successful Presidential elections in the Comoros. Similarly, the Department also participated in a joint AU/South Africa technical assessment mission to the Comoros in preparation for the Islands June 2007 Presidential elections.

Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development

In support of AU efforts to find sustainable solutions to existing conflicts, substantive inputs were made in AU experts meetings for the development of the African Union Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy, which was approved by the African Union Summit in Banjul in July 2006. Furthermore, inputs have been given to the development of the draft South African Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Strategy with a particular focus on Sudan and the DRC. Inputs were also made during the UN Peace Building Commission's discussions on peace building and reconstruction in Burundi.

• SOUTH-SOUTH CO-OPERATION

South Africa has played a prominent role in advancing the development agenda of the South by way of strengthening South-South co-operation through active participation in groupings of the South, such as the Group of 77 and China (G77) and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). South Africa's active participation in forums such as the India Brazil South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) and the New Asia Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) and the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation (IOR-ARC) has also contributed to the strengthening of South-South co-operation. South Africa continues to champion the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which provides a platform for underpinning South-South co-operation on the continent and for the development of South-South partnerships for the consolidation of the African agenda.

South-South co-operation and support for NEPAD has advanced, for example as illustrated by the outcomes of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP) Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) in September 2006 when African and Asian countries focused on ensuring concrete follow up and implementation of project proposals from the Asia Africa Summit, held in Indonesia in 2005.

South-South co-operation remains a fundamental component of international co-operation for development, especially in terms of global, regional and country-level efforts to achieve the international development goals,



(From right to left) President Thabo Mbeki, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and President Lula da Silva attending the IBSA Summit in Brazil

including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). South African foreign policy therefore seeks, inter alia, to persuade the international community to support the efforts of developing countries to expand such co-operation.

Enhanced South-South co-operation in the fields of investment, trade and the transfer of technology and resources and the sharing of experiences and best practices can play an important role in creating a better life for all in the developing countries. An area that needs particular focus is co-operation between landlocked and transit states in efforts to attract domestic and foreign direct investment. Co-operation, rather than counterproductive competition, can produce enhanced results and greater efficiency.

South-South Co-operation is not a replacement for North South Co-operation, but is complementary to the latter and serves as an essential platform on which an engagement with the North, for example, through such forums as the G-8 and the Commonwealth, could be undertaken more effectively.

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IBSA: India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum

Following South Africa's successful participation in the 3rd IBSA Ministerial Trilateral Commission meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 28-30 March 2006, good progress has been made within the various Sectoral Working groups with regard to furthering the cooperation aims of the New Delhi Plan of Action and subsequent joint statements.

During 2006, South Africa actively promoted increased cooperation and the implementation of joint plans of action. The country participated in three focal point meetings that were held in Brazil as part of the preparations for the 1st IBSA Summit that was held in Brasilia on 13 September 2006. The Summit included participation by South Africa in IBSA academic and business seminars.

At the Summit, several trilateral Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding were signed, in addition to the Joint Declaration on global issues that was released, namely in the areas of Agriculture, Bio-fuels (energy), Information Society, Trade Facilitation and Maritime Transport. The IBSA website, designed by South Africa, was also successfully launched at the Summit.

Within the area of Climate Change, the three IBSA countries are working closely together, although they have not formally convened a Working Group. An additional Working Group has been formalised in the area of Public Administration and others are in the process of being formalised, for example in the area of Customs Cooperation. More agreements are in the pipeline to be concluded within the next financial year.

South Africa has embarked upon a strategic approach towards engagement within the IBSA Dialogue Forum by successfully convening an inter-departmental workshop on 29 March 2007 with the aim to arrive at a national consensus in this regard. Analytical briefings were prepared throughout the year to ensure informed participation by South Africa at Senior Official, Ministerial or Head of State level meetings.

One of the important initiatives emanating from the IBSA Dialogue Forum since 2003 has been the creation of the IBSA Facility Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger (IBSA Trust Fund), which is administered by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This mechanism helps to fund projects that are aimed at poverty and hunger alleviation in a framework of improved international co-operation. IBSA Member States each contribute US \$1million on an annual basis to the IBSA Fund, which is used for the replicable and scalable projects for eradicating poverty and hunger in the developing countries, by providing improved access to education, health, sanitation and food security.

In line with the IBSA Fund objective to help address the problem of hunger and food security, a two-year pilot project on Agriculture and Livestock Development for Guinea-Bissau commenced in 2005. The Guinea-Bissau project contributes towards eradicating extreme poverty and

hunger, demonstrating the value for local communities of the development of a global partnership to work towards the achievement of the MDGs. Another project that has been funded by the IBSA Fund is the development of a system for the collection and disposal of solid waste in the district of Carrefour Feuilles, in Haiti, as a way to reduce violence and conflict. The project has focused on such aspects as mobilizing the community for the disposal of its waste, the hiring of labourers to clean the streets and canals of Carrefour Feuilles, the establishment of waste collection points and the establishment of a waste collection circuit (itinerary, timetable, etc). Several other project proposals are being developed for consideration by the Board of the IBSA Trust Fund, with implementation envisaged over the next few years.

During the 1st IBSA Summit in September 2006, South Africa further advanced the agenda of the South in support of the operationalisation and the implementation of the Right to Development as reflected in IBSA Summit Joint Declaration.

The Legal Office continues to provide legal advice and assistance in support of the enhancement of South-South cooperation. In particular this involves providing assistance with regard to the negotiation, scrutiny, approval and binding of the numerous international agreements that are concluded with countries of the South, as well as legal support to the IBSA Summit held in September 2006, which resulted in the first 5 agreements under the auspices of IBSA being concluded.

NAASP: New Asian African Strategic Partnership

The 1st NAASP Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) was held from 1-3 September 2006 in South Africa with the theme "Reinvigorating the Bandung Spirit: Working towards Implementation and Delivery". The SOM was well-attended by 36 African and 30 Asian countries, 9 Regional Economic Communities and 17 partner Organisations, Observers and Guests of the host. The event was successful especially in terms of the adoption by the NAASP SOM Plenary of all five reports from the various substance breakaway sessions, namely the political, economic, socio-cultural, sub-regional and women & youth sessions. These reports will serve as inputs into the NAASP Ministerial Meeting that is to be held

in Egypt in 2008. In addition, the NAASP website, designed by South Africa, was launched successfully and two South African-designed logo proposals were adopted by the SOM, as recommendations to the Ministerial Meeting.

During the discussions, renewed commitments were made to co-operate in the areas of political, economic and socio-cultural interaction. Increased cooperation on a regional and sub-regional level was also promoted, as well as cooperation on women and youth issues. The basis for discussions was the NAASP Working Document (Matrix) which had been developed subsequent to the Asian African Summit that took place in Jakarta in 2005. This document was derived from studies that were completed in preparation of the Asian African Summit 2005, as well as from statements and proposals that were made by the Heads of State/ Government at that Summit. At the NAASP SOM, however, participants either committed themselves to existing projects/ programmes from the Matrix or they proposed new initiatives.

The Working Document (Matrix) has accordingly been updated since the SOM to incorporate new commitments by countries/ organisations taking ownership of projects/ programmes in order to deliver tangible results. Proposals from the breakaway reports should thus be taken forward by the relevant NAASP stakeholders to concretise Asia-Africa cooperation. The challenge is to ensure that sufficient progress is made before the NAASP Ministerial Meeting.

The Ministerial Meeting will be held from 12 to 14 January 2008 in Egypt, together with a NAASP Business Summit. SA and Indonesia, however, will remain the NAASP co-chairs up to the NAASP Summit that is to be held in SA in 2008/9. The co-chairs will also facilitate the process of nominating the next NAASP co-chairs, for recommendation to the Ministerial and for adoption at the Summit. In this regard South Africa has already held a meeting with African Ambassadors on 30 March 2007 regarding the appointment of the next African Co-Chair for NAASP.

South Africa successfully participated at NAASP Senior Officials Co-Chairs Meeting that was held from 21-22 February 2007 in Jakarta. This Meeting focused on the upcoming NAASP Ministerial.

The first trilateral consultations between Senior Officials of South Africa, Indonesia and Egypt took place in Cairo from 25 to 26 March 2007. The meeting focused on the upcoming Ministerial. The second round of consultations will take place from 13 to 14 June 2007 in Cape Town.

IOR-ARC: Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Co-operation

Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad represented South Africa at the 7th Meeting of the Council of Ministers, whilst Ambassador Matjila, Deputy Director General: Asia & Middle East led the Senior Officials delegation to its 9th Committee Meeting from 6 to 9 March 2007 in Tehran, Iran.

South Africa successfully participated in the discussions at all the various IOR-ARC fora. SA raised its concerns about the lack of stronger IOR-ARC leadership to make progress with the implementation of the projects and programmes of the Association, especially in view of the IOR-ARC's Tenth Anniversary this year and its future. In this regard, Deputy Minister Pahad made a strong plea that the IOR-ARC must serve as a vehicle towards producing tangible results that would have a qualitative impact on its development agenda. He also urged other member countries to consider assisting the Secretariat logistically and financially to seriously make an impact on strengthening the operations of the IOR-ARC. SA also shared its views on the need for raising the international profile of the IOR-ARC and for reinvigorating the Association's tremendous potential to the collective gain of all Members States.

It was recommended by the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) that the Working Group of Heads of Diplomatic Missions of the IOR-ARC countries based in Pretoria should discuss the Special Fund further and ensure that the Fund is to the benefit of all and not only the contributing countries. SA also urged member states to revisit the functioning of the working groups and find ways to ensure that the projects proposed by countries are implemented.

A DFA official seconded to the IOR-ARC Secretariat participated at this year's Meeting. South Africa committed itself in 2006 to second a DFA official to the Secretariat.



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma (centre), UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon (left) and South African Ambassador to the UN Dumisani Kumalo (right) at the ceremonial hand-over of the chairmanship of the Group of 77 from South Africa to Pakistan

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Minister Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad accompanied President Thabo Mbeki to the XIV Summit of Heads of Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) hosted in Cuba on 15 and 16 September 2006. South Africa's term as member of the NAM Troika ended when Egypt offered to host the NAM Summit in 2009. As a former member of the NAM Troika, South Africa remains committed to the guiding principles of the NAM, support consensus-seeking, close South-South co-operation and countering the marginalisation of the South. Minister Dlamini Zuma will continue to participate in meetings of the former chairs of the Movement and serve on the important NAM Committee on Palestine.

Amongst other contributions the South African delegation at the XIV Summit moved forward the promotion and the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right to development, as a universal and inalienable right and as integral part of all human rights and fundamental freedoms. South Africa was instrumental in advancing the agenda in support for the operationalisation and implementation of the right to development. The delegation further applied the institutional knowledge gained during its term as Chair of NAM and member of the Troika to

make major contributions to the updating of the document on NAM methodology, which was revised during the Summit.

South Africa closely monitored debates on Palestine, and other global trouble spots. In respect of the Palestine issue South Africa remained active and supportive of the Movement's traditional and long-standing solidarity with the Palestinian people. As a member of the NAM Committee on Palestine, South Africa thus supported all initiatives of the Movement aimed at the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland.

South Africa has in particular also continued to use the NAM forum in furtherance of the African Agenda, the UN Millennium Development Goals, reform of the UN and its organs and other issues of importance to our foreign policy. This was amongst others pursued through the work of the NAM Co-ordination Bureau (COB) in New York where the South African delegation pursued the agenda of the South; close collaboration between the NAM and the G77 & China; and ongoing dialogue with inter alia the EU. Support was also given to Minister Dlamini Zuma's participation in various NAM meetings, amongst others in New York on the margins of the UN General Assembly's 61st regular session.

South Africa became a member of the NAM Security Council Caucus when taking up a non permanent seat in the Security Council in January 2007. South Africa was subsequently appointed to coordinate the NAM Security Council Caucus for the period January to March 2007. South Africa used this position to promote issues of the South and South-South cooperation, reporting regularly on these activities and developments in the United Nations Security Council to the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York.

Chairship of the G77 and China

Established in 1964, the Group of 77 and China (G77) is the largest coalition of developing countries in the context of the United Nations. The G77 effectively provides a high-profile platform for the developing world to co-ordinate common positions, articulate and promote its collective economic interests, enhance its joint negotiating capacity on economic issues within the United Nations system and to promote and strengthen economic and technical co-operation among developing countries themselves.

South Africa was elected to Chair the G77 and China in New York during 2006. The main objective for South Africa as Chair was to promote the development agenda of the South. The primary means of doing so was through effective representation of the Group and its interests in the different decision making processes and negotiations that take place within the UN. South Africa further sought to enhance the standing of the Group as a constructive, coherent and responsible partner in promoting North-South relations, in support of the interests of the South.

By all accounts, South Africa's tenure as Chair was very successful and a notable legacy of effective and skilful leadership of the Group was established, on occasion even under extreme pressure, in what turned out to be a particularly demanding and challenging year. South Africa had to lead the G77 in dealing with a number of issues emanating from the 2005 World Summit Outcome, which resulted in many controversial and complex reform-related issues being dealt with by the Group, many of these for the first time.

Consequently, South Africa's tenure as Chair of the Group was characterized by intense, hard and lengthy negotiations with the developed countries, which resulted in positive outcomes for developing countries. This was due to the solidarity and collective spirit of the Member States of the Group of 77 and China to articulate and promote its collective interests and enhance the Group's joint negotiating capacity on all major issues. Under South Africa's leadership, the G77 and China worked for the creation of an enabling international economic environment in order to support developing countries' efforts to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development. The Group's solidarity and collective positions throughout 2006 resulted in a greater understanding and respect for developing countries' positions, interests, needs and aspirations on the part of the developed countries. This has placed international economic, financial and social development obligations and commitments firmly on the United Nations agenda and has once again reinforced the vital role of multilateralism and, in particular, the role of the UN system in economic and social development.

As Chair of the G77 South Africa succeeded in maintaining a strong central theme of the need to enhance the global partnership for development. The necessity of strengthening international obligations and commitments, in particular developed country commitments was stressed throughout. South Africa also used every opportunity to stress the urgent need for concerted multilateral action to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as a means towards solving economic and social problems.

A major achievement was keeping the G77 unified on a wide range of complex and potentially divisive issues thereby ensuring effective G77 participation in the negotiations on these issues. During 2006 the G77 and China managed to generate new levels of preparedness, cohesion and solidarity within its ranks, which was a remarkable achievement in such a difficult context.

Under the leadership of South Africa, the G77 and China expressed support for a UN reform process towards a stronger and more effective UN, with appropriate priority given to development. However, the Group has warned against and effectively resisted inappropriate types of

reform that would erode or diminish the role of developing countries in the UN or the UN's role in development.

As Chair of the G77 South Africa was thus also at the forefront in the negotiations on the contentious issues of Secretariat and Management reform. Since the adoption of the World Summit Outcome Document in September 2005, the General Assembly has adopted six resolutions on Secretariat and Management reform measures. Five of the resolutions were adopted in 2006 with South Africa articulating the positions of the Group of 77 and China based on the mandates that it received from the G77 Ministers at the Putrajaya Ministerial Meeting, as well as from G77 Member States in New York.

The resolutions covered measures ranging from procurement policies and resources, human resources management policies, strengthening the oversight structures of the Secretariat, upgrading the information communication technology system, adopting new accounting standards, increasing the level of the Working Capital Fund and granting greater flexibility to the Secretary-General for the use of resources. The five resolutions adopted in 2006 set the framework of future negotiations on Secretariat and Management reform.

Another area where South Africa, in its capacity as Chair of the G77, articulated the positions of the developing countries was during the negotiations on the new UN scale of assessments for the period 2007 - 2009. Much was at stake during these negotiations, most importantly the financial implications for developing countries. The favourable outcome results in developing countries in general being assessed at lower scales.

South Africa's position as Chair was strengthened by its regional and bilateral relationships with the main actors in the G77, who helped to achieve consensus on various issues within their respective regional groupings. Such relationships also helped to maintain support within the Group for the special needs of Africa.

South Africa also provided effective leadership to the Group in the lead-up to and during the following special events:

- The negotiation of the Development Follow-up resolution and the ECOSOC Strengthening resolution;

- The 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-14);
- The 44th Session of the Commission on Social Development;
- The Substantive Session of the Economic and Social Council;
- The Putrajaya Special G77 Ministerial Meeting;
- The G77 Ministerial Meeting on Science and Technology;
- The High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development;
- The Mid term Review of the Brussels Programme of Action;
- COP8/MOP 3 of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its Protocol on Biosafety;
- COP12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC); its Kyoto Protocol and meetings of its Subsidiary Bodies.

Obtaining support for the Agenda of the South - The Commonwealth

In December 2006 two important Commonwealth meetings were hosted by South Africa. The South African Minister of Education hosted the biennial meeting of Commonwealth Ministers responsible for Education. The event was attended by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Donald McKinnon. The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development also held the first sub-regional seminar for Coastal and Landlocked States.

In the context of South-South cooperation South Africa pledged a contribution to the Commonwealth Office for Small States in New York. The Department also continued collaboration with Treasury in respect of the programmes of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC), the most important development arm of the Commonwealth.

Cabinet further approved South Africa's membership to the Commonwealth Foundation and the Department of Arts and Culture was named as the lead department. The Department of Foreign Affairs assisted the Department of Arts and Culture with its application and the process of ratification. Through membership of the Commonwealth



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon at the UN Headquarters

Foundation South Africa will be ensured of support for NGO's, professional associations and cultural activities at inter-governmental level. The Department of Foreign Affairs is represented on the Inter-departmental Steering Committee set up by the Department of Arts and Culture to discuss South Africa's membership, coordination and participation in the Commonwealth Foundation.

Commonwealth Foreign Ministers met on the margins of the 61st Session of the UNGA and the Minister of Communication, Dr. Ivy Matsepe-Casaburri, attended the Commonwealth Connects: International e-Partnership Summit in New Delhi and the Department of Housing attended the Commonwealth Human Settlements meeting in Nairobi. South Africa also actively partook in other ministerial meetings, such as of Ministers of Finance, Health, Sport, Tourism and Justice. South Africa further, through participation in the London meetings of the Commonwealth's Board of Governors and Executive Committee, on which it serves, remained a leading advocate within the Commonwealth for the African Agenda and implementation of those mandates given to the Commonwealth Secretariat by the Malta Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM).

South Africa also celebrated Commonwealth Day on Monday, 12 March 2007. The theme for 2007 was "The Commonwealth: respecting differences, promoting

understanding". President Thabo Mbeki delivered a statement to renew South Africa's commitment to the Commonwealth's shared values of tolerance, respect, and equality and to uphold its fundamental principles of democracy, human rights, the rule of law and sustainable socio-economic development.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) will take place in Kampala, Uganda from 23 to 25 November 2007. The theme for the CHOGM Kampala 2007 is "Transforming Commonwealth Societies to Achieve Political, Economic and Human Development". South Africa is actively involved in assisting the Government of Uganda with the arrangements for the Kampala CHOGM.

• GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Multilateralism and the Reform of the United Nations

Three notable events marked the United Nations calendar in 2006 i) the organization inducted its eighth Secretary-General since its inception in 1945, ii) a female Deputy Secretary-General was appointed and iii) the General Assembly inducted a female President. Outgoing Secretary-

General Kofi Annan handed over stewardship of the world body to his South Korean successor, Mr Ban Ki-Moon. The UN membership also gave him a strong mandate to continue with the reform process that had developed some momentum under his predecessor. The appointment of a female, African Deputy Secretary-General, as well as the induction of a female President for the General Assembly since 1969, also signalled a renewed commitment by the leadership and membership of the organization to implement some of its reform objectives.

South Africa has continued to add its support to the reform process and continues to remain actively engaged on all fronts in this respect to maintain the momentum that had begun following the 2005 Summit Outcome. Supportive of a 1997 General Assembly resolution that established an Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the General Assembly, South Africa remained engaged as an interested member in furthering the objectives of the Ad Hoc Group that was mandated to identify ways to further enhance the role, authority, effectiveness and efficiency of the General Assembly, by reviewing the agenda and working methods of the Assembly. The reform of ECOSOC also received attention, but more work remains to be completed in this regard.

Reviewing the UN's mandates was one of the commitments by world leaders in the 2005 World Summit Outcome document. Reviewing the UN's mandates proved challenging throughout much of 2006 and was difficult for the working group to make progress in this area during the 60th GA session. South Africa remained engaged in the process of the review of mandates, making specific contribution to the discussions that decided on the processes to be followed in reviewing mandates in the different organs and agencies of the UN.

In the area of Secretariat and Management reform the General Assembly has adopted seven resolutions since the adoption of the World Summit Outcome Document. As mentioned earlier five of the resolutions were adopted in 2006 with South Africa, in its capacity as Chair of the G77, articulating the position of the Group of 77 and China.

The 2006 negotiations on Secretariat and Management reform were contentious with the first resolution in April

being adopted by voting, thereby departing from a twenty-year tradition of consensus decision-making in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. Extraneous issues that bore no relation to the management reform of the Secretariat but were aimed at shifting the balance of power towards developed countries (the main contributors) complicated the negotiations. The 2006 negotiations were also complicated by the threat that a six-month spending cap imposed by major developing countries on the Organisation in December 2005 would not be lifted unless certain reform measures were adopted by the end of June 2006.

Among the first set of 2006 reform proposals, the Secretary-General included a contentious proposal to limit the decision-making of Member States on budgetary and administrative matters to a "small but representative group" of Member States instead of the entire membership. The G77 in April 2006 sponsored a resolution opposing this proposal, as it undermined the sovereign equality of Member States that is enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The major developed countries supported the Secretary-General's proposal on governance arguing that those Member States that pay more towards the budgets of the United Nations should have a bigger say in its administration.

By adopting a resolution in April/May, which rejected the proposal on governance and reaffirmed the sovereign equality of Member States, and by the lifting the spending cap in June, Member States for the remaining part of 2006 were able to focus on reform measures that were aimed at improving the effectiveness of the Secretariat and enhancing its accountability to Member States. The General Assembly consequently was able to adopt the five subsequent resolutions on Secretariat and Management reform by consensus in 2006 and 2007.

Some momentum was also injected into the reform of the Security Council process by the incoming President of the General Assembly. South Africa lent its support to the new initiative of the UNGA President and actively participated, initially as one of few African countries, in the debate in the General Assembly on the "Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the Membership of the Security Council and other Matters related to the Security Council". The new initiative

provides a focused framework for Member States to start consultations around five key issues;

- categories of membership,
- the question of the veto,
- the question of regional representation,
- the size of an enlarged Security Council and
- the working methods of the Security Council and the relationship between the Security Council and the General Assembly.

South Africa supported the appointment of and mandates given to the five facilitators chosen by the UNGA President to consult on the “Question of Equitable Representation on and increase in the Membership of the Security Council and other Matters related to the Security Council” and remained engaged in the subsequent debates that followed the process. Whilst this remains work in progress, SA will contribute to this dynamic process and constantly review the progress made in this regard, with specific reference to the Africa Common Position on Security Council reform.

As Chair of the G77 and China, South Africa managed to obtain consensus on Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) reform for the first time within the Group, maintaining a strong collective position in the Group throughout the negotiations on the resolution on the strengthening of ECOSOC. These negotiations continued for almost a full year. The Group’s position was maintained throughout and formed the major part of the final text of the resolution. The resolution was negotiated by South Africa in accordance with the Group’s position of ensuring that the mandate from world leaders was adhered to in accordance with the World Summit Outcome, with the High-level Segment of ECOSOC being strengthened with the creation of a biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and an Annual Ministerial Review (AMR).

This resulted in the G77 and China ensuring that the current segment structure of ECOSOC was maintained. The G77 succeeded in maintaining ECOSOC’s role as the central mechanism for system wide coordination in promoting the integrated and coordinated implementation of, and follow-up to, the outcomes of the major UN conferences in the economic, social and related fields and as the principal Charter body for coordination, policy

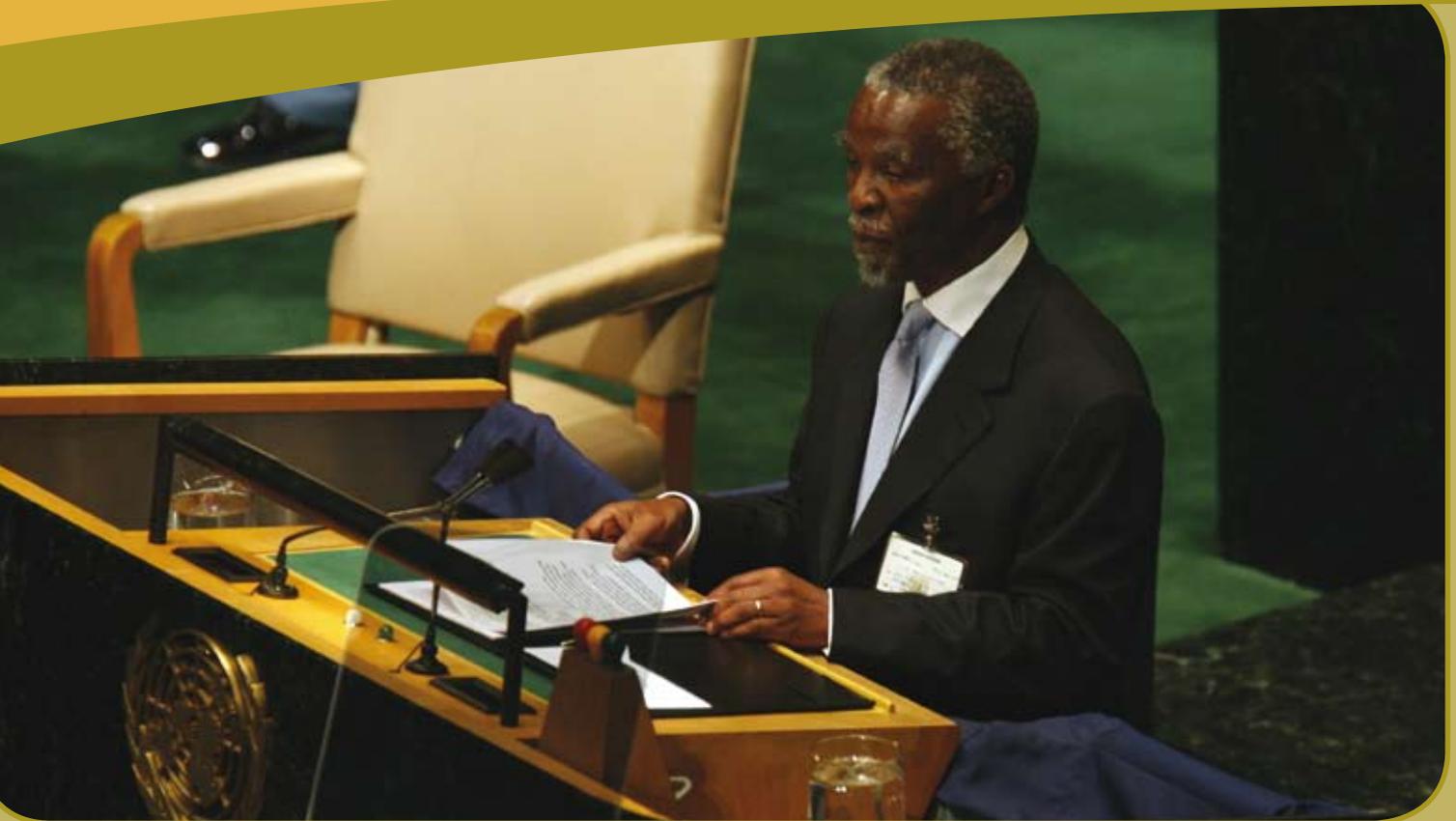
review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development.

The negotiations on the resolution on strengthening ECOSOC were extremely difficult due to different interpretations of the role and status of ECOSOC in the UN system. The developed countries position was that new functions of the DCF and AMR must be focused on national policies of developing countries only and that development cooperation in the DCF only be related to ODA in the context of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

Developed countries also maintained that the AMR should only focus on developing countries national development strategies. South Africa, as Chair of the G77 and China, ensured that the international context was included in the final resolution in that the DCF would identify gaps, review trends and progress and give policy guidance and recommendations, with the main objective being the enhancement of the implementation of internationally agreed development cooperation and the issues affecting the realization of the internationally agreed development goals, including the MDGs.

As a result of South Africa’s efforts in the negotiations, the DCF will undertake regular and periodic reviews and assessments of international economic and development policies, and their impact on development. This is a vital element which will enable ECOSOC to play a major role in the efficient use of monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure that commitments and actions of developed countries will be effectively implemented in the context of international economic and development policies and cooperation.

The G77 also succeeded in ensuring that the AMR will review progress and implementation by means of a cross-sectoral approach, focusing on thematic issues common to the outcomes of the major UN Conferences and Summits in the economic, social and related fields, as well as to assess the achievement of the goals and targets of the Conferences and Summits. The developed country position that the AMR should review progress using a cluster approach concentrating on developing country national development strategies and conditionality issues such as good governance etc was therefore not successful.



President Thabo Mbeki addressing the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly, New York, 2006

The UN continues to remain the sole international organization to which Member States from all regions of the world turn to for multilateral solutions in the context of suspicion and mistrust that characterizes the current global order. Whilst having to address these challenges and having registered notable gains and successes in some areas, other challenges still remain. Those issues that world leaders could not agree on in the 2005 Summit still remain and in this regard, non-proliferation and disarmament issues and the need for a justicable global trade regime are far from conclusion. It therefore becomes crucial and urgent for the UN to be empowered to carry out these mandates in a fair and equitable manner. South Africa will remain committed to contribute and assist in achieving these commendable outcomes.

Administrative and Budgetary

South Africa also played a prominent role in United Nations administrative and budgetary negotiations during 2006, having served on the Bureau of the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) of the 60th Session of the UN General Assembly (UNGA60) until September 2006 and on the Committee for Programme and Coordination for the first year of a second three year term.

Through active participation in the UN's budgetary and programmatic processes South Africa promoted its own national interests as well as those of the Continent. South Africa coordinated other African delegations in the debates on the United Nations system-wide support for NEPAD in order to ensure that, to the fullest extent possible, the UN system supports the programme. Other priority areas on which South Africa focused through its participation in programmatic and budgetary negotiations included the funding of UN structures and programmes that focus on the economic and social development of Africa, the UN Settlements programme (HABITAT), the co-ordination role of the UN Chief Executives Board, especially in terms of the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and UN support for NEPAD, as well as sufficient funding for peacekeeping operations on the Continent.

South Africa, in its capacity as Chair of the G77 in 2006, spearheaded negotiations in the Fifth Committee and General Assembly on the elements of the methodology to be used to calculate the scales of assessment for regular contributions to the expenses of United Nations for the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2009. It is estimated to amount to USD 7 billion in 2007 and USD 8 billion in 2008. South Africa's rate of assessment was reduced from 0.305% to 0.290%.

Developing countries in general received a reduction in regular budget assessments amounting to almost \$9 million annually. In addition, developing countries over the next three years will pay less towards the peacekeeping budget, which has increased in 2006 to more than USD 5 billion annually, and the cost of the USD 1.88 billion project to refurbish the UN Headquarters.

The General Assembly on 22 December 2006 adopted the Fifth Committee resolution authorising the Capital Master Plan (CMP) for the refurbishment of the ageing and unsafe United Nations (UN) Headquarters in New York. The historic resolution approved a budget of \$1.88 billion for the project, which is scheduled to be completed by 2014, as well as the establishment of a \$45 million Working Capital Reserve Fund and an internationally syndicated letter of credit facility for the duration of the construction project. Member State's contributions will be calculated based on the new assessment scales.

The resolution is considered as one of the successes of the 61st session of the General Assembly, by bringing to a close, negotiations that have been ongoing for six years. Secretary-General Kofi Annan at the start of the 61st session identified this as one of the most important items that he would seek to resolve before the end of his term in office. He viewed it as an important part of his legacy and contribution to improving the working conditions of the staff of the UN Secretariat.

South Africa also worked closely with other developing countries to ensure that multilateralism is enhanced through proper programmatic guidance to the UN Secretariat and adequate and equitable allocation of resources for the implementation of international security and developmental goals respectively.

The Middle East Peace Process

The 60 year old Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains the principal dispute in the Middle East and the focus of ongoing world attention. The peaceful resolution of this conflict is often mentioned, rightly or wrongly, as a precondition for the ending of almost all other conflicts or tensions in the region. The conflict is also a major source of contention between the Arab world and the West.

The international community, through the relevant UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, is committed to a viable two-state solution, which envisages the establishment of a Palestinian state in the Gaza coastal enclave and the separate Israeli-occupied West Bank (of the Jordan River). Most public opinion polls over the last few years in both Israel and the Palestinian territories indicate that a clear majority of Israelis and Palestinian alike are in favour of a negotiated solution to achieve this objective.

The principal issues to be negotiated are borders; the status of divided Jerusalem - at present completely occupied by Israel - the return of Palestinian refugees to Israel proper; and the presence of Israeli settlements in the West Bank, considered to be illegal by the international community.

The South African Government remains strongly committed to supporting international efforts aimed at bringing about the establishment of a viable Palestinian State, existing side by side in peace with Israel within secure and internationally recognised borders.

During the financial year under review, the efforts of the South African Government to achieve this objective were severely hampered by internal political developments in both Palestine and Israel, *inter alia* due to a major war in the region. The latter coincided with a serious confrontation between Israel and militant Palestinians in Gaza, involving air strikes by the former and rocket attacks plus the kidnapping of an Israel soldier by the latter.

In Palestine, the formation of a Hamas Government following the decisive electoral victory of the militant Palestinian movement in the January 2006 legislative elections resulted in a boycott by the so-called Quartet (the European Union, Russia, the United Nations and the United States) of engagement with that Government, as well as economic sanctions. This was due to the Hamas Government's refusal to comply with the Quartet requirements of renouncing violence, recognising Israel and abiding by international agreements of previous Palestinian Governments.

In addition, the subsequent attempts by Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas to form a government of national unity, which would include members of his own

Fatah party, floundered throughout the second half of 2006 and only succeeded in February 2007 when the Saudi Government brought together Fatah and Hamas leaders in the Muslim holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which resulted in an agreement on the establishment of such a government.

In Israel, public support for the centre-left coalition government of Prime Minister Olmert dropped substantially following the military stand-off during the (northern hemisphere) summer war of July/August 2006, between Israel and the militant Lebanese movement Hezbollah.

As a result, the absence of strong governments with widespread public support in both Israel and Palestine meant that the SA Government was unable to continue engaging with them effectively within the framework of the Presidential Spier Initiative. This initiative, started by Pres. Mbeki in 2002, is aimed at sharing the South African negotiating experience of the early 1990's with Israelis and Palestinians alike, in order to contribute to creating a climate conducive to an early resumption of final status negotiations between the two parties.

Throughout the period under review, the South African Government continued to strongly condemn Israeli actions against the Palestinian population, such as extra-judicial killings, collective punishment and the deliberate destruction of Palestinian infrastructure. At the same time, it condemned all acts of Palestinian violence, including rocket attacks, against Israeli civilians.

It was envisaged that the establishment of a Palestinian national unity government, involving both Fatah and Hamas, in February 2007 would enable the South African Government to engage both the Palestinian and Israeli Governments in the context of the Presidential Spier process to assist international efforts to move the peace process forward.

Despite the formation of a constitutional, democratically elected government in Iraq in May 2006 – the first since the overthrow of the regime of former dictator Saddam Hussein in March 2003 - sectarian violence between the Shia majority and Sunni minority Muslim communities escalated

alarmingly during the year under review, resulting, on average, in some 100 deaths a day.

This escalation prompted U.S. President Bush to announce the sending of an additional number of US troops, exceeding 21 000, to Iraq during 2007. At the same time, the British government announced the start of a British troop withdrawal from the South of Iraq.

The ongoing violence in Iraq prevented the South African Government from proceeding with the establishment of a residential diplomatic Mission in Baghdad during the period under review. As such, the Government was unable to effectively engage the three major communities in the country, namely the Shias, Sunnis and Kurds, in the context of sharing South Africa's own experience of national reconciliation.

It is however the intention to examine during the 2007/8 financial year ways in which South Africa can further build on initial steps taken in March 2006 when various influential role players in this country's process of national reconciliation, met with a visiting Iraqi parliamentary delegation.

Terrorism

The Department continued to co-ordinate all actions required ensuring that South Africa fully complied with UN Security Council resolutions on sanctions regimes in terms of national policy. In this regard the Department continued to interact with the UN Security Council and other relevant entities to facilitate the implementation of all the relevant measures pursuant to the Security Council resolutions. As a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council for the period 2007 and 2008, South Africa has automatic membership of the Security Council's subsidiary bodies dealing with terrorism and actively participates in the work of these bodies.

The Department is the Chair of the Inter-Departmental Counter-Terrorism Working Group. This Group meets monthly to co-ordinate South Africa's efforts on counter-terrorism related to the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. It also oversees the compilation of South Africa's national

reports on the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolution 1373.

All the National Reports submitted by South Africa on the implementation of the Security Council resolutions on terrorism have been posted on the UN website (www.un.org) together with those submitted by other Member States. South Africa remains committed to the combating of international terrorism within the framework of the United Nations and will continue to contribute to the efforts of regional and other multilateral organisations in this regard (e.g. the AU, SADC, NAM and the Commonwealth).

Disarmament and Non-proliferation

In pursuance of its strategic objectives in the area of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, as well as conventional weapons, South Africa continued to play an active role in the relevant multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation fora during the past year.

Some of the major highlights for South Africa in 2006/07 included its election as Chair of the 50th Regular Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) General Conference, its election as President of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) and its nomination as Chair the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) for the period 2007/08.

In the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, South Africa participated actively in meetings of the International Atomic Energy Agency, including the annual General Conference of the IAEA, the IAEA Board of Governors meetings and the various technical meetings. The most important issues considered by the IAEA Board during the reporting period included the implementation of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Other important activities included new proposals related to the nuclear fuel cycle and the IAEA's technical co-operation programme.

During September 2006, following the nomination of South Africa by the African Group to preside over the 50th Regular Session of the IAEA's General Conference, Ambassador Abdul Samad Minty was elected as President

of the Conference. The South African delegation was led by the Minister of Minerals and Energy, Ms BP Sonjica. The issue of reliable access to nuclear fuel cycle was the subject of intense discussions during a Special Event held in the margins of the 50th Regular Session. South Africa actively participated in these discussions and emphasised the importance of full participation by all interested parties in any such proposed supply arrangements, as well as the need to respect the right of States, in full compliance with their obligations under the NPT, that may decide to pursue domestic fuel cycle activities.

Relevant South African nuclear experts participated in various IAEA technical meetings and expert meetings in 2006/07 that hold potential benefits for not only the nuclear industry in South Africa, but also for accelerated economic growth on the African continent in the context of NEPAD. South Africa also hosted a number of meetings and training courses during the last year. In addition, South Africa also hosted various inspection visits undertaken by the IAEA in accordance with South Africa's Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol with the Agency.

In the context of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO), South Africa continued its active participation in the work of the Preparatory Commission, which included a Special Session following the reported nuclear test conducted by the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the chairing by South Africa of the Group of 77 and China's Task Force on CTBT matters.

On 15 November 2006, the Director-General, Dr. A Ntshaluba deposited South Africa's Instrument of Accession to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management with the IAEA Director-General, Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei.

South Africa successfully participated in the 2006 meetings of the Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention (BTWC). These included the Sixth Review Conference of the Convention, which was preceded by a preparatory meeting. The Review Conference of the BTWC presented the first opportunity for States Parties to the Convention to conduct a thorough article by article review of the Convention. The



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and Ambassador Dumisani Kumalo during the first time meeting with the new UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon at the UN Headquarters, New York

review was successfully completed and an intersessional programme of meetings was adopted for the period leading up to the Seventh Review Conference in 2011.

South Africa actively participated in the Conference of States Parties of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), during December 2006. South Africa's Permanent Representative to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) served as Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the OPCW from May 2006 to May 2007. The Executive Committee, in co-operation with the OPCW Secretariat is responsible for the day to day management of the OPCW. South Africa also successfully hosted its second annual course on Physical Protection against Chemical attacks or Accidents for African States Parties to the CWC. In addition South Africa hosted several inspections by the OPCW of chemical facilities in the country.

South Africa continued to participate in the work of supplier regimes such as Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Zangger Committee Wassenaar Arrangement (WA) and the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).

Ambassador SG Nene led the South African delegation to the June/July 2006 United Nations "Conference to Review Progress made in the Implementation of the Programme of

Action to Prevent, Combat and Eradicate the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects". In this regard, South Africa was disappointed that the conference was not able to conclude an outcome document, primarily due to differences amongst States on what the review should have entailed. South Africa's participation in this conference was guided by its general policies on small arms and light weapons, as well as the African Common Position for the Review Conference.

Following this conference, South Africa drafted and co-ordinated the finalisation with all Member States of the annual UN General Assembly draft resolution entitled, "The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects". South Africa then introduced the draft resolution during the October 2006 First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) session of the General Assembly. The resolution maps out certain future actions that Member States undertake to implement, such as those on the international instrument to mark and trace illicit small arms and light weapons, illicit brokering and further stipulates that the next biennial meeting of States to consider the implementation of the Programme of Action should be held no later than 2008.

South Africa continued to participate in conventional weapons treaty regimes deliberations, such as the Third

Review Conference of High Contracting Parties to the Certain Conventional Weapons Convention (CCW) and in meetings of States Parties to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty. South Africa had proposed a compliance mechanism for the CCW some years ago, one of three compliance proposals put forward at the time and continued to work actively with other High Contracting Parties towards the adoption of a decision during the November 2006 Review Conference on the modalities of dealing with questions that may in future arise between or amongst High Contracting Parties relating to compliance with the CCW.

United Nations Security Council

On 16 October 2006, South Africa was elected by the Member States of the United Nations General Assembly into the Security Council as a non-permanent member for the period 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2008. South Africa's candidature had previously been endorsed by the African Union.

In preparation for its participation in the UNSC, a workshop involving the Minister and the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Directors-General of NICOC and the GCIS, representatives of the Presidency, the Department of Foreign Affairs' top-management and South Africa's Ambassadors to the UN and key countries was held on 24 and 25 August 2006 to prepare for South Africa's term in the Security Council. The workshop addressed both strategic/political and organisational/administrative issues and approved suggestions on the decision-making structures and information systems that would be required to support the delegation in New York. One of the key successes of the workshop was that it brought together the relevant bilateral and multilateral desks and missions, as well as some of the other relevant departments. It underscored the shared commitment to the term in the Security Council, which is a national project. In its preparations for the Council, the Department also embarked on consultative visits to the capitals of the members of the Council also including the African Union Commission.

The preparations by the Department for the Council seat made it possible for South Africa to enter the Council with a clear understanding on how to engage with the complexities

of membership of the Council. At the same time it was clear that there were expectations raised regarding membership of South Africa to the Council. As an African country South Africa faced the task of playing a role in the promotion of African interests while at the same time being cognizant that membership of the Council demanded that equal attention be given to all matters that are in the agenda of the Council.

On 1 March 2007, South Africa assumed the rotating Presidency of the UNSC for the month of March. During the month long South African Presidency the Security Council held 18 meetings, adopted five resolutions and four Presidential statements and held two open debates. The two open debates South Africa presided over in the Council was on 'Women and Peacekeeping' to mark International Women's Day and an open debate at Ministerial level on the "Relationship between the United Nations and regional organisations in the context of Chapter VIII of the UN Charter.

As most matters that are in the agenda of the Council are African issues, South Africa played a leading role in working with other members of the Council in seeking solutions to these conflicts. The negotiations of the resolutions provided an opportunity for South Africa to consult with the affected States and other African actors with a view to bringing an African input in the resolution of the conflicts. This also afforded South Africa the opportunity to have a direct input on the decisions of the Council. However, there have been challenges in dealing with some of the matters on the agenda of the Council where perceptions rather than facts took the centre stage on some of the issues. The South African delegation will continue with these activities throughout its incumbency as a non-permanent member of the Security Council, which will end in December 2008.

Peace Building Commission

The Peace Building Commission (PBC) is an "intergovernmental advisory body" established in 2005 by concurrent resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly to provide advice on peace building strategies and to serve as a forum for coordination and exchange of views among major stakeholders, donors and countries with experience in peace building. South Africa has taken over membership of the Commission



Deputy Minister Sue van der Merwe handing over a donation to the Indonesian Ambassador Sugeng Rahardjo pledging South Africa's help after the earthquake in Indonesia

from Tanzania which together with Denmark was the first non-permanent members of the Council to be elected to the PBC. At present Burundi and Sierra Leone are the first countries that are being considered by the PBC.

Transnational Organised Crime

The Department facilitated South African participation in the 15th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention which took place in Vienna in April 2006, the 49th session of the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs which took place in March 2006 in Vienna, and the 61st session of the UNGA which took place in New York from September to December 2006.

In October 2006 South Africa participated in the Third Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its three Supplementary Protocols, namely the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime; the Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition

supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime – all held in Vienna.

The South African delegation participated in debates on further implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and adopted decisions on the review of the Convention, implementation of the Convention and technical assistance.

South Africa also took part in the first Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in Amman, Jordan in December 2006. The Department of Foreign Affairs assisted the Department of Public Service and Administration with its participation in this forum.

Kimberley process

The Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) is a voluntary certification scheme which seeks to stem the flow of rough diamonds used by rebels to finance armed conflict aimed at overthrowing legitimate Governments and protect the legitimate diamond trade. The KPCS forum comprises all major diamond producing, trading and processing countries, the diamond industry and civil society.

The Department actively participated in the Working Group on Monitoring and the Participation Committee of the KPCS.

During 2006, the Department also played a prominent role on the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Review of the KPCS, which has since fulfilled its mandate by producing a report and recommendations for the strengthening of the international implementation of the KPCS. This report was finalized and adopted by the November 2006 Gaborone Plenary and preparations for the implementation of the wide-ranging recommendations contained therein have already begun. One of the Department's primary objectives in monitoring the KPCS and participating in the business of KPCS standing and ad hoc bodies is to support Government's efforts to ensure that the collective interests of African diamond-producing countries remain protected.

Post-conflict Reconstruction

The Department's objective of supporting countries and governments emerging from conflicts through engagement with the multilateral system was achieved through facilitating the process of voluntary repatriation of Angolan refugees from South Africa under the Plan of Operation of the Tripartite Commission (South Africa, Angola, and UNHCR) which came to an end on 31 December 2006.

International Humanitarian Assistance

The Department co-ordinated the provisioning of humanitarian assistance to a number of international causes, including to the United Republic of Tanzania to assist with direct food aid; Indonesia to support relief and redevelopment efforts following the Yogyakarta earthquake; Lebanon following the Israeli incursion; Mozambique in the aftermath of Cyclone Favio and to Djibouti following a severe period of famine. The Department also contributed R1, 5 million to the UNHCR's Return and Reintegration Programme for Sudan. A further amount of R14 million was provided to a number of UN agencies and international organisations to address the most critical needs of vulnerable groups, war-displaced children, refugees, internally displaced persons, primarily on the African continent.

International Law

International law continues to underpin and inform all the strategic priorities of the Department. In this context

the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (IL) ("the Legal Office") provided 991 written legal opinions on a wide variety of international and South African law subject matter. 164 international agreements or treaties were certified for the purposes of obtaining the President's authorisation for their conclusion. The Legal Office also provided advice to the Department on all aspects of South African law and was responsible for co-ordinating all legal actions taken against and by the Department. All Departmental contracts, whether concluded in South Africa or abroad, were scrutinised by the Legal Office. The Treaty and Information Management Services bound 119 international agreements or treaties and instruments of ratification or accession. It added to the Treaty Record 96 bilateral agreements concluded by South Africa and 14 multilateral agreements entered into.

Legal opinions on international law matters included a complex range of issues such as the use of force by Israel against Lebanon, the merger of the African Court of Justice and the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, and a variety of bilateral issues.

In recent years non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has been high on the international agenda and in the past year some high profile cases relating to non-proliferation appeared on the agenda of the Security Council of the United Nations. In this context the Legal Office gave legal opinions on UN Security Council Resolutions on Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). In these legal opinions, inter alia, the complex relationship between Security Council Resolutions and general international law was considered. In particular the continued expansion of UN Security Council powers, including the Council's newly found legislative powers, was considered in relation to general international law.

South Africa's non-permanent membership of the Security Council for 2007 – 2009 also allows for more active participation on issues on the Security Council agenda. This in turn requires an analysis of some of the international law aspects of matters on the Security Council agenda. The Legal Office provided legal advice and support in this respect on issues such as Kosovo, Western Sahara and on terrorism.

The Legal Office also attended and provided legal support to a Conference amending the Statute of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in order to recognise the third Emblem (Red Crystal) following the adoption of the Third Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. The Conference created a legal framework for the admission of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and paved the way for the admission of the PRCS and Israel's Magen David Adom (MDA) to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The South Africa Red Cross Society and Legal Protection of Certain Emblems Bill, 2006 will provide statutory recognition for the South African Red Cross Society and for the emblems of the Society.

The Department was also required to handle international human rights complaints brought against the Republic of South Africa by individuals. The involvement of the Office in such matters is not only relevant for the protection of South Africa's interests in international fora, but also serves to strengthen international judicial institutions, support multilateralism and contribute to the development of international law. Two such cases were submitted against the Government in the reporting period. One in the UN Human Rights Committee and one in the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. The Government's written response to both claims has been submitted. Neither international body has set a date for the hearing of the matters.

The Department has also played an active role in the activities relating to international criminal law. Over the last year a wide range of requests for assistance were dealt with in conjunction with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. These requests came from the International Criminal Court (ICC), the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL), the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The Department also continues to participate actively in the work of the ICC, through the Assembly of States Parties.

The Department also participated in deliberations of the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, including making inputs on the work of the International Law Commission in furtherance of the promotion and codification of international law.

With regard to climate change issues the Department, through the Legal Office, continues to be active in providing legal advice and assistance in all climate change negotiations in various fora, including during this period the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP) to the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC. In addition, the Chief State Law Adviser (IL) continues to serve on the Enforcement Branch of the Compliance Committee, which was established to facilitate, promote and enforce compliance with the commitments under the Kyoto Protocol. South Africa has also been requested to facilitate, together with Australia, the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change and this responsibility is carried out by the Legal Office.

The Department, through the Legal Office, also provides legal advice and support, on an on-going basis, with regard to various aspects of the law of the sea. The Government also has an official from the Legal Office serving as a judge on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. The Department participates in the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea as well as the Meeting of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Various issues concerning the preservation and sustainable use of marine resources in the context of an ecosystem approach to the marine environment were discussed at the Consultative Process. The final outcome of the meeting, the "agreed elements", was transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration under the agenda item "Oceans and the Law of the Sea". These agreed elements have been incorporated in the General Assembly omnibus resolution on oceans and law of the sea.

Human Rights and the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

South Africa continues to play a key role in shaping the international human rights agenda including the constant development of international human rights and humanitarian law. At the core of South Africa's human rights policy, as a component of its foreign policy priorities, is the commitment to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the advancement of democracy and the rule of law.



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma with Secretary-General Tjaco van der Hout from The Permanent Court of Arbitration at the signing ceremony of an Agreement on the Establishment of a Regional Facility for the Promotion of Dispute Resolution

The political vision of the democratic government of South Africa is predicated on a fundamental principle, which affirms the inextricability of economic, social and cultural rights on the one hand, and civil and political rights on the other. In keeping with the spirit of 1993 Vienna Conference on human rights the South African human rights policy affirms the principles of universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights.

The realisation of the Right to Development as affirmed in the 1986 United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, the 2000 Millennium Declaration on the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and the 2005 Millennium Review Summit, remain one of South Africa's major focuses in the implementation of its human rights treaty obligations. In this regard the Government of South Africa in the first decade of its constitutional democracy engaged in a social contract with all partners and stakeholders aimed at the consistent improvement of the quality of life of all South Africans.

The government is determined to ensure the progressive realisation of human rights. This domestic commitment to ensure the practical enjoyment of all human rights propels South Africa's engagement and vision in the development of the international human rights agenda. The South African

delegation to the newly established Human Rights Council (HRC) is currently leading the negotiations on the agenda of this body which, in South Africa's view, must be responsive to the needs of the poor, mainstreaming gender issues and the further empowerment of women and making the Right to Development a reality for everyone. Consistent with the core principles of International Human Rights Law, the South African human rights policy is founded on the fundamental principles of "non-discrimination" and the achievement of "substantive equality". The core values on which the South African constitutional democracy is founded include promotion of human dignity, the achievement of equality, the advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, non-racism, non-sexism, supremacy of the Constitution and the Rule of Law.

The reform of the United Nations has always been at the core of South Africa's belief in multilateralism and this advocacy culminated in the successful establishment of the HRC, as the principal UN human rights body of which South Africa became one of its founding members. In the context of this new body South Africa has assumed a leadership role and has undertaken several ongoing initiatives which promote a balanced sustainable development and respond effectively to the plight of the victims of human rights. These initiatives include:-

- Spearheading a resolution which ensured the convening of the Durban Review Conference to be held in 2009 with three Preparatory Committee Meetings beginning in the middle of 2007.
- Provided effective leadership in the follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action. In this process succeeded in ensuring consensus to initiate a process of the elaboration of the complimentary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination. Currently five independent experts had been appointed and one working on the Draft Legal Instruments for negotiations by the mechanisms of the HRC later during 2007.
- Forging an effective partnership with the Government of Portugal and other supportive countries such as Finland, Germany, Cuba, the Russian Federation, etc. for the UN to elaborate a comprehensive Optional Protocol on the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. This process is now on track and it is expected that satisfactory progress will be registered by the end of 2007.
- Introduced a resolution in the context of the HRC, on the rectification of the legal status of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with the view of ensuring that this Treaty Monitoring Committee is placed on par with all other Treaty Monitoring bodies, i. e. it must derive its legal right of existence from the provisions of the relevant Treaty, which is the Covenant.
- Played an effective role in the adoption of the UNGA International Convention on the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance. South Africa together with France co-sponsored the above initiative.
- Strengthened and deepened South Africa's human rights understanding and relations with other countries on a bilateral basis in the context of the bi-national commissions. In this regard hosted a very successful human rights seminar during February 2007 between South Africa and Argentina

focusing on important human rights themes such as the value of the truth, memory, racial discrimination and restorative justice (justice and reparation).

- Contributed to the human rights segment of the Outcome Document of the Non-Alignment Movement Summit held in Cuba during September 2006. The elements of this Outcome Document have been successfully integrated into the programmes of the HRC in Geneva.
- Co-ordinated the visits of several Special Procedures of the HRC to South Africa during the latter part of 2006 and the beginning of 2007, which culminated in the visits to South Africa by the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights while countering terrorism, Mr Martin Scheinin, during 16-26 April 2007 and the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing, Mr Miloon Kothari, during 12-24 April 2007.
- Effective partnership with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development towards South Africa's compliance with its international treaty obligations by ensuring presentation of Initial Country
- Reports to the following Treaty Monitoring bodies; Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination on 04 -07 August 2006. Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 14-15 November 2006.

Following South Africa's commitment to the implementation and promotion of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), the Department co-hosted the Sixth ICRC Annual Regional Seminar on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law and participated actively in international IHL conferences such as the 29th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in order to contribute positively to the development of IHL.

Rights of Persons with Disabilities

During 2006 the Department actively contributed to national consultations in preparation for, and eventual participation in, the 8th session of an Ad Hoc Committee on a comprehensive and integral international Convention on

the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities. Said Convention, together with an optional protocol to establish an international monitoring commission, were eventually adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 2006 and opened for signature and ratification on 30 March 2007. South Africa signed both of these instruments on the same date.

The Legal Office provided legal advice on various articles of the Disability Convention which guided South Africa's participation during the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. The Office was also part of the South African delegation at the negotiations of the Convention.

• GLOBAL GOVERNANCE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC

Participation in the G20

The G20 is a forum for discussion amongst major developed and developing country Governments on international financial issues. South Africa has been an active participant in the G20 since its inception in 1999, as part of Government's ongoing efforts to reform global socio-economic governance. Moreover, as the only African member of the G20, South Africa has not only voiced our own concerns but also represented the interests of the continent as a whole.

Preparations have been put in place for South Africa to assume the Chair of the G20 during 2007. The responsibilities of the Chair are to host the annual G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meeting as well as two deputies meetings. The host country is also required to provide a secretariat function to the forum. In the capacity as Chair, through its engagements in international meetings and conferences, the Department will support South Africa's efforts to focus discussions on continuing the reform of the international financial and development architecture in such a way as to promote the interests of the developing countries, in particular African countries.

Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs)

The increasing importance of the socio-economic dimension of globalisation and the current insufficiency of

institutional arrangements for global economic governance demonstrate the need for a new framework to address the incoherence and inconsistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems to ensure that they support internationally agreed developments as reinforced by the Monterrey Consensus. Measures are urgently required to end the marginalization of developing countries, especially those in Africa, from decision taking and policy-making processes in the multilateral financial institutions and to make the latter more accountable and responsive to the entire community of nations. Globalization continues to increase the vulnerability of the economies of developing countries. An improved participation of developing countries is therefore necessary in the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs), which should be reformed as a matter of urgency given that the world economy has changed considerably and given rise to new economic realities.

Under South Africa's leadership of the G77 and China during 2006, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in September 2006 between G77 and the G24, which is a grouping of developing countries operating within the BWIs in Washington, to realise greater cooperation between the two Groups through more concrete measures and mechanisms to secure effective voice and participation of developing countries in international economic decision making processes, work for the full implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, create stability, reduce the risk of economic and financial crises, and enhance the capacity of developing countries to respond to such crises.

To a large extent during the period under review, the other major issues in the wider UN reform debate tended to eclipse discussions focusing on the need to reform the international financial architecture. Progress in this regard has therefore continued to be slow.

Financing for development

The 2005 World Summit Outcome reaffirmed the Monterrey Consensus as the point of reference for the global partnership for development. It called for greater cooperation among existing institutions, with due regard to their respective mandates and governance structures, and all relevant stakeholders in financing for development

processes. In its participation in international meetings and conferences, the Department continued to call upon the international community to fulfill its Monterrey commitments, given the dire global need for increased and more predictable resources for development.

The main achievement of the G77 in the adoption by the General Assembly of the development follow-up resolution, Resolution 60/265, entitled "Follow-up to the development outcome of the 2005 World Summit including the MDGs and other international agreed development goals" was the inclusion of language calling on developed countries and international organisations to implement all their commitments in the resolution. Throughout the negotiations, South Africa, as Chair of the G77 and China, stressed the need for the creation of an equitable enabling international economic environment, in order to support developing countries' efforts to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development. In this regard, South Africa called for the enhancement of the Global Partnership for Development, as contained in the Millennium Declaration, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome. The end result was a strong development-orientated resolution that calls for multilateral action to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, as a means towards solving economic and social problems of developing countries. The resolution also includes new elements such as the establishment of a monitoring mechanism on commitments made by developed countries and the international organizations in the UN system, an emphasis on the need for more policy space for developing countries and an acknowledgement of the necessity of a greater voice for and participation by developing countries in the Breton Woods Institutions (BWIs).

The finalisation of the Development follow-up resolution was a major achievement for the G77 and China as it took three months of persistent efforts by the Group to get developed countries to accept the concept of including international commitments in the resolution and a further three months of intense negotiations before the resolution was adopted in the General Assembly by consensus. This must be seen in the context of the fact that the position of developed countries on development within the UN system

has been limited to UN operational activities and the Paris Declaration on ODA effectiveness. Development assistance has been directed to developing countries in conjunction with conditionalities on good governance, human rights, combating corruption, HIV AND AIDS, education, environment, crime, drug trafficking and the enhancement of the private sector. The developed countries' position has been that issues of globalisation, trade, debt, finance, science and technology and levels of ODA are dealt with outside the UN in forums such as the G8, the OECD, the WTO and the BWI's and therefore, should not be dealt with in the UN. The main objective of the developed countries was to try and shift the focus away from developed country commitments and implementation at the international level, to developing countries' policies at the national level. Under South Africa's leadership, the efforts of the G77 and China ensured that developed countries did not achieve this end.

Leading Group on Solidarity Levies (LGSL) to fund development

The LGSL flows from the Monterrey Consensus as it takes forward the search for innovative sources of financing for development to augment ODA flows. South Africa joined the (LGSL) at an international conference on innovative sources of financing, which was held under the auspices of the French Government, in Paris on 28 February and 1 March 2006. The conference considered concrete proposals for pilot projects geared to generating additional, and ensuring a more effective deployment of, resources for development, particularly for health.

The DFA also participated in the first meeting of the LGSL, which was held in Brazil, in July 2006, under the Chairmanship of Brazil. Norway took over the Chairmanship of the LGSL from Brazil. The Second Plenary meeting of the LGSL took place in Oslo, Norway, from 6 to 7 February 2007 in which the DFA also participated. Several possible sources of innovative sources of financing for development have been discussed. Among the proposals that are in the most advanced stage of implementation is a solidarity contribution on air travel tickets, which South Africa is unable to implement in terms of existing domestic tax and budgetary legislation and regulations as well as international commitments. The LGSL established the Drug Purchasing



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma with the EU High Representative Javier Solana and German Foreign Minister Frank Walter Steinmeier attending the SA-EU Ministerial Troika Meeting in Brussels

Facility (UNITAID) in 2006 to accelerate access to high-quality drugs and diagnostics for HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in countries with a high burden of disease. The purpose of UNITAID is to assist developing countries in purchasing the medicines needed to scale up HIV, TB and malaria control programmes.

The Drug Purchasing Facility (UNITAID) has also been established to receive the funds generated by the air ticket levies. South Africa joined UNITAID during the Africa-France Summit in Cannes on 16 February 2007 and is currently considering the modalities for implementing its commitment to make a contribution to UNITAID.

Many of the commitments to be undertaken to ensure the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus though can be undermined by restrictive policies such as the imposition of political conditionalities in the provision of development assistance and concessionary financing. South Africa will continue to promote their removal as they impede further progress in recipient countries.

• NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

South Africa continued promoting North-South co-operation through its engagement in the Group of 8 (G8),

under the Russian Chair in 2006 both as a member of the African Group Outreach as well as a member of the +5 (India, Brazil, China, Mexico and South Africa). Further engagement in the North-South context was evident through South Africa joining the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Center, as well as high level participation in the Annual Davos and Africa World Economic Forum meetings. Throughout the platforms of North-South engagement, the commitment to NEPAD as Africa's socio-economic renewal program remained the focal area.

Progress has also been made redefining international partnerships with Africa, in moving from a donor-recipient relationship to a partnership in the true sense of the word. Africa has made significant gains on critical issues, i.e. aid, trade, debt and financing for development, particularly infrastructure.

South Africa participated at the 6th and 7th Africa Partnership Forum (APF) which focused on three specific issues namely; agriculture, infrastructure and HIV AND AIDS. In this regard, efforts have been made to ensure that future NEPAD-G8 and other key donor engagements transcend physical infrastructure projects and include the full spectrum of the NEPAD agenda. A strategic



Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad with North Korean Vice Minister Kim Hyong Jun during bilateral discussions at the Union Buildings, Pretoria

review of current institutional arrangements for follow-up of partnership commitments and building on Summit decisions from Kananaskis through to Gleneagles, with a view to improving effectiveness is ongoing.

The Europe-Africa Political Dialogue continues to grow from strength to strength. South Africa has participated in the EU-AU Ministerial Troika meetings held in October 2006 in its capacity as Chef de Files for Trade and Regional Integration. The next EU-AU Ministerial Troika meeting will take place in May 2007. South Africa is also actively participating in the EU-AU Troika Experts Group that is drafting an outline for the Joint Europe-Africa Strategy. The Strategy will take the Cairo Declaration of 2000 and the EU Strategy for Africa forward by focusing on European and African cooperation in the fields of peace and security; good governance and human rights; trade and regional integration and; key development issues. It is envisaged that the Joint Europe – Africa Strategy will be endorsed by Heads of State at the Second Europe – Africa Summit that is scheduled to take place in Lisbon at the end of 2007.

South Africa as a Friend of the Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy, has been actively participating in the Helsinki Process meetings at ministerial and senior official levels. The Department has also participated in the

Consultative Network meeting in 2006, which reviewed progress in the setting-up of roundtables and implementing roadmaps of the Helsinki Process.

South Africa, as the facilitator of the gender roadmap, presented the Roadmap on Gender Equality and Violence against Women to the Helsinki Group in April 2006. The Roadmap proposes a concrete set of recommendations on the two related themes that could be applied at international level.

South Africa's primary motivation in the Helsinki Process has largely been to support Tanzania, as a co-chair and coordinator of the roundtable on Poverty and Development. South Africa, through the collaboration between the Department of Foreign Affairs, Institute for Global Dialogue (IGD) and the Africa Institute of South Africa (AISA), assisted Tanzania with its Roundtable on Employment and Growth held in Dar es Salaam from 14-17 November 2006.

The Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA), which was signed in 1999 and came into force in January 2000, governs South Africa's relations with the European Union (EU). The Agreement is to be reviewed within five years of its entering into force in order to address the possible implications of other arrangements or events that may affect the Agreement. The process

of the Review of the TDCA thus commenced in 2005 and the 2006 Joint Co-operation Council (JCC) meeting mandated the parties to finalise the review in 2007. As a result, four Negotiating Groups for the various chapters of the TDCA have been established, namely on Political Dialogue, Trade, Development cooperation, and Economic and Other Areas of Cooperation. The first meeting of the Negotiating Groups was held in Pretoria on 28 March 2007, and progress was further reviewed by a Senior Officials Meeting on 28 March under the joint chairmanship of Director General Ntsaluba and the European Commission's Director General for Development, Mr. Stefano Manservigi.

The 7th meeting of the SA-EU JCC was held on 14 November 2006. Trade and development issues were discussed in plenary format. The political discussion at the Council meeting took place in troika format, under the Co-Chair of Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, and Mr Erkki Tuomioja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland. The South African delegation also included Ms Lulama Xingwana, Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs and Mr Derek Hanekom, Deputy Minister of Science and Technology. The EU delegation included Mr Javier Solana, Secretary General of the Council and EU High Representative for CFSP, Mr Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, and Mr Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade. The JCC further cemented the strong and productive relationships in trade, development and political dialogue. The parties welcomed the progress which had been made in implementing the joint conclusions of the 6th JCC, and also agreed on a Joint Statement on the South Africa - EU Strategic Partnership.

The Joint Statement re-emphasised that the SA-EU Strategic Partnership must be based on an open, concrete and transparent dialogue between the two Parties, that it should be pursued on the basis of mutual understanding and ownership, and also that it should be supportive of the realisation of the MDGs, the EU Strategy for Africa, NEPAD, the SADC integration process and the joint EU-Africa strategy that is currently under discussion. It furthermore called for a Joint Action Plan to be finalised and agreed at the next EU- South Africa troika meeting in the first half of

2007 and that a progress report on its implementation be drafted for adoption at the 8th Joint Co-operation Council in 2007. The parties subsequently drafted a Joint Action Plan, which was largely finalised and ready for adoption by the end on March 2007.

South Africa assumed membership of the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group in 1996 and became a qualified member of the Lome Convention IV in 1997 and of its successor, the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA) in June 2000. Qualified membership meant that South Africa would be excluded from the Trade Chapter, as well as from the provisions on Development Assistance of the Agreement, as these areas were covered under the Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA). However, following South Africa's admission to the SADC-EPA group negotiating the regional Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU, it has been proposed that the Cotonou Partnership Agreement be amended to accommodate this development. South Africa's participation in the SADC – EPA negotiations, scheduled to be finalised by December 2007, is to ensure coherence between the TDCA and the SADC EPA, as this will contribute towards regional integration.

The major objective of South Africa's participation in the ACP is to strengthen South – South cooperation and to contribute to dialogue on political issues and on sustainable development between the ACP group and the EU. To this end South Africa participated in a number of activities and events during the past year. These include participation by the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Foreign Affairs in the meetings of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly held in Austria in June 2006 and in Barbados in November 2006; attendance of the meeting of ACP and ACP-EU Council of Ministers held in Papua New Guinea in May 2006; participation by the Department of Arts Culture in the 2nd Meeting of ACP Ministers of Culture and the 1st ACP Festival held in the Dominican Republic in October 2006 and attendance of the 5th ACP Summit held in Sudan in December 2006.

Another significant development during the course of the year was the unveiling of the SA – EU strategic partnership aimed at strengthening the partnership between the two

parties and to build on the achievements of the TDCA. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Aziz Pahad, convened a meeting of ACP Ambassadors accredited to South Africa to address them on the SA-EU strategic partnership and re-affirm South Africa's commitment to intra-ACP cooperation.

Social Development

South Africa, on behalf of the G77, compiled, introduced and negotiated draft resolutions on Social Development issues during the 61st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The following resolutions were adopted by consensus in the Third Committee:

- Draft resolution on the 'Implementation of the Outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and the Twenty-Fourth Special Session of the General Assembly.' The draft resolution was compiled and negotiated by South Africa on behalf of the G77. The draft resolution focused on all three priorities set out in the Copenhagen commitments i.e. poverty eradication, social integration and full and productive employment.
- Draft resolution on the 'Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing.' This draft resolution was also introduced by South Africa on behalf of the Group of 77 and China.

An International Capacity-Development Consultative Meeting at Ministerial level with the theme "NEPAD: Towards an African Social Policy" was organized by the UN Division for Social Policy and Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) and hosted by the Government of South Africa, in Johannesburg from 23 - 24 November 2006. The Ministers of Social Development of the South African Development Community (SADC) of Angola, Botswana, DRC, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe attended. The outcome was the adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration in support of an African Regional Social Policy.

The Commission for Social Development met in New York, from 7-16 February 2007 in its annual session (45th

Session) on the follow-up to the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. During the previous Session the Resolution on the Methods of Work was adopted, which changed the work of the Commission and endorsed participation at ministerial level in the Commission's two year cycles (review and policy cycles). The 45th Session of the Commission for Social Development was a review session. As a result the outcome of the Session was a Chairperson's Summary on the theme of the Session entitled: "Full employment and decent work for all. South Africa achieved the objective of setting the tone for future sessions of the Commission by delivering the keynote address, which focussed on 'Promoting full, productive employment and decent work for all'. The forthcoming policy session at Ministerial level will thus focus on these issues in 2008. This provides an opportunity for South Africa to pursue the African agenda and issues of development affecting the South.

The Session adopted the following resolutions by consensus:

- The modalities for the first review and appraisal of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing;
- World Programme of Action for Youth;
- The Social Dimensions of NEPAD, which is a G77 resolution initiated by South Africa. (In 2002, South Africa introduced a resolution entitled "The social dimensions of NEPAD" to highlight the issues affecting the African Continent, based on elements of Commitment 7 of the Copenhagen Summit. This resolution was endorsed and adopted as an annual resolution of the Group of 77 and China (G77) and constitutes a standing item in the agenda of Commission.)

The Session also discussed an emerging issue on the status of youth in the global economy. Accordingly, a supplement was prepared by the Secretariat and facilitated by the Bureau. The supplement was adopted by consensus.

UN Commission on Population and Development

South Africa is playing an increasingly important role in international population and development affairs. The 39th Session of the Commission on Population and Development

was held at the United Nations Headquarters from 3-7 April 2006. The formal resumed session took place on 10 May 2006. The special theme for the 39th Session was "International Migration and Development". The Session also reviewed the "Methods of work of the Commission on Population and Development". The Director-General, Department of Social Development, led the South African delegation to the Session. He was supported by officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

In its capacity of Chairman of the G77, SA provided leadership in the 39th Session and expressed the collective views of developing countries in the area of Population and Development.

Implementation of Decisions and Outcomes of Major Socio-economic International Conferences

• World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and follow-up to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI)

The Department is actively engaged together with other departments in the follow-up process to the WSSD. In the international context, through participation in the Commission on Sustainable Development and nationally through contributions to the national Strategy for Sustainable Development.

• Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14)

During 2006/7 the Department participated in CSD 14 at United Nations Headquarters in New York during the Review cycle on Energy for Sustainable Development, Air Pollution/Atmosphere, Climate Change and Industrial Development. The inter-departmental delegation played an active role in the Africa group and Chaired the G77 and China during this phase of the negotiations. At the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting (IPM) for CSD 15, the Policy cycle under the same thematic cluster, the interdepartmental negotiators including the Department made a constructive input in preparation for CSD15.

• UN Special Session on Children

In implementing the provisions of the 2002 UN Special Session on Children, South Africa hosted the regional consultations

for the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children. The Independent Expert presented his final report to the 61st Session of the UN General Assembly in October 2006 in which South Africa also participated.

As non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, South Africa contributed to the deliberations of the Security Council Committee on Children and Armed Conflict, which inter alia considered the situations of children and war in Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

The department prepared briefing notes for Minister Zola Skweyiya who represented South Africa at a Paris Conference on "Free Children from War", co-hosted by the French Government and UNICEF. The Conference discussed the Paris Principles, or guidelines to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups, and a wide range of issues relating to this Human Rights problem. South Africa is signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict; and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

South Africa contributed to the deliberations of the Human Security Network (HSN) meeting hosted by Slovenia on the implementation of the recently released UN Study on Violence against Children, and a discussion with the Special Representative of the Secretary General on Children in Armed Conflict with the view to contribute to the role of the HSC in highlighting the plight of children in armed conflict.

South Africa made a voluntary annual contribution to the regular budget of UNICEF in March 2007 with a view to support UNICEF work and mission in Africa and around the world.

South Africa contributed to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' study on the Right to Education for Children with Disabilities and provided inputs for the Special Rapporteur's annual report on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Special Rapporteur will report to the Human Rights Council in 2007, focusing on a study on the sale of organs, particularly of children, and alert programs for disappeared or abducted children.

• Migration

The Department contributed to the development of AU Common Position on Migration, which emphasised the development aspects of migration. Furthermore, as Chair of G77 & China, South Africa also highlighted the importance of the development dimension of migration during the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development that took place at the United Nations in September 2006.

• Information Technology

In ensuring the implementation of the Tunis Commitment and Tunis Agenda for the Information Society, as the outcome of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the Department has remained closely engaged in the ongoing discussions on Internet Governance as well as bridging the digital divide between developed and developing countries.

• Beijing + 10

To promote the full implementation of the Beijing plus ten resolutions and recommendations, South Africa has increasingly been in the frontline of the global protection and promotion of women rights, also in the UN Security Council, as President of the Council during March 2007, and the annual session of the Commission on the Status of Women and International Women's Day.

A South African delegation headed by the Office on the Status of Women (CSW) in the Presidency participated in the 51st session of the Commission on the Status of Women, under the theme of "Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Violence against the Girl Child". South Africa's country statement was, also as a first for the CSW, presented to plenary by a girl-child, who was part of the South African delegation. The Africa Group, under chairmanship of South Africa, presented a resolution on Female Genital Mutilation, which was adopted together with the session's Outcome Document.

During the 14th Meeting of States Parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women in June 2006, a South African was elected to serve on the CEDAW for a four year term. The Committee is the body of independent experts that monitor implementation of the CEDAW.

In recognising the contribution of women to strengthening international peace and security, South Africa ensured that a Presidential Statement was adopted by the UN Security Council during the month of March and her Presidency of the Council. The Presidential Statement reinforced the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000). This was also an achievement for the country in that since the passage of Resolution 1325 seven years ago, it is the first time that a comprehensive document on the situation of women was adopted.

South Africa and Sweden, as co chairs of the 'Partners for Gender Justice in Conflict Affected Countries', hosted a High Level Meeting on Gender Justice in Cape Town from 21-23 March 2007. The above initiative was a follow-up to Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which underlines the importance of the participation of women in conflict resolution and peace building processes and in gender mainstreaming.

In February 2007, the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Government of South Africa co-hosted a strategy workshop on 'Gender and Peacekeeping' in Pretoria with women's constituencies from countries contributing police and troops to UN peacekeeping operations. On conclusion of the workshop, South Africa, volunteered to implement a pilot project of the key agreements and recommendations that emerged from the workshop in their national contexts.

The Department lent strong support to the Departments of Agriculture and of Land Affairs as coordinators in preparations for the hosting by South Africa of the 4th World Congress on Rural Women and a Pre-Congress African Consultation in Durban from 19 to 26 April 2007. The theme of the Congress was: "United in our Diversity: Working together towards the Total, Emancipation of Rural Women from Poverty and Hunger. Civil Society and NGOs involved with rural women played a major part in the Congress.

• United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in South Africa

The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a mechanism to establish an integrated framework for co-operation for development assistance between the UN system, represented through the 16 UN funds, programmes

and agencies present in South Africa, which make up the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), and Government. The UNDAF reflects the priorities conveyed to the UN by Government and is a response to the Common Country Assessment (CCA) which is an assessment of the situation in South Africa and the development priorities of Government.

The previous UNDAF ended in December 2006. As part of a protracted process of wide-ranging consultations, the Department worked with the UNCT in South Africa and numerous other Departments to prepare the new UNDAF, which will guide the UN operations in South Africa from 2007 to 2010. In this process, a new CCA was drafted by Government, which was accepted by the UN. The new UNDAF is closely aligned with Government's own development priorities.

The experience gained by Government and the UN Country Team in working together on the new framework will be used in a forthcoming country-level assessment of the role that the UN system has played in contributing to South Africa's development. Preparations have already begun for this evaluation, which will be conducted jointly by Government and the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG). The evaluation will be unprecedented within the UN system. It will be the first time for the UN that an evaluation is conducted at the country level on a system-wide basis, looking at all of the UN agencies represented in a particular country, as opposed to the previous practice of looking at the programmes of individual UN agencies in isolation. It will also be the first time that such an evaluation is conducted in full partnership with Government. The evaluation will be forward-looking, with a view to determining the ideal role that the UN system should be playing in South Africa and what the most appropriate operational model for the partnership between Government and the UN should be. Such an evaluation will also provide both Government and the UN system with valuable lessons learnt and best practices, which could inform future interactions during the implementation of the new UNDAF.

Global Health and Foreign Policy Initiative

South Africa continues to play a pivotal role in the promotion of the global health agenda. South Africa is a State Party to the Global Health and Foreign Policy Initiative, which

is an initiative of France and Norway and comprises a working group of Ministers of Foreign Affairs from South Africa, Brazil, France, Norway, Thailand, Senegal and Indonesia. The Initiative aims at examining the inter-relationships between global health and foreign policy. This working group of Foreign Ministers convened for their First Ministerial Meeting in September 2006 on the fringes of the 61st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The meeting concluded that for follow-up purposes there need to be an Experts Group that will meet regularly to discuss issues of global health and foreign policy. Subsequent Experts Group meetings were held in Paris, New York, Dakar, Geneva and Devonne.

The Experts Group convened for the first time in Paris on 13 November 2006 to discuss the interrelationship between health and foreign policy. The following priority themes were proposed: health and diplomacy; health and trade (migration); health and conflict; health and development; and health and environment.

Participating countries were requested to prepare position papers on various topics, as they relate to above-mentioned themes, to be presented in the subsequent Experts Group meetings. South Africa was requested to prepare a background paper entitled Building research capacity and strengthening health systems, including human resources for health as building blocks for governing interdependence and ensuring critical capacity (which was subsequently presented in the Dakar meeting).

In Oslo, on 20 March 2007, the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Initiative adopted a Ministerial Declaration entitled "Global health: a pressing foreign policy issue of our time", Agenda of Action and Roadmap. These documents are as result of recommendations from the Experts Group meetings. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Initiative will convene again during the 62nd Session of the General Assembly to decide on the way forward.

UNESCO Conventions

On 30 November 2006, the South African Government, through our representative in Paris, deposited its instrument of ratification on the International Convention



Minister of Arts & Culture Dr. Pallo Jordan receiving a donation from Chinese Minister of Commerce Bo Xilai for the World Heritage Site at the Cradle of Humankind

against Doping in Sport, thus becoming the 28th State Party to the Convention and sixth African state to ratify after Nigeria, Seychelles, Mauritius, Mozambique and Niger. This Convention serves as an instrument permitting all governments to implement their responsibilities contained in the World Anti-Doping Code. The Department assisted the relevant National Department in the process of ratification and monitored developments.

South Africa also ratified the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions on 21 December 2006, becoming the 36th state to ratify the Convention. The Department facilitated the legal process and monitored developments on the progress of ratification to ensure participation at the first meeting of states. The Convention on Cultural Diversity is the first normative international instrument that deals with the protection and promotion of cultural diversity on a global scale. The Convention recognises the right of states to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions by adopting their own cultural policies and measures. The Convention also highlights the need for member states to develop coherent national policy for cultural industries and other cultural sectors and to synergise approaches between key stakeholder national departments.

African World Heritage Fund

The Africa World Heritage Fund was formally proposed and adopted at the 29th Session of the World Heritage Committee in 2005. At the African Union Special Summit on Culture and Education, in January 2006, the mandate was given for the creation of an African World Heritage Fund to address problems with conservation and preservation of heritage sites, on the continent. The Fund was officially launched and a donor conference held, on 5 May 2006, in Krugersdorp, South Africa. The Department was closely involved in the organisation of the launch and donor conference together with other key stakeholder Departments. The Department is still engaged in lobbying for funds from other states and donor communities.

Following the successful launch of the African World Heritage Fund, the Board of Trustees met to discuss the operationalisation of the Fund in December 2007, as well as the 10-year Action Plan and proposed future activities. The Fund will aim to enhance the preservation and promotion of Africa's heritage, as well as the sustainable usage thereof in promoting economic development and poverty eradication.

Economic, Social & Cultural Rights

South Africa continued to promote and strengthen

economic, social and cultural rights, and place it on par with all other human rights by co-operating with a Cross-Regional Pro-Optional Protocol Group and the Africa Group in recommending the extension and modification of the mandate of the Working Group to elaborate this instrument. The HRC agreed to extend the mandate of the Working Group for a further two years. A draft text which will be discussed in the next session.

To further the operationalisation of the Right to Development, South Africa worked in the new Human Rights Council towards placing the Right to Development on par with all other human rights, by supporting the notion of a mandatory international instrument or an update of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), through amendment protocols.

South Africa contributed to the 3rd session of a High Level Task Force in Geneva in January 2007, and the progress made towards the application of the criteria for periodic evaluation of global development partnerships including the African Peer Review Mechanism, the Paris Guidelines on Aid Effectiveness and the Economic Commission for Africa/Organisation for Economic Co-operation & Development (ECA/OECD) mutual review of development-effectiveness partnership. South Africa also contributed to the 8th session of the Working Group on the Right to Development in February 2007, in which the Group considered the conclusions of the High Level Task Force in the context of Millennium Development Goal 8.

During the 4th Session of the Human Rights Council South Africa voted in favour of the resolution on the Right to Development, co-sponsored the resolution on the Question of the Realisation in all Countries of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and presented a resolution on the Rectification of the Legal Status of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which was adopted by consensus.

South Africa promotes the position that extreme poverty is a violation of human dignity and an affront on the practical enjoyment of human rights, and that the realisation of

the Right to Development including the global efforts for the attainment of the MDGs offer the best approach to eradicate poverty.

South Africa contributed to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' study on steps taken to promote "Access to Medication in the context of Pandemics such as HIV AND AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria" as well as steps taken to implement "The Protection of Human Rights in the Context of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)". South Africa also supported a Cuban proposal for a General Assembly Resolution on the Right to Food.

Square Kilometer Array (SKA)

The South African Government has recognized the importance of harnessing science and technology as an integral part of a wider political and economic strategy to address national and regional development priorities. A major vehicle to achieve this objective is South Africa's bid to host the proposed Square Kilometer Array (SKA)

The SKA is a US \$1 billion international project to build a radio telescope with a receiving surface of a million square metres, one hundred times larger than the largest receiving surface now in existence. The Department of Foreign Affairs launched an extensive international lobby campaign on an on-going basis for South Africa's bid, based upon technical information provided by the Department of Science and Technology (DST).

During 2006, South Africa was short listed alongside Australia as one of the two possible sites to host the SKA. The final decision on where to site the SKA will be taken at a date still to be determined. The Department, together with DST, is continuing to lobby globally for South Africa's bid.

Environment

During 2006/7 the Department's officials have been engaged with inter-departmental delegations in high level negotiations on Climate Change, Biological Diversity, Bio-Safety and the Forum on Forests. In this context and as Chair of the G77 + China Group during 2006, significant

progress was made in strengthening the negotiating position of South Africa and the Group in the areas of Adaption to Climate Change and Bio-Safety.

The Department has been involved in Climate Change negotiations for many years. In this respect the Department has participated in the meetings of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as well as the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (COP/MOP) to the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC. One of the major achievements of the first COP/MOP was the adoption of the Procedures and Mechanisms relating to Compliance under the Kyoto Protocol. In addition to setting out procedures and mechanisms for ensuring compliance with the Protocol, the COP/MOP also established the Compliance Committee. The Compliance Committee, which comprises the Enforcement Branch and the Facilitative Branch, was established to facilitate, promote and enforce compliance with the commitments under the Protocol. The Chief State Law Adviser (IL) was elected to serve on the Enforcement Branch which is inter alia responsible for determining whether Annex I Parties are in compliance with their quantified emission limitation or reduction commitment under the Protocol.

A new process under the UNFCCC was also launched. South Africa was requested to facilitate together with Australia, the Dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change ("Dialogue") and this responsibility is carried out by the Office of the Chief State Law Advisor (International Law) OCSLA (IL). During COP11, a decision was adopted to "without prejudice to any future negotiations, commitments, process, framework or mandate under the Convention" start a dialogue on long-term cooperative action to address climate change. The decision further defines the context of the Dialogue process by linking it to implementation of the Convention, which suggests that the Dialogue process could pave the way for a process to review the Convention. While the Dialogue is not a negotiating process, it will set the agenda for such future negotiations. During the past two workshops of the Dialogue, in May and in November 2006, several hundred participants engaged in discussions and an initial exchange of views on the four thematic issues. The Dialogue provided Parties with an opportunity to consider the inter-linkages between the development goals, adaptation, technology and market-based approaches and to use this

as a basis to further develop an effective and appropriate international response to climate change.

An important issue considered by the Meeting of States Parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea related to the substantive work of the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf in respect of the establishment of the outer limits of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles. South Africa, as with many other coastal states, is due to submit its claim for an extended continental shelf before May 2009. The Department, as a member of the Steering Committee of the South African Continental Shelf Claim Project, continues to engage with the other stakeholders in the Project in preparation of South Africa's submission as well as inter alia facilitating closer co-operation with other states that have made claims.

During this Annual Report period South Africa remained committed to the protection of the oceans and the sustainable management of its marine resources as provided for in all major international treaties dealing with marine, maritime, fisheries and Antarctic matters.

South African membership of multilateral and international forums

South Africa is active in a number of UN bodies and functional committees of the United Nations. South Africa or South African experts have been elected to serve on the following:

General Assembly

- Human Rights Council (2006 – 2007; 2007 - 2010)
- Committee on Information
- Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable rights of the Palestinian People
- Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
- Conference on Disarmament
- Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations
- Board of Auditors (until 30 June 2012)
- International Law Commission (John Dugard, 2002 - 2006; 2006-2010))
- UN Commission on International Trade Law (2003 - 2007)

Security Council

- United Nations Security Council (2007 – 2009)
- Peace Building Commission (2007 – 2009)
- International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (Justice Moloto, 2005 - 2009)

Economic and Social Council

- Economic and Social Council (2005 – 2007)
- Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (2001 – 2003; 2007 - 2009)
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs (1996 - 1999; 2002 - 2005)
- Committee for Programme and Coordination (2003 - 2005; 2006 – 2008)
- Commission on Population and Development 1998 - 2001; 2007 - 2010)
- Commission on Sustainable Development (2002 - 2005)
- Commission for Social Development (1997 - 2005; 2005 - 2009)
- Commission on the Status of Women (2002 - 2006)
- ECONOMIC Commission for Africa (2003 - 2005; 2006 - 2008)
- UN Statistical Commission (2002 - 2005; 2006 - 2009)
- Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals)
- Committee of Experts on Public Administration (Geraldine-Fraser Moleketi, 2006 - 2009)
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (William Langeveldt, 1995 - 2007)
- Arbitrator of the International Panel of Arbitrators under the Optional Rules for Arbitration of Disputes relating to Natural Resources and /or the Environment. (Sandea de Wet)
- UNFCCC Compliance Committee (2006 – 2007)

Other Bodies, Specialised Agencies or Boards

- Committee on the Eliminating of Discrimination against Women (Hazel Gumede Shelton, 2003 - 2007)

- Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Nosipho January-Bardill, 2004 - 2008)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (1950 - 1965; 2002 – 2004; 2004 - 2007)
- International Criminal Court (Navanethem Pillay, 2003 - 2009)
- International Labour Organisation (1996 - 2005; 2005 - 2008)
- International Maritime Organization (1998 - 2005; 2006 - 2007)
- International Tribunal Law for the Sea (Albert Hoffman, 2005 - 2014)
- International Seabed Authority
- International Telecommunications Union (1994 - 2002; 2002 - 2006; 2007 - 2010)
- Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (1997 - 2006; 2006 - 2008)
- UN Conference on Trade and Development
- UN Environment Programme (2006 - 2009)
- UN Human Settlements Programme (2004 - 2007)
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Board of Trustees - UN Institute for Training and Research
- UN World Tourism Organisation
- International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
- Universal Postal Union

UNESCO

- UNESCO Executive Board (2004 - 2009)
- Intergovernmental Council of the International Hydrological Programme (2004 – 2009)
- Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Social Sciences (MOST) – Chairperson Zola Skweyiya

UNIDO

- Industrial Development Board (2004 - 2007)
- Programme and Budget Committee (2007 - 2009)
- External Auditor (2002 - 2004, 2004 - 2006, 2006 - 2012)



President Thabo Mbeki and the Prime Minister of Lesotho Pakalitha Mosisili at a press conference during the latter's State Visit to South Africa, Tuynhuys, Cape Town, 2007

BILATERAL RELATIONS: AFRICA

INTRODUCTION

With a budget of R 469 525 284.00 and a staff complement of 288 personnel (Head Office & Missions), the Branch Africa Bilateral has been able to successfully implement the key strategic priorities of the Government, including the management of support for the resolution of conflicts, implementation of post-conflict reconstruction programmes, the organisation and monitoring of elections and the expansion and consolidation of bilateral political and economic relations.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

In terms of the consolidation of the African Agenda, South Africa played a leading support role in the organisation of elections in two countries of the region and was mandated by SADC to facilitate dialogue in a third country:

South Africa assisted the DRC in organising its first democratic election in over 40 years on 30 July 2006 and the second round on 29 October 2006. This was done within the framework of the RSA-DRC Bi-National

Commission (BNC), established in August 2004 between the two countries. Priority was given to critical areas supporting governance structures, electoral support, and security sector reform (SSR). The South African Government deployed a 108-member National Observer Team in all eleven (11) Provinces, which observed both rounds of the DRC elections. On 9 March 2007, South Africa hosted a Security Sector Reform Contact Group Summit to further discuss the anticipated assistance to the Government of the DRC regarding the security sector in the country.

Lesotho held successful parliamentary elections in February 2007 and South Africa assisted by providing helicopters which were utilised to transport ballot material to the more remote parts of the country.

On 28 - 29 March 2007 South Africa was mandated by the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to continue facilitating dialogue between the Zimbabwean Government and the opposition parties. South Africa's engagement in Zimbabwe, within the AU and SADC context, is largely focused on encouraging an all-inclusive dialogue between the main political role-players and encouraging Zimbabweans to find a home-grown solution to the challenges facing the country.



Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad with his counterpart from Mozambique Dr. Eduardo Koloma at the Union Buildings, Pretoria

In the Southern African region, South Africa continues to strengthen her good relations and co-operation with neighbouring countries through the various established bilateral forums.

Meetings of the Joint Bilateral Commission of Co-operation with Lesotho were held in Maseru in April 2006, and in Pretoria in August 2006 respectively;

On the 7th May 2007, South Africa and Malawi formally established a Joint Commission for Co-operation.

The 5th Session of the SA/Botswana Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security (JPCDS) was held from 13-16 November 2006 in Durban;

The Heads of State Economic Bilateral Forum between South Africa and Mozambique took place in Maputo, Mozambique on 29 June 2006;

A Senior Officials meeting took place in October 2006 in Pretoria between South Africa and Swaziland. The two countries agreed to sign a Declaration of Intent (DOI) which identifies areas of co-operation;

A South Africa-Tanzania Senior Officials Meeting was held on 19-20 March 2007 to take stock of progress regarding

the Presidential Economic Commission (PEC). The PEC meeting between Presidents of the two partner countries took place on 5 April 2007 in Tanzania, where Agreements in the areas of Transport and Home Affairs were signed;

A Senior Officials Meeting between Zambia and South Africa was held on 21 - 23 February 2007 in Lusaka to lay the ground for both the Ministerial and the State visits;

A Senior Officials Meeting between South Africa and Zimbabwe was held in Victoria Falls from 5 - 7 February 2007. On 20 - 24 November 2006, the second Session of the Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security (JPCDS), was held at Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe.

Increased dialogue with individual states in the region was enhanced through the following bilateral meetings which were facilitated by the Department:

The meeting between the Foreign Ministers of South Africa and Angola during a meeting of the Executive Council of the African Union in Addis Ababa in January 2007;

President Mbeki visited Namibia on 21 November 2006 to attend the Heads of State Economic Bilateral meeting. An agreement on Economic Co-operation was signed by the two Trade Ministers.

The Minister of Defence, Mosiuoa Lekota visited Swakopmund, Namibia, from 3 to 7 October 2006 for the annual meeting of the Joint Permanent Commission on Defence and Security;

On 24 August 2006, a delegation from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) visited Zimbabwe to discuss the finalisation of the Bilateral Agreement on Promotion and Protection of Investments (BIPPA) with their Zimbabwean counterparts.

EAST AFRICA

In East Africa, the Department is currently implementing a number of post conflict reconstruction and development programmes with specific focus on institution and capacity building in the region. In the Sudan the Department coordinates the DFA-UNISA-GOSS Capacity and Institution Building Project for Southern Sudan, funded by the African Renaissance Fund, for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS). To date over 500 GOSS officials have been trained in such areas as public service and finance management, intergovernmental coordination, the justice system, government communication and diplomacy. Key to the success of the project has been the inclusion of other departments whose experience and expertise are drawn upon.

In the Comoros the Department coordinated South Africa's contribution to the successful holding of the 2006 Presidential elections which led to the assumption of office by President Ahmed Abdallah Sambi. These elections marked the consolidation of the national reconciliation process in the country. With the national reconciliation process taking shape, South Africa has turned its attention to assisting the Comoros with building sustainable political and economic institutions to enable the country to advance its development. Areas of assistance include the judiciary, security, electoral, tourism, finance and agricultural sectors.

In Burundi, the last remaining group outside the peace process, the PALIPHEHUTU-FNL, was finally brought to the negotiation table and signed the Comprehensive Ceasefire Agreement (CCA) in September 2006. The implementation

of CCA between the Government of Burundi and the PALIPHEHUTU-FNL has not progressed as expected. The Facilitation process, headed by Minister Charles Nqakula, has experienced several delays due to the fact that the PALIPHEHUTU-FNL is attempting to impose new terms and conditions which fall outside the mandate of the CCA. The PALIPHEHUTU-FNL is of the opinion that it should be absorbed into the Burundi Defence Force without the mandate of popular elections, and has requested the dismantling of the Burundian National Defence Force, to be restructured anew, a condition which is rejected by the Burundian Government. The Facilitation team remains committed to bringing lasting peace to Burundi and has opened an office in Bujumbura in order to assist with the implementation of the CCA.

Somalia remains a priority and the restoration of governance is key, and South Africa remains committed to the national reconciliation and development of Somalia and its institutions of governance. However South Africa maintains that the solution to the current situation in Somalia is political in nature and not military.

South Africa maintains good relations with the Sudan with much of the focus on the consolidation of the peace processes launched to resolve the country's longstanding conflicts. President Mbeki is actively engaged with the key figures to ensure successful implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement. He visited the Sudan on several occasions to hold discussions with President El Bashir and First Vice President and President of the GOSS Salva Kiir Mayardat on issues around the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The GOSS President also visited South Africa in November 2006 as part of an ongoing effort to seek South Africa's experiences in building viable political institutions. Furthermore, a Joint Bilateral Commission has been established and key Agreements focusing on economic development and security issues have been successfully negotiated and are awaiting signature.

South Africa is in the process of formalising the Joint Ministerial Commission with Ethiopia and is revitalising relations with Djibouti in an effort to promote political and economic co-operation between the two countries.

Relationships between the South African Government and the Burundi Government were strengthened when a General Co-operation Agreement was signed in February 2007. The fourth session of the South Africa-Rwanda JCC was held in September 2006 in Kigali, Rwanda with more emphasis placed on capacity and institution building.

The South Africa-Kenya Joint Co-operation Commission Agreement was successfully negotiated and is now awaiting signature.

South Africa has been invited and is participating in the Joint Monitoring Commission on the conflict between the government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), which is chaired by the Prime Minister of Uganda.

NORTH AFRICA

South Africa continued to consolidate and deepen its bilateral and multilateral relations with individual countries of North Africa especially in terms of the promotion of the African Agenda, economic diplomacy as well as a constructive contribution towards stability, democracy and reconstruction and development. South Africa also intensified its political dialogue and expanded its economic interaction with the region during the period under review. These include:

Algeria remained South Africa's strategic partner based on economic and political considerations. The Presidential Binational Commission between the two countries succeeded in expanding and coordinating the activities of the Technical Working Groups (TWG) while additional bilateral agreements were negotiated. Co-operation in the military industrial and hydrocarbons sectors also increased. SA also expanded its dialogue and co-operation with three AU institutions headquarters in Algeria, namely The Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (CSRT), The African Energy Commission (AFREC) and the Pan African Youth Union (PAYU). At the executive level, Presidents Mbeki and Bouteflika held consultations in Algiers in March 2006 and SA/Algeria continued to coordinate international efforts towards a solution to the issue of the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara.

In terms of the Departmental Strategic Plan, the international issue of the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara by Morocco remained a foreign policy priority. South Africa, therefore, will increase its foreign assistance and humanitarian aid to the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) over the next three years (through the African Renaissance Fund). SA also hosted Aminatou Haidair and Mr Ali Tamek, renowned Saharawi human rights activists, as well as the Chief Negotiator of the SADR, Mr Mohamed Khadad and the Minister of International Co-operation. SA also played a constructive role in finding a lasting and peaceful solution to the issue with high-level dialogue and bilateral engagements based on SA's principled stand on self-determination, decolonisation, human rights and international law.

In terms of Mauritania, South Africa made a constructive contribution in support of the democratic roadmap undertaken by the military transitional government. SA participated as a member of the AU Peace and Security Council Observer Mission for Mauritania during the successful and free and fair constitutional referendum, legislative and municipal elections and, finally, Presidential elections during 2006/7. SA also expanded the legal framework between the two countries in the hydrocarbon and minerals sectors.

SA continued to normalise its relations with Morocco notwithstanding fundamental differences on the issue of the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara and denial of the right of self-determination of the Saharawi people.

South Africa and Egypt continued to consolidate and expand bilateral and multilateral relations. The Mid-term Review at Senior officials level met during November 2006 in order to facilitate and coordinate expanding trade and economic relations. PetroSA was also awarded oil exploration rights in the Suez, Egypt during 2006.

South Africa/Tunisia bilateral relations expanded during 2006. The first lady, Mrs Mbeki, visited Tunisia under the auspices of the South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID) to assess SA/Tunisia co-operation in the critical field of successful and sustainable implementation of poverty alleviation strategies and programmes. The SA/Tunisia



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and UNFT President Aziza Hatiri attending the South Africa-Tunisia Women in Dialogue (SAWID) deliberations, 2007

Business Forum also met during the year to promote trade and investment relations.

SA and Libya continued to expand economic relations during 2006. Political consultations regularly took place on issues relating to the African Union, peace and security, resolution of conflicts and socio-economic reconstruction programme for Africa (NEPAD).

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Support for conflict resolution and prevention continued to be a priority in a region often subject to conflict, and which has a number of states in a post-conflict phase of development. During the past year, South Africa remained closely engaged with peace efforts aimed at bringing a lasting political solution to the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire. While the nature of South Africa's mediation changed during the latter part of 2006 at the request of the sub-regional grouping ECOWAS, South Africa continued to play an active part in the deliberations of the International Working Group.

Support to post conflict reconstruction, particularly in Liberia and Sierra Leone, also remained a key objective in promoting relations with the region. In Liberia, South Africa continued to support efforts of President Johnson Sirleaf in

rebuilding Liberia's shattered economy. In this regard, South Africa joined with its international partners, both in the United Nations and the structures of the African Union, to assist Liberia. These range from support to the United Nations for Liberian police training to assisting Liberia clear its debt arrears to the African Development Bank.

In Sierra Leone, the ESKOM power project has been finalised and is expected to be completed during 2007. The addition of this capacity is expected to contribute significantly to the power capacity of Freetown, Sierra Leone's capital city.

South Africa continued efforts to consolidate and deepen formal bilateral relations with Republic of Guinea. On 3 to 4 July 2006 President Mbeki undertook a working visit to the Republic of Guinea. During the visit, President Mbeki and President Conte of Guinea expressed their satisfaction with the state of relations between the two countries and reaffirmed their determination to work towards their further development and promotion.

On 23 to 24 November 2006, the inaugural session of the South Africa –Guinea Joint Commission of Cooperation was held. During this session the two Ministers of Foreign Affairs reviewed the state of bilateral relations between the two countries.

A number of agreements have already been signed between South Africa and Guinea such as the Protocol on Diplomatic Consultations, Memorandum of Understanding on Basic English and French language training for officials in the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Agreement on the waiving of visa requirements for holders of diplomatic and official passports, Trade agreement and an agreement on Education.

In line with its objective of enhancing and strengthening democracy in Africa, the South African diplomatic mission, in the Republic of Congo, hosted a seminar on national reconciliation with a view to assist in the consolidation and advancement of the post-conflict peace process. The seminar was addressed by two prominent South African personalities, Mr Roelf Meyer and Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

South Africa joined other bilateral partners in helping to address the financial and economic situation in the Central African Republic. South Africa donated US\$500 000 to the African Development Bank's Africa Fund for assistance to the Central African Republic. President Mbeki also approved the cancellation of outstanding Central African Republic debt of R65,9 million owed to South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation.

South Africa continued to extend its diplomatic contacts in the West African region, with the establishment of new residential missions in Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Cotonou (Benin), and Niamey (Niger). In an effort to strengthen bilateral relations in the sub-region, President Mbeki paid a State Visit to the Republic of Niger in July 2006.

During March 2007, President Mbeki paid a working visit to Republic of Benin and attended the Republic of Ghana's 50th independence anniversary.

The past year saw the further consolidation of South Africa's already good relations with the West African region. The 2nd session of the Joint Commission with Republic of Mali was held in Bamako in December 2006.

A number of visiting Ministerial and official delegations visited South Africa from the Republic of Congo, the

Republic of Gabon, the Republic of Chad and the Central African Republic.

Following the visit to South Africa in April 2006 by President Francois Bozize of the Central African Republic, the South African Minister of Defence, Minister Lekota visited Bangui twice to assess the Central African Republic's needs and to lay the groundwork for a co-operation initiative between their respective defence forces. In February 2007, President Bozize made a further visit to South Africa to witness the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding on defence co-operation.

A South African interdepartmental delegation of Senior Officials visited Chad in September 2006 to explore areas of closer cooperation. In December 2006, a Counsellor was appointed and placed at the SA Mission in N'Djamena as Charge d'Affairs. The Chadian Government has also expressed its intention of appointing an Honorary Consul in Pretoria soon.

In strengthening relations in the region, South Africa concluded a bilateral Defence Co-operation Agreement with the Republic of Gabon during a visit by Mr Lekota, Minister of Defence. In an effort to broaden South Africa economic linkages, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Minister Mpahlwa, led a delegation to Cameroon in September 2006.

In extending South Africa's diplomatic reach into the region, a satellite mission was opened in São Tome and Principe. South Africa has an ongoing capacity building programme for public servants of São Tome and Principe.

ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST CENTRAL AND EAST ASIA

INTRODUCTION

The region, extensive and multi-faceted as it is, represents important opportunities for South Africa in terms of South-South Co-operation; growing the economy through trade and investment; and the achievement of development priorities such as joint pursuit of achieving the Millennium Development Goals, to name a few.

Greater China

The overarching objective of South Africa's relationship with the People's Republic of China (PRC), is the establishment of a strategic bilateral and multilateral partnership based on equality, mutual benefit and co-operation. South Africa and China share many of the same social and developmental challenges i.e. poverty alleviation, sustainable development, the equitable distribution of wealth, peace and security, a better life for all as well as challenges induced by globalisation and historic inequities.

In June 2006, Premier Wen Jiabao undertook an official visit to South Africa. During this visit, a Programme for Deepening the Strategic Partnership between South Africa and China was signed. During November 2006, President Thabo M Mbeki visited China to attend the Summit Meeting of the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC), held on 5 November, followed by a State Visit on 6 November. The FOCAC Beijing Declaration committed China and Africa to "Properly handl(ing) issues and challenges that may arise in the course of co-operation through friendly consultation in keeping with China-Africa friendship and the long-term interests of the two sides." Furthermore, to give concrete expression to their co-operation, China and Africa adopted the sector specific Beijing Action Plan (2007-2009), based on the shared imperative to "promote friendship, peace, co-operation and development", and to "advance the new type of strategic partnership between China and Africa in keeping with the FOCAC Beijing Declaration."

In February 2007, President Hu Jintao undertook a State Visit to South Africa. At the conclusion of his visit, President Hu announced support for South Africa's ASGISA and JIPSA through contributing to the setting up of a Vocational Training Centre and an Agricultural Technology Co-operation Centre. Artisan training at the Tshwane University of Technology will commence shortly.

South Africa is China's key trade partner in Africa, accounting for nearly 21 per cent of the total volume of China-Africa trade. In 2006, South African exports amounted to nearly R 14, 02 billion, with imports reaching R 46, 72 billion. In 2006, China became South Africa's second largest import trading partner, and the sixth largest export partner. Total trade

between South Africa and the Greater China region (PRC, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan), reached R 80, 52 billion during 2006. South African exports in 2006 amounted to R 23, 54 billion, while South African imports from the region amounted to R 56, 98 billion.

In the context of the one-China Policy, South Africa and Taiwan maintain vibrant trade, scientific, cultural and other relations with respective representative offices.

Japan

Relations between South Africa and Japan received new impetus during 2006 with two high level visits that further expanded and cemented relations between the two countries. Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka visited Japan during May 2006, accompanied by various ministers, and parastatal and private sector representatives. The visit resulted in the establishment of work groups and a Task Force on South Africa/Japan ASGISA/JIPSA co-operation and projects. Both countries also agreed to co-operate in advancing development in the southern African region in general. Foreign Minister NC Dlamini Zuma visited Japan during December 2006 at the invitation of Foreign Minister Taro Aso. During the visit it was agreed in principle to upgrade the Partnership Forum which provides a framework within which both countries are able to continuously work towards strengthening, developing and broadening relations to the mutual benefit of both countries, to ministerial level.

Japan was South Africa's third most important trade partner in 2006. However, Japan is South Africa's number one export partner, and 4th largest import partner after Germany, China, and the US. In the past decade, South Africa has consolidated its position as Japan's most important trading partner in Africa. Exports to Japan have increased since 1992 from R 4 billion to approximately R 41,3 billion by the end of 2006, whilst imports from Japan in the same period have increased from R 5 billion to R 30,2 billion.

The Koreans

In May 2006, then Foreign Minister Ban Ki-moon of the Republic of Korea (ROK) visited South Africa to seek support for his candidature for the post of UN Secretary-General. In



President Thabo Mbeki introducing Deputy Minister Sue van der Merwe and other members of Cabinet to Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao during an Official Visit to South Africa, Tuynhuys, Cape Town, 2006

November 2006, Korea hosted the first Korea-Africa Forum in Seoul. The Forum laid the foundation for the framework of friendship, partnership and co-operation between Korea and Africa. The Korean Government committed itself to assist African countries in human resource development by inviting 1,000 trainees within three years.

Increasingly the main focus of the bilateral relationship is on economic and business links. Korea is South Africa's fourth largest trading partner in Asia, and South Africa is Korea's largest trading partner in Africa. Trade between South Africa and Korea is of a complimentary nature and encompasses a broad range of products from minerals to semi-finished products to sophisticated high-technology electric and electronic goods. In 2006, South Africa's exports were R 6,8 billion and South African imports were R 11,8 billion.

Relations between South Africa and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) were boosted in July 2006 through the visit to South Africa of Mr Kim Hyong Jun, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Central Asia

The economies of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan are all at various

stages of change and development. Like South Africa, the six countries are developing states and seek inward investment. In June 2006, a Senior Officials' delegation from the Department of Foreign Affairs paid a visit to Central Asia to promote inter alia, the African Agenda and to foster and broaden bilateral relations.

SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA, AUSTRALASIA AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

This region of Asia includes major trading partners like India, which shares the IBSA forum with South Africa, as well as the 10 countries comprising the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), i.e. Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Brunei as well as Timor-Leste. This region is of significant political and economic importance to South Africa.

This region, covering a vast section of Asia has been grouped into four areas in order to make it more manageable, as in addition to its size, it is also quite diverse.

The Department of Foreign Affairs geographically groups countries in this region into four areas, each dealt with by a separate Directorate viz. South Asia I, which comprises

India, Pakistan and Afghanistan; South Asia II, comprising of Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh; South East Asia, comprising of the 10 ASEAN countries and Timor Leste; and Australasia & the Pacific Islands, dealing with Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

Up to February 2007, total trade with Southeast Asia has increased significantly from R25 billion in 2005 to R35 billion in 2006/07, up to February 2007. Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore were South Africa's top trading partners in ASEAN, with the trade balance in their favour.

An important focus of bilateral relations with the region was around the ASGISA and JIPSA programmes aimed at building the necessary human resources capacity for South Africa to put the economy on a high-growth trajectory towards eradicating poverty and under-development.

South Asia I

The past year saw a further deepening of relations with India and a welcome improvement in bilateral ties with Pakistan. Developing bilateral relations with Afghanistan remained problematic due to the fluctuating security situation.

Highlights of our relations with India were undoubtedly the visit to India in September 2006 by Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka and the Official Visits to South Africa in October 2006 by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.

A pivotal aspect of relations with India was the centenary celebrations of Satyagraha, the philosophy of peace through non-violent resistance espoused by Mahatma Gandhi. This commemoration gave added impetus and gravitas to both the above visits: the Deputy President was requested to present the annual Alfred Nzo Memorial Lecture on the topic of Satyagraha to an influential audience in New Delhi and Prime Minister Singh participated in the Satyagraha celebrations in and around Durban prior to the official bilateral talks in the capital.

The Deputy President made use of her visit to India to promote the ASGISA and JIPSA programmes vigorously. This has had remarkable outcomes by way of numerous South African trainees who have benefitted from

placement and internship programmes offered by Indian companies, especially TATA and Sahara.

During Prime Minister Singh's visit, he signed the Tshwane Declaration with President Mbeki. This Declaration constitutes a third pillar to the strategic partnership between South Africa and India the first two being the Red Fort and the Delhi Declarations. Not only does the Tshwane Declaration commit the two governments to ensuring the implementation of existing bilateral agreements, it also highlights areas of commonalities in bilateral political and economic fields and in the multilateral arena.

The past year also saw the inaugural session of the Joint Commission (JC) between South Africa and Pakistan and South Africa, which was held in Islamabad on 12-13 March 2007. This event has triggered the normalisation of relations between the two countries after the long hiatus that had resulted from the temporary suspension of Pakistan from the Commonwealth. It can be expected that the outcomes of this first JC will contribute towards the improvement in trade and investment, and greater co-operation in a range of important areas ranging from science and technology to agriculture and security-related matters.

Developing bilateral relations with Afghanistan remained problematic due to the fluctuating security situation.

South Asia II

Relations between South Africa and countries falling under South Asia II (Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives and Bhutan) continue to be focused on economic and trade relations, with peace initiatives also taking centre stage

In-depth consultations on the Sri Lankan conflict situation were held throughout the year. Local Tamil Community organisations and their affiliates as well as Norwegian mediators were part of this consultation process. The objective was to develop a 'Road Map' led by Deputy Minister Pahad in response to numerous requests for South Africa's involvement in peace efforts in Sri Lanka.

High level delegations received from Sri Lanka included 3 Cabinet Ministers, 10 Members of Parliament and

11 Members of the Business for Peace Delegation.

SA's Non-Permanent Membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has raised expectations that the country should contribute to global peacekeeping. In this regard, a recommendation was sent to our Mission in New York for the deployment of SA military observers in Nepal.

The non-resident High Commissioner presented credentials in Maldives and Sri Lanka.

South East Asia

Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka paid a successful visit to Indonesia in April 2006. The aim of the visit was to facilitate closer economic ties over a broad spectrum, with a specific focus on the creative industries, tourism and the stimulation of SMMEs in the build-up to the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, in line with priorities set in ASGISA and JIPSA. The Indonesian Minister of Women Empowerment made an appearance at the NAASP SOM which was held in Durban, South Africa in September 2006.

Singapore remains the key business hub in Southeast Asia and offers substantial HRD opportunities to South Africa. Singapore's Straits Chemicals has launched a R 5,8 billion investment at Coega in the Eastern Cape and in Richards Bay a Singaporean company plans to invest in a ship building project worth R2 billion. South Africa's high level visits to Singapore in 2006 included the Ministers of Transport in April, Housing in September and Intelligence in December.

During the visit of the Vietnamese Minister of Defence in May 2006 to South Africa, an Agreement on Defence Co-operation was signed. High level visits to South Africa from Vietnam in 2006 included the Ministers of Fisheries, Public Security and Science and Education. The First Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) with Vietnam was held in Hanoi, December 2006.

South Africa was mandated by the UNSC to be the lead nation on Timor-Leste and it is envisaged that observers will be sent to the Presidential Elections in April 2007 and Parliamentary Elections in June 2007.

Relations with Thailand have become strained following the Coup in September 2006 where upon South Africa implemented the AU Position with regard to unconstitutional changes of Government. However, long-planned Senior Officials consultations between the two Foreign Ministries went ahead in December 2006. The South African Government will continue to observe the situation in Thailand through its Mission and political relations will be normalised as soon as the country returns to democratic rule.

A Resolution on Myanmar regarding human rights abuses was tabled before the United Nations Security Council in January 2007. South Africa voted against this resolution on the principle that the matter belonged in the UN Human Rights Council. This position does not detract from South Africa's strong opposition to the military dictatorship in Myanmar and concern about human rights in the country.

Australasia and the Pacific Islands

Relations between South Africa and Australia received a boost with a visit by Deputy President P Mlambo-Ngcuka to that region in October 2006, as part of efforts to promote ASGISA and JIPSA. The Deputy President was hosted by the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Mark Vaile. A Science Co-operation agreement was signed and talks were held on closer co-operation in the fields of education and film-making co-operation.

The moribund Joint Ministerial Commission between Australia and South Africa was revived when the Minister of Trade and Industry, Minister Mandisi Mphahlela met his Australian counterpart on 18 October 2006. Australian and South African business leaders responded very positively and called for closer interaction between the two governments in order to cement the strong economic relations between the two countries. Australia was South Africa's 11th largest trading partner, with two way trade totaling R 18,7 billion in 2006. Annual Senior Officials Consultations with Australia and New Zealand also took place during this period.

As a result of the Deputy President's visit to New Zealand, around the same time, and a follow-up visit to South Africa in December 2006 by Mr Steve Maharey, New



Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad with his Syrian counterpart Vice Minister Dr. Faisal Mikdad during discussions at the Diplomatic Guesthouse, Pretoria

Zealand Minister of Education, Minister of Broadcasting, Minister of Research, Science and Technology, Minister for Crown Research Institutes and Minister responsible for the Education Review Office, officials started developing proposals for exchanges in post-graduate research, as well as on placing young South African graduates in internships in New Zealand. Prime Minister Helen Clark has made it clear that she viewed the development of relations between South Africa and New Zealand as a high-priority. The Department met with less success with regard to the establishment of a Mission in Wellington. This matter however remains high on the priority list for the coming Financial Year.

Relations with the region were further strengthened by an official visit by Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism to Australia and New Zealand in March 2007, where he signed a Letter of Intent regarding future co-operation in fisheries within the parameters of South African and Australian maritime jurisdictions in the Southern Oceans and a Co-operation Arrangement between the Ministry of Fisheries of New Zealand and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

THE MIDDLE EAST

In the Middle East, the Department of Foreign Affairs distinguishes between two sub-regions. On one hand,

there is the Levant, which comprises Israel, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria, and on the other hand, the Arabian/Persian Gulf Region, consisting of the member states of the Gulf Co-operation Council, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as well as Iran and Yemen.

Levant

During the period under review, South Africa's bilateral relations with the Levant were further strengthened. Some of the highlights included the following:

In November 2006, South Africa co-hosted the National Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The strong historic relationship between the current Government and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation is well known. The keynote address at the occasion was delivered by Deputy Minister of Science and Technology, Mr Derek Hanekom.

In February 2007, South Africa hosted the Chief Scientist of Israel, in the context of extending bilateral co-operation in the field of research and development. The matter will be pursued during the 2007/8 financial year.

On the margins of 2006 Non-Aligned Movement Summit



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma with her Iranian counterpart Manachehr Motakki at the 9th Session of the South Africa - Iran Joint Bilateral Commission

in Havana, the Syrian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Faisal Mikdad, met with his South African counterpart, Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad. This was followed by a meeting between the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr Walid Al-Moualem, and Minister Dlamini Zuma on the fringes of UNGA61 in New York in September 2006.

Minister of Intelligence, Mr R Kasrils and Minister in the Presidency, Dr E Pahad, visited Syria in November and December 2006 respectively. The Syrian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Faisal Mikdad, for his part, visited South Africa in January/February 2007. Dr Mikdad visited South Africa as a Special Envoy of President Assad. These visits took place within the context of South Africa's commitment to consolidating bilateral relations with Syria and promote the peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflict.

South Africa's involvement with the Middle East peace process and the ongoing conflict in Iraq has been dealt with under the high-level priority: Global Governance.

Gulf States

South Africa maintains a strong and ever-improving relationship with the Gulf States on a bilateral and multilateral level. Relations with the region are also becoming more

diverse. The region remains South Africa's largest source of crude oil, but it is also becoming an increasingly important market for our products and a source of investment.

Relations with Saudi Arabia were consolidated through an official visit by President Mbeki to the Kingdom in March 2007. This followed on a successful Joint Commission, chaired by the respective Ministers of Trade and Industry, which was held the previous March. South Africa also has a Joint Commission with Iran which meets at the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The ninth meeting of this Commission was held in Pretoria in August 2006. The establishment of similar structured bilaterals was pursued with other Gulf States.

Ministerial visits to and from the Gulf States during the period under review included visits by Foreign Affairs Minister Dlamini Zuma to Iran on the eve of the G-8 Summit in Russia in July 2006; the Minister of Minerals and Energy to Qatar the preceding month for the opening of a major gas-to-liquids Sasol project; the Minister of Science and Technology to Iran in November 2006 for the signing of a Science and Technology Agreement; the Minister of Education to Saudi Arabia in December 2006 for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation in Education; and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Aziz Pahad to Qatar in March 2007. Incoming visits included

those of the Omani Minister of Commerce and Trade during November 2006 and his colleague, the Minister of Higher Education, in February 2007 for the signing of a Science and Technology Agreement.

Trade and investment related agreements that have been signed between South Africa and countries of the Gulf provide the legal framework for the expansion of South Africa's exports to the growing consumer markets of the Gulf countries and investments into South Africa. During the past year, such agreements were signed with Iran, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

Investment opportunities in South Africa have continued to be promoted with political and economic role-players in the Gulf States. Following a Cabinet Lekgotla decision in this regard at the beginning of 2006, the Department held an inter-departmental workshop during April 2006 in order to develop a unified government policy on increasing access to the massive investment funds available in the oil-rich Gulf States. In addition, the Arabian Gulf Export Group, involving the Departments of Trade & Industry and Foreign Affairs, as well as the South African private sector, was established, aimed at the joint exploration of South African business participation in the large-scale infrastructure development projects being undertaken in the region.

In February 2007, representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Environmental Affairs & Tourism and Trade & Industry, as well as the International Marketing Council, undertook, in co-operation with the South African Embassies in those countries, a Road Show to Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, in order to promote tourism to and investment in tourism infrastructure in South Africa. This was a practical initiative in execution of Government policy to engage the countries of the Gulf, with a view to soliciting direct investment in infrastructure and to develop the markets for South African exports of goods and services.

The diversification of the economies of the Arab Gulf countries, traditionally based on the development and production of oil and natural gas, is continuing to provide opportunities for South African companies, such as in infrastructure development in those countries. In this regard, the Department of Foreign Affairs arranged a regional

seminar in Polokwane during October 2006 in order to sensitize South African business about the opportunities that the Gulf offers. In a similar context, the Department contributed effectively to the successful holding of a private sector business seminar in Cape Town in November 2006 on Gulf State business opportunities.

NORTH AMERICA

Bilateral relationships with the countries of North America remain strong with co-operation expanding on matters of common interest and mutual benefit. Since 1994, business, civilian and governmental links with North America have expanded exponentially and strong working partnerships have been established. Ongoing interaction with the developed countries of North America have served to highlight the important role that they can play in supporting key initiatives of national importance, such as NEPAD, and the fight against communicable and infectious diseases, including HIV and AIDS.

Canada

In January 2006, a new minority Conservative Government, under Prime Minister Stephen Harper was elected in Canada. A priority for the year became engaging with Canada under this new leadership and achievements were registered on various fronts. A State Visit took place between 4 and 8 December 2006 by Canadian Governor General, H.E. Michaëlle Jean. It focussed on a combination of political, economic and people-to-people interactions. H.E. Michaëlle Jean met with President Mbeki on 6 December, where a broad range of issues were discussed and the mutual value placed on the bilateral relationship was expressed.

In May 2006, the Third Annual Consultations between SA and Canada took place at senior officials' level in Pretoria, featuring a broader agenda from previous interactions. A particular achievement was the inclusion, shortly after the announcement of JIPSA as a national priority, of Ms Mjoli-Mncube, from the Presidency, who engaged directly with Canadian interlocutors on possible areas of co-operation in this regard. Another notable achievement was the provision of Canadian training for SA Police Civilian Peacekeepers who were deployed in the Sudan.

The year 2006 also produced positive investment outcomes with the announcement of Canadian direct investment in the Gautrain, McCain Plant and Alcan totalling in the region of R27 billion. The Canadian Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs met with Deputy Minister van der Merwe in October 2006. The purpose of the visit was to enable them to report on developmental and security challenges facing Africa. In the latter part of 2006, a bilateral ODA Treaty facilitating the transfer of development assistance from Canada to SA was signed. Notably, the Treaty was approved by the new Canadian Government and was a significant achievement since it had been in the pipeline for two years. Two Project Implementation Plans (PIPs) were immediately signed, releasing R 50 million each to SAMDI and the Department of Health for capacity-building programmes.

United States

High-level Government-to-Government interaction with the US has also intensified significantly over the last year and includes the recent Presidential meeting between Presidents Mbeki and Bush in Washington on the 8th of December 2006, which is viewed as a manifestation of the close and ongoing interaction that exists between the Presidents and the respective Foreign Ministers. Support for the NEPAD within the US Administration, Congress and the business sector, with particular focus on the implementation of infrastructure development projects, remained a high priority and South Africa continues to seek the achievement of the start of the implementation phase of these projects. The building of local capacity for research and effective delivery in the continuing battle against communicable diseases through the US Presidential Emergency Programme for AIDS (PEPFAR) received an augmented commitment. Under PEPFAR Africa received more than USD 1 billion to battle the disease of which South Africa obtained more than USD 220 million in 2006. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the largest bilateral donor and second largest overall donor in South Africa. Of the R4 billion South Africa received in Official Development Assistance (ODA) during 2006, just over R1 billion was from US.

SA is one of the US' leading trading partners in Africa, and accounts for the most diverse trade flows. Total

trade between the two countries has been increasing steadily in recent years, with SA holding an increasing trade surplus since 1999. This amounted to \$ 3, 3 billion in 2006. US exports to SA far exceed US exports to any other country from Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), emphasising the importance of the latter's access to the SA market. In terms of SSA exports to the US, South Africa's exports rank second after those of Nigeria, with Gabon's exports being in third position. However, the latter two countries' AGOA exports consist mainly of energy-related products (mostly oil), whereas SA's AGOA exports were highly diversified. Exports qualifying under AGOA amounted to \$ 1, 8 billion in 2006 (2005: \$ 1, 5 billion). Exports of products that were added under AGOA amounted to \$ 717 million in 2006 (2005: \$ 455 million). Of SA's exports of textiles and apparel to the US in 2006 (\$ 47 million), \$ 42 million were AGOA-eligible items.

The SACU/US FTA negotiations are important both in the context of encouraging US support for economic development and co-operation, and in supporting the implementation of NEPAD. Certain problematic areas arose that delayed the process. At a Trade Deputies' meeting held on 18 April 2006, it was decided that the comprehensive FTA would remain an objective in the long term, but that both parties will develop a joint work programme to address a broad range of FTA and other trade and investment related issues and, potentially in the near-term, seek to conclude concrete trade and investment enhancing agreements. Such a framework (Trade and Investment Co-operation Agreement, TICA) will establish the basis and form the building blocks for pursuing the FTA over the longer term.

With regard to military-to-military co-operation, SA and the US have continued bilateral interaction regarding military medicine research within the PHIDISA programme and the African Contingency Operations Training Assistance programme (ACOTA), which is aimed at enhancing South Africa's peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance intervention capabilities. Emphasis was placed on achieving enhanced capacity, as well as the creation of the necessary mechanisms to facilitate the implementation of such capability throughout Africa.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

The South American Community of Nations covers 17 million square kilometres, with 361 million inhabitants, a gross domestic product of more than US\$973 billion, and exports of more than US\$180 billion. Notably, in the context of south-south co-operation, the developing countries in Central America and the Andean Community are playing an increasingly important role in international political bodies and formations such as the NAM and the UN, as the Member States of the Caribbean Community have done for many years.

The Caribbean

South Africa's relations with the independent Member States of the Caribbean community have been further strengthened and expanded during 2006/07. South Africa opened a High Commission in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad & Tobago in early 2007 and, together with the High Commission in Kingston, Jamaica, these two Missions now maintain responsibility for Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, as well as Suriname. The mission in Havana, Cuba, is also responsible for relations with the Dominican Republic.

In formulating South Africa's policy in relation to the emerging markets of the Caribbean, it is important to strengthen relations and to develop common positions on global issues such as access to the markets of the industrial North, reform of international institutions, and the promotion of the development agenda.

In this regard, special emphasis is placed on how South Africa and the rest of the African continent engage these countries in promoting the ideals of the continent and the Diaspora. In the follow-up to the South Africa, AU and Caribbean Diaspora Conference held in Kingston, Jamaica, during March 2005, the AU endorsed South Africa to host a Diaspora Summit in 2008. While the 2005 Conference was limited to the Caribbean only, the 2008 Summit will focus on the African Diaspora across the globe. In this regard, consultative conferences will be held in Latin America, the UK, Europe, Africa, the Caribbean and North America. The purpose of these conferences is to obtain the inputs of

the Diaspora for the Programme of Action and the Summit Declaration and to continue the process of dialogue between Africa and its Diaspora.

During the 2007 Cricket World Cup in the Caribbean, South Africa also provided assistance to several hosting nations in the region in the form of administrators and security.

The South African Government will increase its focus on strengthening relations with the Caribbean region. Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Suriname have diplomatic missions in South Africa.

South Africa signed a bilateral co-operation agreement with the Bahamas in May 2005, and the first JBC met in September 2005. It focused on co-operation in agriculture, arts and culture, education and health. The next JBC is expected to be held in South Africa in 2007.

The Fifth Joint Consultative Mechanism Meeting between Cuba and South Africa will be held in Cuba on 14 and 15 June 2007, while the 5th Session of the Joint Bilateral Commission will take place in South Africa later this year. Sixteen Government Departments are currently involved in projects with Cuba, where exploring appropriate skills development programmes in a JIPSA context is being pursued.

In October 2006, the Secretary for External Relations of the Dominican Republic, Minister Carlos Morales Troncoso, visited South Africa and held bilateral talks with his South African counterpart, Dr NC Dlamini Zuma. They signed a Declaration of Intent in which they stated their intention to undertake consultations, joint actions and projects on issues of common interest. During the visit, Minister Morales Troncoso also announced his country's decision to open a diplomatic Mission in South Africa in 2007.

Latin America

In November 2006, President Thabo Mbeki and a delegation from South Africa participated in the first ever Africa/South American Summit, which took place in Abuja, Nigeria. The Summit provided an opportunity for the two continents to meet for the first time to discuss issues of mutual importance.



Director-General Dr. Ayanda Ntsaluba with the EU Director-General for Development Stefano Manservigi at the Review of the Trade Development and Co-operation Agreement, Diplomatic Guesthouse, Pretoria

In June 2006, Colombia's former Foreign Minister, Ms Carolina Barco, visited South Africa for bilateral economic and political discussions with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Dlamini Zuma. Bilateral trade flow between Colombia and South Africa is constant with the balance in favour of South Africa. SABMiller, Anglo American, Anglo Coal and AngloGold Ashanti are among the South African companies that have operations in Colombia.

Following a visit from President Evo Morales from Bolivia to South Africa in January 2006, a high-level South African delegation visited that country in July 2006 to explore ways of furthering bilateral relations, as well as assisting Bolivia with its constitutional process and minerals and energy sectors. A Memorandum of Understanding on the Establishment of a Consultative Mechanism was also signed. It is envisaged that the inaugural meeting of this Mechanism will take place later during 2007, to coincide with the opening of a diplomatic Mission of Bolivia in South Africa. The Vice-President of Bolivia, Prof Alvaro Garcia Linera visited South Africa in April 2007 and met with, inter alia, Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka to give further impetus to these initiatives.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and Venezuela have also been placed on a stronger footing, with a State

Visit to South Africa by the President of Venezuela, Mr Hugo Chavez, scheduled for September this year.

In November 2006, the Venezuelan Deputy Foreign Minister, Professor Reinaldo Bolivia, met, inter alia, with Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad.

Minister Radebe attended the International Conference for the Economic and Social Development of Haiti in November in Madrid, where he met the Haitian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

The Director-General also approved funding for South Africa's participation in the 6th Latin America and Caribbean Soccer Tournament for previously disadvantaged primary schools in Gauteng, co-sponsored by the GRULAC diplomatic missions.

There is also significant potential for co-operation with the Mercosur (Southern Common Market) trading bloc, which consists of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela as full members, and a steadily-increasing number of associate members in the Latin American region. A partial preferential trade agreement with Mercosur was signed in December 2004. Negotiations towards a full FTA continue.

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 is a strategic partner for South Africa. In the bilateral sphere, a broad range of contacts and exchanges exist between Brazil and South Africa. The IBSA Dialogue Forum also provides a multilateral mechanism for institutionalised engagement. In this context, South-South cooperation was boosted by President Mbeki's attendance of the IBSA Summit in Brasilia in July 2006.

South Africa attaches great importance to its relations with other like-minded countries of the Southern Cone of Latin America such as Chile, Uruguay and Argentina, and to pursuing increased co-operation in a number of fields.

A range of technical and commercial agreements are either in place or being negotiated with several of the countries in the region. In addition, the inaugural meeting of the South Africa-Argentine Joint Commission took place in Pretoria in February 2007, co-chaired by Minister Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and her Argentine counterpart, Mr Taiana; and the Joint Commission with Brazil is expected to take place during 2007, as is the Joint Consultative Mechanism with Chile. South Africa's First Lady, Mrs Zanele Mbeki led a delegation to Chile in 2006 to study poverty reduction programmes, and official and study visits to countries of the Southern Cone by Ministers and officials, are ongoing. In the sphere of Defence, the Navies of several Southern Cone countries and South Africa also participated in the ATLASUR joint naval exercises, thereby contributing to closer institutional ties.

EUROPE

European Union

The Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA), which was signed in 1999 and came into force in January 2000, governs South Africa's relations with the European Union (EU). The Agreement is to be reviewed within five years of its entering into force in order to address the possible implications of other arrangements or events that may affect the Agreement. The process of the Review of the TDCA thus commenced in 2005 and the 2006 Joint Co-operation Council (JCC) meeting mandated

the parties to finalise the review in 2007. As a result, four Negotiating Groups for the various chapters of the TDCA have been established, namely on Political Dialogue, Trade, Development co-operation, and Economic and Other Areas of Co-operation. The first meeting of the Negotiating Groups was held in Pretoria on 28 March 2007, and progress was further reviewed by a Senior Officials Meeting on 28 March under the joint chairmanship of Director General Ntsaluba and the European Commission's Director General for Development, Mr. Stefano Manservigi.

The 7th meeting of the SA-EU JCC was held on 14 November 2006. Trade and development issues were discussed in plenary format. The political discussion at the Council meeting took place in troika format, under the Co-Chair of Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa, and Mr Erkki Tuomioja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland. The South African delegation also included Ms Lulama Xingwana, Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs and Mr Derek Hanekom, Deputy Minister of Science and Technology. The EU delegation included Mr Javier Solana, Secretary General of the Council and EU High Representative for CFSP, Mr Louis Michel, European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid, and Mr Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade. The JCC further cemented the strong and productive relationships in trade, development and political dialogue. The parties welcomed the progress which had been made in implementing the joint conclusions of the 6th JCC, and also agreed on a Joint Statement on the South Africa - EU Strategic Partnership.

The Joint Statement re-emphasised that the SA-EU Strategic Partnership must be based on an open, concrete and transparent dialogue between the two Parties, that it should be pursued on the basis of mutual understanding and ownership, and also that it should be supportive of the realization of the MDGs, the EU Strategy for Africa, NEPAD, the SADC integration process and the joint EU-Africa strategy that is currently under discussion. It furthermore called for a Joint Action Plan to be finalised and agreed to at the next EU- South Africa troika meeting in the first half of 2007 and that a progress report on its implementation be drafted for adoption at the 8th Joint Co-operation Council in 2007. The parties subsequently drafted a Joint Action Plan, which was largely finalised and ready for adoption by the end on March 2007.

WESTERN EUROPE

The year once again featured several high level visits to Western Europe aimed at expanding and consolidating existing areas of co-operation such as within the G-8, and also concentrated on new national priorities and initiatives such as ASGISA and JIPSA, South Africa's hosting of Soccer World Cup in 2010; and South Africa's Non-Permanent Membership of the UNSC. The continued development of trade, investment and tourism links were also consistent themes.

United Kingdom

South Africa's many-faceted relations with the United Kingdom were further strengthened in 2006/7 by President Mbeki's working visit to London in May 2006, as well as by the UK-SA Bilateral Forum, chaired by Foreign Secretary Ms Margaret Beckett and Foreign Minister Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma. During his working visit to London, the President had a one-on-one meeting with Prime Minister Tony Blair, focusing on the then-upcoming G-8-Summit in Saint Petersburg and how to sustain the African Agenda at that forum, as well as the WTO Doha Round of negotiations. Minister Dlamini Zuma was accompanied by four Cabinet Ministers and two Deputy Ministers to the Bilateral Forum, which coincided with the President's visit. The Forum covered a wide spectrum, including Foreign Affairs, Defence, Science and Technology, Trade and Industry, Environment Affairs and Tourism, Education, Arts and Culture, Health, Migration and Sport and Recreation. Each of these areas constitutes a significant area of co-operation. A Film Co-Production Agreement was also signed during the Bilateral Forum, opening the way for meaningful and exciting co-operation in this field between South Africa and the UK.

Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka visited the UK twice in 2006, with the principal objective of promoting co-operation on ASGISA and JIPSA. The visit included a ground-breaking seminar on promoting Business Process Outsourcing in South Africa that was held in London on Monday, 11 December.

South Africa's election as a Non-Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council at the end of 2006 added

an important dimension to relations with the United Kingdom as one of the five Permanent Members of the UNSC and has led to continuous interaction on all the major issues on the UNSC agenda. In this respect the Director-General of Foreign Affairs accompanied by senior officials held in-depth discussions with their British counterparts in October 2006.

Numerous high level visits both to and from the UK occurred during the year, further underlining the wide range of interests between South Africa and the UK.

Ireland

Deputy President Mlambo-Ngcuka led the highest level South African visit ever to Ireland in November 2006 and met with President Mary McAleese, Prime Minister Bertie Ahern as well as various Irish Cabinet Ministers. She was accompanied by Ministers Naledi Pandor and Jeff Radebe as well as by Deputy Ministers Elizabeth Thabethe, Roy Padayachee and Sue van der Merwe. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen co-operation with Ireland on ASGISA and JIPSA as well as to learn from the extraordinary economic success of Ireland. Important commitments were received from Ireland, including in the field of education.

The first SA-Ireland Partnership Forum, chaired by Amb GJ Grobler, Acting Deputy Director-General: Americas and Europe, and Mr Rory Montgomery, Political Director of the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, was held in Pretoria in June 2006 and covered a range of issues, including bilateral political and economic relations, co-operation to promote peace and security in Africa, development co-operation and co-operation on ASGISA and JIPSA (including preparations for the then forthcoming visit of the Deputy President to Ireland).

Benelux countries

The Benelux countries remain important trade and investment partners of South Africa, as well as major providers of tourists. The focus on the establishment of trilateral co-operation to promote peace and security as well as economic diplomacy will be continued, with special emphasis on initiatives in support of JIPSA and ASGISA.



President Thabo Mbeki with AU President Alpha Konare (left), FIFA President Seph Blatter and EU Commissioner Louis Michel at the 2010 Press Conference

Belgium

The Belgian Government continues to take a keen interest in South and Southern Africa and the Great Lakes Region, particularly the DRC. There is a regular exchange of views between South Africa and Belgium on the issues and the complicated processes necessary to reach durable solutions to conflicts in the region.

In November 2006, the inaugural meeting of the Belgium-SA Joint Commission was held in Brussels, with the focus on bilateral political and economic relations, promotion of the African Agenda, development co-operation and co-operation within the context of the UNSC, in view of Belgium's election, at the same time as South Africa, as a Non-Permanent Member of the UNSC.

Co-operation with Flanders was strong on ASGISA and JIPSA, especially in the area of skills development, youth programmes and development of SMMEs.

The Netherlands

Since 1994, the Dutch Government has consistently supported South Africa in terms of bilateral and multilateral relations. A large number of bilateral agreements have

been signed and high-level bilateral ministerial meetings are held frequently.

The inaugural SA-Netherlands Joint Commission was held on 10 October 2006, in Pretoria. The agenda included co-operation on ASGISA and JIPSA. In this context the Dutch announced that the Netherlands recognised the importance of ASGISA and JIPSA and were offering three initiatives: The placing of mid-career professionals in the Netherlands for three months, starting with around 50 but possibly increasing the number to 100, the training of mid-career professionals (about 50 per annum), and inviting unemployed graduates for placement for an agreed period with companies in the Netherlands, through the South Africa Netherlands Chamber of Commerce (SANEC).

The Netherlands also offered trilateral co-operation in certain African countries.

Luxembourg

Luxembourg and South Africa enjoy good bilateral relations, mostly driven by the South African Embassy in Brussels, as Luxembourg does not have an Embassy in South Africa. High-level visits between the two states take place from time to time. South Africa and Luxembourg engage in substantial and fruitful co-operation partnerships.

German speaking and Nordic countries

In October 2006 the fifth SA - Germany Binational Commission was hosted in Berlin and co-chaired by Minister Dlamini Zuma and her counterpart Minister Steinmeier. This year a theme was attached to the BNC to give it new momentum and to focus committees on specific time limits. All the committees have identified projects related to the 2010 World Cup and will be working towards sustainable outcomes.

The relevant missions and the directorate were seized with inter-action and intensifying of relations with the new governments in Germany and Sweden.

The Swiss Minister of Science and Technology visited South Africa early in 2007 and was hosted by Minister Mangena.

During annual donor consultations with respective German-Speaking and Nordic Countries it was ensured that socio-economic issues in South Africa and the region were pertinent on the agenda and this led to several trilateral development aid projects.

Several delegations from all levels of government visited Germany during the build up to the Soccer World Cup 2006 to learn and gain experience on how to organise such an event. During the Soccer World Cup in July 2006, President Mbeki and relevant ministers attended the final match and the unveiling of the logo by FIFA for the 2010 event in South Africa. At this time President Mbeki was received by President Koehler and Chancellor Merkel and had the opportunity to discuss matters of mutual concern.

A meeting of the South African - Swedish Peace and Security Working Group was held in Pretoria. Conflict prevention and peacekeeping were discussed.

The Norwegian - South African Working Group met at officials' level discuss co-operation on bilateral and multilateral levels to promote and sustain peace. Co-operation within Africa was also discussed.

An Agreement between South Africa and Switzerland on training for operational commanders with the DRC was finalised.

In February 2007 Deputy Minister Pahad and his Swiss Counterpart, State Secretary Ambuhl co-chaired the annual SA-Switzerland Working Group meeting in Cape Town and several joint projects with partners in Africa were identified.

South Africa participated in the Helsinki Process to promote the Millennium Development Goals.

Provided quality information and opportunities for interaction with key role players to the foreign business community to address misconceptions about South Africa by hosting road shows with the Department of Trade and Industry.

A successful Business and Investor Seminar focusing on opportunities was held in Germany.

South Africa successfully participated in several trade fairs in Germany that resulted in conclusion of sales.

A South African Tourism and Trade event was held in Stockholm as well as Helsinki.

MEDITERRANEAN EUROPE

Relations between South Africa and the countries of the Mediterranean Europe region have undergone significant growth in recent years and this growth is manifested across the spectrum of bilateral relations. High-level discussions took place throughout 2006 and early 2007, focussing inter alia on deepening economic interaction by strengthening understanding and support for ASGISA and JIPSA; sharing views on international efforts to find lasting peace and stability on the African continent as well as on other international issues of shared concern. These discussions took place against the background of strengthening the SA- EU strategic partnership as well as the need for strengthened African relations with the EU. The Mediterranean region's role and influence on the global agenda is also significant and consultations included strengthening the Agenda of the South, including through the reform of international institutions and the global financial architecture.

France

Bilateral relations between South Africa and France are excellent and focus on regular high-level dialogue on African issues, bilateral co-operation and efforts to promote enhanced economic relations, inter alia through the first SA-French Business Forum held in Johannesburg in November 2006.

South Africa and France also signed a partnership agreement outlining development projects worth R3,1 billion in September 2006. The Framework Partnership Document (DCP) covers infrastructure development, small business and job creation and the promotion of clean energy sources. Paris facilitated the loan of a spare generator from Electricite de France (EDF) to Eskom to enable urgent repairs at the Koeberg nuclear power station and the restoration of the electricity supply in the Western Cape.

Prime Minister Dominique de Villepin visited South Africa in December 2006 and held discussions with President Mbeki. Minister Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma represented President Mbeki at the France-Africa summit in Cannes in February 2007. The summit considered three focal questions: Africa's use of its natural resources, the role of Africa in the world and Africa's engagement with the Information Society. The Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Dr Ayanda Ntsaluba, held political consultations with his counterpart, Ambassador Philippe Faure, in Paris in December 2006.

Italy

Relations between Italy and South Africa are excellent and have been deepened and strengthened through interaction at bilateral level, and also at the level of the EU, G-8 NEPAD Africa Action Plan, and through the UN, especially in regard to peacekeeping missions and humanitarian efforts. Relations have received major impetus with the increase of high level visits.

The three main objectives of President Mbeki's successful State Visit to Italy in March 2006 have since been achieved, that is closer economic co-operation, more frequent senior official political consultations particularly on African Peace Processes and Post Conflict Reconstruction, and South Africa's bid to host the 3rd centre of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB).

Business interaction since the State Visit has significantly increased. Preparations have begun for a high-level visit to South Africa by a large delegation of Italian industrialists in July 2007. The delegation will be led by the Italian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Massimo D'Alema and will focus on investment and trade opportunities in South Africa within the framework of ASGISA and the preparations for the 2010 FIFA World Cup. Several preparatory visits have preceded the planned Confindustria visit in July 2007: The Italian Deputy Minister of Transport, Andrea Annunziata, led a delegation to South Africa in November 2006. This was followed by the Italian Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Dr. Agostini's visit to South Africa in March 2007. The first of the senior officials' political consultations took place in Pretoria on 27 March 2007, when Dr. Ntsaluba met with his Italian counterpart, Ambassador Armando Sanguini. South Africa won the bid to host the 3rd ICGEB in Cape Town.

Spain

Excellent ties of friendship and co-operation exist between South Africa and Spain and they continue to be further consolidated and strengthened. There is a strong convergence of views between Spain and South Africa on most important foreign policy issues, as well as a host of domestic issues such as gender, civil rights, rights of immigrants, economic policy and social development issues. Spain is displaying a greater awareness of the challenges and issues pertaining to the developing world and more particularly Africa.

At the Third Annual Political Consultations in Tshwane in July 2006, Deputy Foreign Minister Pahad and his Spanish counterpart, Secretary of State Dr Bernardino Leon Gross, held bilateral discussions on a range of issues of mutual concern. During September 2006, Spain's Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism paid a visit to South Africa with a delegation of 30 CEOs of major Spanish companies. A Non-Double Taxation Agreement was signed, which will serve to foster even closer economic relations between South Africa and Spain.

Expo Zaragoza is taking place in 2008. In this regard, a delegation of senior DWAF officials, including its Director-

General, Mr Jabulani Sindane, attended the First Planning Meeting on Expo Zaragoza in Spain in November 2006.

A successful bilateral meeting between Dr Ntsaluba and his Spanish counterpart, Mr Rafael Dezcallar, took place in February 2007 in Cape Town.

Portugal

There has been a marked increase in interaction between Portugal and South Africa in the past year. The realisation of the second EU/Africa Summit towards the end of 2007, during Portugal's Presidency of the EU, has been identified as a priority for both countries. South Africa views Portugal as a valued partner in the development of Africa. The increasing numbers of high level meetings are indicative of this growing partnership. In March 2006, President Mbeki attended the inauguration of Prof. Anibal Cavaco Silva as Portugal's new President. In November 2006, Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka paid an official visit to Portugal. She was accompanied by the Minister of Education as well as the Deputy Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Communications, Trade and Industry and Arts and Culture. The Deputy President was also joined by largest ever business delegation from South Africa seeking business opportunities with Portuguese companies - both in Europe and on the African Continent. In addition to the signing of a double taxation agreement, a successful trade and investment seminar and an exclusive meeting with the most influential Portuguese business persons were held to further strengthen economic ties. By year end, SA exports reported a 49.4% increase compared to 2005, which improved the trade balance in South Africa's favour.

Greece

Deputy Minister Aziz Pahad paid an official visit to Athens from 27 January to 1 February 2006, and held bilateral political and economic discussions with his counterpart, Mr Evripidis Styliandis. South Africa and Greece also have strong cultural ties through the Hellenic community in South Africa, which plays a positive and constructive role in the reconstruction and development of South Africa.

CENTRAL EUROPE

The accession in May 2004 of five Central European countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovak Republic and Slovenia) and the three Baltic countries (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) as well as the accession of Bulgaria and Romania on 1 January 2007 to the European Union is expected to further South Africa's political and economic relations with these countries further, with them becoming, on the one hand, competitors in trade and development aid, but also allies in terms of the level of development, which is, at this stage closer to that of South Africa than to most of the current EU members.

The Czech President, Prof Václav Klaus paid a state visit to South Africa from 12 to 13 December 2006. The visit was of historic importance since it was the first visit of a Head of State from the Czech Republic since the Velvet revolution and separation from Slovakia in 1991. The visit was also the first visit of a Head of State from Central Europe to sub-Saharan Africa. The visit provided an opportunity to concretise bilateral relations between the two countries. The Czech Republic regards South Africa as its strategic partner in sub-Sahara Africa and this cooperation impacts on regional and continental relations between sub-Sahara Africa, Central Europe and the European Union (EU).

During the visit a bilateral Agreement on Economic Cooperation was signed as well as a letter of Intent on Scientific and Technological Cooperation. President Klaus was accompanied by an important business delegation and a South Africa-Czech Business Forum was held to focus on trade and investment opportunities. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Chambers of Commerce and Industry South Africa (CHAMSA) and the Czech Chamber of Economic was concluded in an effort to ensure closer interaction between businesses in the two countries.

A Memorandum on Understanding between the national Research Foundation of South Africa and the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic was signed in April in Prague.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, paid an official visit to Slovakia on 11 and 12 June

2007. This visit was of historic importance since it was the first visit by a South African Foreign Minister to a new European Union (EU) member state in Central Europe since the enlargement of the EU in 2004. The visit provided an opportunity to concretise bilateral relations, step up political dialogue and elevate relations to a higher level between the two countries. The legal frameworks between the two countries were expanded with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Political Consultations in an effort to strengthen political dialogue.

It will be important to maintain and further strengthen political and economic ties with these countries. In order to help address this need, South Africa opened an Embassy in Bucharest in December 2006 and continued efforts will be made to develop the element of economic diplomacy specifically in the Republics of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. South Africa should take into cognizance the business opportunities in Central Europe, participate actively in fairs and exhibitions and organize visits by South African business groups to explore business opportunities. Special mention must be made of a number of countries in this region that play an important role in the field of Science and Technology and priority attention is to be given to developing programmes, or conclude agreements of co-operation in this area.

Poland is generally seen as a strong role player in the Central European region. The biggest of the EU members in size, GDP and population, Poland may play a leading role in trying to ensure a more equitable distribution from the EU budget to the newly joined members.

Of importance is that Slovenia entered the Euro Zone on 1 January 2007 and will occupy the EU Presidency during the first half of 2008, the first 'new' member of the EU to do so.

The Lithuanian Ambassador, Ms A Skaisgiryte Liauskiene presented her credentials to President Mbeki on 4 May 2007 and the first ever visit by a Lithuanian Minister of Foreign Affairs will take place in June 2007.

The Czech Republic and Croatia strongly supports South Africa regarding the reform of the United Nations, and both countries have put forward its candidature as a Non-

permanent Member of the UNSC for the period 2008/2009 representing the Central and Eastern European Group.

Turkey

Relations between South Africa and Turkey demonstrated further consolidation during 2006/7, with emphasis on growing bilateral trade and investment. A number of high-level visits took place during this period, which contributed to enhancing relations between the two countries.

Turkey remains South Africa's largest trade and investment partner in Central and Eastern Europe. Turkey's foreign direct investment (FDI) in SA currently amounts to \$US60 million and interest from new investors, as well as current investors to increase their FDI, has been noted.

Among bilateral agreements currently being considered, is a Memorandum of Understanding on Defense Co-operation. Ministers Erwin and Lekota visited Turkey in May and June 2006 respectively to inter alia support Denel's Rooivalk bid for Turkey's ATAK helicopter programme. Although Denel was unsuccessful in this bid, various new possibilities for co-operation in the defense-industrial field exist.

Relations on provincial and local governmental levels are also receiving attention and Western Cape Premier Rasool visited Turkey in November 2006 to attend the MUSIAD Trade Fair. During this visit he also met with Prime Minister Erdogan.

In terms of multilateral issues, Minister Matsepe-Casaburri led a South African delegation to Turkey in November 2006 to attend the International Telecommunications Union meeting. Turkey supported South Africa's candidature for the Non-Permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, and various lobby actions were launched by the respective countries for election to international bodies.

Turkey continues to support Africa through its 'Africa Outlook' programme, an initiative aimed at developing relations and enhancing trade links, co-operation, and political dialogue with key countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. Several initiatives were launched during 2006 to support development in Africa.

EASTERN EUROPE

The South African Government considers the Russian Federation a strategic partner. Russia is a permanent member of the UNSC and a G-8 member. Foreign relations between the two countries were consolidated through continued high-level political dialogue. Under the umbrella of the Inter-Governmental Trade and Economic Committee (ITEC 6) bilateral relations further expanded strongly. It remains a South African prerogative to expand its co-operation with Russia in the strategic minerals and energy

sectors. The relationship is further characterized by the Presidential policy objective of establishing South Africa as a key player in outer space research and international astronomy. The South African Government will increase its focus on strengthening its relations with the Russian Federation in the following areas: High level consultations on minerals and energy, closer links between BEE entities and the Russian Federation and its provinces; increased South African exports; promoting cultural ties and bilateral tourism and the consolidation of South Africa's international position in deep-space research through joint-ventures.

MINISTERIAL VISITS ABROAD 2006/07:

DATE	DESTINATION	EVENT
2006		
23 –24 May	London	UK Bilateral Forum
9 – 10 June	Brazzaville, Republic of Congo	AU Ministerial Meeting (to discuss draft Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance)
12 – 15 June	Bamako, Mali	FAS Women’s Conference on Gender, Peace and Security in Africa.
20 June	Sudan	Presidential Working Visit
25 June	Guinea Conakry	Working Visit
28 – 29 June	Banjul, The Gambia	• 9th Session of the Executive Council (Ministerial Meeting)
1 – 2 July		• 7th Ordinary Session of the Assembly (Summit/Heads of State meeting)
4 - 5 July	Niger (Niamey)	State Visit
7 – 9 July	Germany	Presidential Working visit: Soccer World Cup
13 July	Iran	Official Visit
15-17 July	Russia	G8 Summit
20 July	Ivory Coast	IWG Meeting
4 August	Namibia	Annual Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO)
14 - 15 August	Lesotho	• SADC Council of Ministers Meeting
17 August		• Summit Organ Troika
18 - 19 August		• SADC Heads of State and Government Summit
30 August	Rwanda	4th South Africa - Rwanda Joint Commission of Co-operation
8 September	Ivory Coast	IWG Meeting
11 September	Brazil	• IBSA Ministerial Meeting
12 – 13 September		• IBSA Summit
14 September	Cuba	• Ministerial Meeting Preceding XIV NAM
15 - 16 September		• XIV NAM Summit
18-27 September	New York, USA	UNGA 61: General Debate
23 – 24 October	Germany	5th Binational Commission
25 October	UK, London	London School of Economics Lecture (LSE)
26 October	Scotland	Oliver Tambo Commemoration

DATE	DESTINATION	EVENT
2006		
27 October	UK, London	Meeting ACP Heads of Mission on the Diaspora
3 November	Beijing, PRC	• Ministerial Meeting: Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC)
4 – 5 November		• Forum on China-Africa Co-operation (FOCAC) Summit
13 November	Belgium	• Meeting: Minister De Gucht • SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council
16 November	Ethiopia	• SADC Ministerial Preparatory Meeting
17 – 18 November		• AU Extraordinary Executive Council Meeting
19 November	Nairobi	Bilateral Meeting: FM of Kenya
4 December	Japan	Working Visit
8 December	USA, Washington DC	Bilateral Meeting: Presidents Mbeki & Bush
11 – 12 December	Bamako (Mali)	SA/Mali: JCC
2007		
7 January	USA, Washington DC	v Bilateral Meeting Dr Condoleeza Rice, USA Secretary of State
8 January		v Interview with The Washington Diplomat Newspaper
9 January	USA, New York	v Meeting with President of Security Council
10 January		v Meeting with new Secretary General
		v Handover of the Chairmanship of the Group of 77
24 January	Ethiopia	v Femmes Africa Solidarite 9th AU Pre-Summit Consultative meeting
25 – 26 January		v AU Ministerial Meeting
29 – 30 January		v AU Summit
15-16 February	France (Cannes)	French/Africa Summit
2 March	Ivory Coast	IWG Meeting
5 March	Benin	Presidential Working Visit
6 March	Ghana	50TH Independence Day Celebrations
7 – 10 March	Guinea (Conakry)	Working Visit
13 – 14 March	Saudi Arabia	State Visit
19 - 20 March	Norway	6th Informal Nordic-African Foreign Minister's meeting
28 March	USA, NY	Security Council Meeting

PROGRAMME 2: FOREIGN RELATIONS

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Programme2: Foreign Relations Consolidation of the African Agenda	Strengthen the African Union and its structures	Implementation of previous Summit decisions	<p>Africa's positions promoted during international climate change meetings</p> <p>Africa's positions promoted during international science and technology meetings</p> <p>Integrate African Agenda into structured bilateral meetings</p> <p>Follow-up and ensure the implementation of Summit's decisions</p>	<p>During the Subsidiary Body meetings of the UNFCCC (Bonn 15-26 May 2006) Africa's concerns incorporated in G77 positions.</p> <p>At the COPUOS Meeting (Vienna 7-16 June), South Africa managed to position itself as a role player within the Space arena within Africa culminating with the establishment of the South African Space Agency and the launch of Support to the Pan-African Parliament</p> <p>Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada)</p> <p>Decisions identified and communicated to relevant Departments for their implementation. Assisted in the implementation of decisions and monitored progress through the ARC meetings.</p> <p>Participated in the November 2006 Extraordinary Meeting of Foreign Ministers that discussed the Grand Debate.</p> <p>Prepared SA's position paper in collaboration with the Policy Research and Analysis Unit (PRAU) on the proposed African Union Government.</p> <p>SA's assessed contribution timeously paid to the AU Commission.</p>

<p>Participated in the AU processes that imposed a moratorium on the recognition of new RECs and recognised only eight RECs – July 2006</p>	<p>Provided political inputs and coordinated SA's inputs to the Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance in collaboration with the Department of Justice. Lobbied for the adoption of the Charter and the Ernst & Young recommendations by the AU Summit. Utilised the Interim Secondment Policy to second South Africans to critical positions at the AU Commission</p>	<p>Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada</p>	<p>Disseminated the AU proposed study on the restructuring of the STC to sister Departments and coordinated SA inputs for submission to the AU Commission.</p>	<p>Provided Annual Activity Report to the AU Commission on progress SA made in the implementation of the Declaration.</p>	<p>Participated in inter-departmental meetings and in the Inter-Ministerial Committee meetings that approved the site for the permanent seat of the PAP. These meetings also set in motion the design competition for the PAP.</p>	<p>Provide logistical preparations for the 6th Session of the PAP and the Committee meetings</p>	<p>Organised a National ECOSOCC Conference in December 2006</p>	<p>Coordinated SA inputs to the merger instruments and participated in meetings on the merger of these courts. SA's position advanced in these forums</p>
<p>Ensure the payment of SA assessed contribution to the AU Commission.</p>	<p>Lobby and ensure active participation in the process of synchronisation of the RECs with the AU geographic regions</p>	<p>Promote African Agenda through North-South cooperation with foreign governments, the EU and at international fora with the emphasis on strengthening the AU structures and the implementation of NEPAD programmes</p>	<p>Actively participate in the processes of drafting the AU Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance</p>				<p>Lobby for the operationalisation of the STCs and integration of non-AU structures into the AU.</p>	
<p>All SA obligations carried out as scheduled within identified time frames</p>	<p>Mobilise support for the harmonisation and rationalisation of Regional Economic Communities (RECs), as well as for the regional integration process</p>	<p>Strengthen governance and capacity in the AU</p>					<p>Operationalise the AU Specialised Technical Committees</p>	

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
		Implement the AU Gender Declaration	<p>Coordinate visit of First Lady, Mrs Mbeki to Tunisia to implement SAWID (SA Women in Dialogue) poverty alleviation programme</p> <p>Assist in monitoring the implementation of the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa and the AU Declaration on Gender Equity</p>	<p>Facilitated the Payment of SA's pledge to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights in support of projects aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights</p> <p>Achieved. Visit of First Lady, Mrs Mbeki to Tunisia coordinated.</p> <p>Implementation of SAWID to continue during 2007/8</p> <p>Seconded an Official to the Special Rapporteur's Office on the Rights of Women in Africa situated within the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights</p>
		Support the Pan-African Parliament	<p>Effective participation in the processes of identifying a permanent site for the Pan African Parliament and in the continent wide design competition and the erection of the Parliament.</p>	<p>Facilitated SA's participation in AU process. To this end, the Department of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with Nation Treasury have formulated SA's position to feed into the modalities for the establishment of the AU financial institutions.</p>
		Support ECOSOCC	<p>Ensure the mobilisation of the South African ECOSOCC Chapter</p>	<p>In consultation with the AU Commission the Summit Theme and Sub-Themes were finalised and an operational plan agreed upon</p>
		Operationalise the African Court of Justice and the African Court on Human and People's Rights	<p>Lobby for the speedy operationalisation and merging of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court of Justice</p>	<p>South Africa involved in preparations for the December 2007 AU-EU Summit in Portugal</p>
		Enhance and strengthen the functioning of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights	<p>Support special projects of the Commission</p>	<p>Submitted SA's inputs to the AU Commission</p> <p>Participated in meetings and AU Summit that adopted the African Common Position on the Framework on Migration and Development in Africa. SA aligned domestic laws in line with the Policy Framework</p>

Establish AU Financial Institutions	Lobby for the operationalisation of the AU Financial Institutions and ensure National Treasury's active participation in the preparation of the draft framework for the financial institutions	Preparations completed for regional consultative conferences to be held in Latin America, Europe, the Caribbean and North America leading up to the Diaspora Summit to be held in SA in 2008 as endorsed by the AU
Engage the African Diaspora	Engage the African Diaspora	Foster active participation of the African Diaspora to positively contribute to the developmental agenda of the AU by holding the Follow-up Conference of the African Diaspora. Ensure South Africa's active role in preparation for the next AU-EU Summit Interact with relevant Government Departments on involvement of Diaspora in promotion of African Renaissance
Strengthen AU-EU co-operation	Ensure that Missions interact with African Ambassadors on the African Agenda and develop a partnership with Diaspora	Achieved through participation in ACP Parliamentary Assemblies and Ministerial meetings where ACP Resolutions and decisions were influenced to align with AU positions
Monitor and implement migration issues and policies	Ensure alignment of ACP priorities with the Africa Agenda Contribute to and influence the implementation of the EU Strategy for Africa with emphasis on priorities of the Africa Agenda	Partially achieved due to the change of focus to Joint Africa-EU Strategy. Process ongoing

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
	Promote integration and development through SADC and SACU	Implementation of the RISDP and Strategic Indicative Programme of the Organ	<p>Target</p> <p>Realign the co-operation priorities, articulate the policies and strategies, and set the overall targets for priority intervention in strategically identified areas.</p> <p>Conclude the restructuring of SADC</p> <p>Work towards the full implementation of the RISDP</p> <p>Outcome of final SACU-EFTA negotiations monitored in cooperation with DTI</p> <p>Conclude a Free Trade (FTA) Framework Agreement with India</p> <p>Coordinate with the dti the conclusion of Free Trade agreements with the said countries.</p> <p>Support rendered to DTI re progress on the FTA with China, provide research and briefing notes on content and issues related to negotiations to Senior Managers and principals.</p>	<p>Developed the preliminary terms of reference for the study of identified strategic areas</p> <p>Restructuring complete but implementation constrained by huge vacancies.</p> <p>South Africa, as Chair of the Finance Committee, drove the endorsement of fiscal accountability and responsibility as SADC's Financial Management principles.</p> <p>Achieved. Outcome of final SACU-EFTA negotiations monitored in cooperation with DTI</p> <p>Partially achieved – although an agreement has not yet been signed, the dti has continued to liaise with SACU countries. Continued liaison with the dti concerning the status of negotiations.</p> <p>Progress undermined by capacity constraints within the DTI</p> <p>Partially achieved, successful conclusion of Agreement on Textile & Clothing exports from China, research on sector specific impact of FTA initiated.</p>
		Successful finalisation of the restructuring of the SADC Conclude the restructuring of SADC		
		Strengthen governance and capacity in SADC, especially at the Secretariat		
		Work towards the full implementation of the RISDP		
		Facilitate SACU negotiations with India, China, the USA, EFTA and MERCOSUR		

Promote the implementation of NEPAD	Implementation of the decisions of the NEPAD Steering Committee and NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee	Continue to support South Africa playing a leading role in NEPAD HSGIC, Steering Committee, Secretariat and various priority sectors and programmes	Support (and attendance) at the NEPAD Steering Committee Meetings, the HSGIC and the NEPAD Partners meeting on the Mutual Review
	Implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects	To ensure regular interaction with appropriate office holders in Middle East countries – including Cabinet Ministers and senior officials, inter alia during official bilateral visits – on this issue.	Achieved – NEPAD issues a subject for discussion during the SA-Iranian Joint Commission meeting in Pretoria during August 2006. Issue also discussed during visit by Chief Director: Middle East visit to Gulf States in Nov 2006.
	Successful conclusion of SA APRM process	Facilitate APRM process in South Africa in support of Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) and define DFA role in this.	Continuous participation the in the national and continental APRM processes. Comparative analysis undertaken of the reviewed countries (Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya)
	Provide capacity and political support for the implementation of NEPAD Programmes	Workshop with resident Ambassadors in SA on NEPAD projects	Achieved. Workshop with resident Ambassadors in SA on NEPAD projects held.
		Support the mobilisation of the resources of all stakeholders in South Africa, regionally, continentally and internationally including Civil Society and private sector	Support (and attendance) provided at the NEPAD Steering Committee Meetings, the HSGIC and the NEPAD Partners meeting on the Mutual Review. Attendance at the UNESCO NatCom Strategy Workshop in July. Consultations and Attendance at the NBF Board Meetings. Provided input for greater UN co-ordination in support of NEPAD during the 46th Session of the CPC, UN in August 2006
		Contribute to ensuring that international political commitments are translated into concrete actions	Attended the EU-Africa Ministerial Troika Meeting in May 2006 and the Africa Partnership Forum meetings in Maputo, May 2006 and Russia, Oct 2006. Provided an UNGA 61 Directive on the UN Sec General's Report on UN system support of NEPAD and provided speaking notes on NEPAD for Pres. Mbeki's intervention at UNGA 61 in July 2006.
		Continue to interact with key continental and international partners and stakeholders to generate/ access support (financial, technical and institutional)	Attendance of the APF, HSGIC; briefing to DM van der Merwe on UN implementation of NEPAD in August; attendance of bilateral meeting between DM van der Merwe and Head of OSAA (UN) in August 2006

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			<p>Target</p> <p>Ensure a constant follow-up on issues relating to persuading the G8 to implement the AAP and the Gleneagles commitments. Also ensure that Africa stays on agenda for Russia Summit</p> <p>Promote alignment of International initiatives such as TICAD, AASROC in support of IBSA, Sino Africa and Africa-EU implementation of NEPAD</p>	<p>Regular consultations and support provided to the DFA G8 Desk on preparations for the Russia Summit from April to July 2006, Attendance of the APF in Maputo, May 2006 and Russia, Oct 2006; attendance of a seminar at the US Embassy on "Globalisation: A G8 Perspective" in July 2006</p> <p>Participated in NAASP processes that lead to the hosting of the NAASP SOM, continued participation in the process in preparation for the NAASP Ministerial.</p> <p>Participated in the DFA /ACP Workshop in Aug 2006.</p> <p>Participated in the preparations for the FOCAC Summit Sept 2006</p> <p>Assist in preparation for the 2nd Europe-Africa Summit, Dec 07</p>
		<p>Facilitate the implementation of NEPAD priority sectors (infrastructure, agriculture, environment, tourism, ICT, health, human resources and science and technology) and their integration with AU and SADC processes</p>	<p>Include a NEPAD focus for high level visits to SA, as well as for delegations travelling abroad</p> <p>Solicit political support and capacity initiatives during regular structured bilateral interaction with the countries of the Americas and Europe</p> <p>Strengthen transport connections in the continent</p> <p>Successful harmonisation of programmes by means of incorporating NEPAD in instruments such as SADC MoUs and Protocols</p>	<p>In respect of the Americas and Europe political support and capacity building initiatives for NEPAD projects were solicited during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits</p> <p>Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada</p> <p>Partially achieved – African positions on infrastructural development projects need to be solidified</p> <p>Facilitation of the signing of the Protocol on Policy and Regulatory Framework for the NEPAD Broadband Infrastructure Network in Eastern and Southern Africa by Minister of Communications in Aug 2006</p>

		<p>Strengthen NEPAD co-ordination mechanisms in South Africa and SA's leadership in various NEPAD sectors</p>	<p>Identify and prepare projects to bankable stage, particularly in South Africa and SADC</p> <p>Develop a national strategy for NEPAD</p> <p>Develop and rollout a comprehensive outreach programme in South Africa</p> <p>Develop a programme to interest and capacitate the SA business community to support the NEPAD agenda and to engage, invest and do business in the continent</p> <p>As the Secretariat, ensure that the African Renaissance Committee operates effectively and efficiently in support of the IRPS DG's Cluster</p> <p>On a generic basis, ensure NEPAD awareness in all deliberations of the Department, IRPS Cluster, government departments and stakeholders</p> <p>Interact with the South African Chapter of the ECOSOCC, SA NEPAD Business Group and NEDLAC in support of NEPAD objectives</p> <p>Continue to support the work of the Sextet plus 2</p> <p>Utilise the SADC 4+1 mechanism to regularly brief SADC Ambassadors in Pretoria</p>	<p>Attendance of the SADC ICM 2006, where NEPAD implementation was discussed as a cross cutting theme</p> <p>Projects have been identified however, preparation to bankable stage remains a stumbling block</p> <p>Continued engagement with national stakeholders, in order to facilitate the finalisation of NISSA</p> <p>Support for the Community Organisation Regional Network (CORN SA)</p> <p>Continued engagement with the NBF.</p> <p>Successfully co-ordinated the hosting of ARC meetings, the Cluster Reports and other requirements of Cluster</p> <p>Successfully hosted a meeting of all Directors General in April 2006 to discuss a coordinated government approach to NEPAD implementation; Close monitoring of NEPAD implementation by Departments (via the ARC) and set up an ARC NEPAD Sub-Committee.</p> <p>Active engagement of ECOSOCC and the NBF.</p> <p>Successfully hosted an extended Sextet + 2 meeting of all Directors General in April 2006</p> <p>Not achieved – meeting to still be arranged</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target Arrange meeting between Pres. Mbeki and SADC colleagues	Not achieved – meeting to still be arranged
			Ensure that African institutions have the requisite will and capacity (human, financial and institutional) for implementation of NEPAD priorities and programmes	Continuous engagement with SADC, AU and NEPAD i.e. during Summits, sectoral meetings and meetings of the NEPAD Steering Committee
			Identify and prepare projects to bankable stage, particularly in South Africa and SADC	Projects have been identified however, preparation to bankable stage remains a stumbling block
	Establish and utilise Continental Development Funds for NEPAD projects		Assist in mobilising resources for the ADB Projects Preparation Facility as well as the APRM Trust Fund, the CAADP Support Group and the African Water Facility	Attended the International Conference on Championing Agricultural Success for Africa's Future: Parliamentarians Dialogue on NEPAD in May 2006; liaison with the NEPAD Secretariat / AfDB regarding the Water Facility in September 2006
	Support the finalisation of the APRM process in SA and the APRM's operationalisation in Africa		Facilitate APRM process in South Africa in support of Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) and define DFA role in this. Support for achievement for MDG's solicited during structured bilateral interaction with, and high level visits to and from the Americas and Europe	Continuous participation in the national and continental APRM processes. Comparative analysis undertaken of the reviewed countries (Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya) Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada, as well as during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits
	Promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa		Continue engagement with International Partners to garner more support for addressing the MDG challenge in Africa	Facilitated South Africa's engagement in the following processes: APF meetings, EU-Africa Troika Meetings, the EU Seminar on Africa in May 2006, the DFA Helsinki Process Meeting in August and the Sub-Saharan Workshop on Aid Effectiveness, Sept 2006
	Support the AU/NEPAD integration process		Contribute to the finalisation of the integration process between AU and NEPAD	Participated in the NEPAD Brainstorming Summit, Algeria, March 2007.

	<p>Consolidate the Africa Agenda in general through co-operation programmes such as IBSA and Asia-Africa cooperation, in particular through the NAASP</p>	<p>Africa Agenda secured in pursuit of common concerns and needs.</p> <p>Synergy established between the Asian and African implementation mechanisms to maximise Asian support for NEPAD.</p> <p>Co-chair the New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAASP) with Indonesia and use the process to pursue concrete initiatives.</p> <p>Market the implementation of NEPAD objectives, priorities and programmes in Asia, especially within the context of TICAD (Japan), the Forum for China-Africa Co-operation, the India-Africa Fund, the Vietnam-Africa Forum, the Iran-Africa fund and NAASP.</p>	<p>Effective reflection of support for African Agenda in NAASP documents and meetings</p> <p>Ensure that NAASp projects/programmes are in synergy with NEPAD objectives</p> <p>Engage Chinese Sec-Genl. Of FOCAC & NEPAD Secretariat, establish linkages between 2 organs</p> <p>Regular consultations with NAASP Co-Chair (Indonesia) and host of Ministerial Meeting in Egypt</p> <p>Interact with FOCAC secretariat & Chinese throughout the year to ensure NEPAD integrated in FOCAC Summit outcomes</p> <p>Engage Japanese Government and institutions on implementation phase of Africa programme. Interact with Korean Government on NEPAD implementation.</p>	<p>Integrated participation of SA stakeholders in meetings of this initiative has not been achieved yet</p> <p>Successful intergration of NEPAD in NAASP matrix that incorporate NEPAD projects and programmes</p> <p>Talks held in Pla & Beijing between NEPAD and FOCAC NEPAD/FOCAC Agreement on Cooperation signed.</p> <p>SA successfully participated in Co-Chair on 21 and 22 February 2007 and with Egypt on 25 and 26 March 2007</p> <p>NEPAD an integral part of Beijing FOCAC Summit Outcome document (Forum on China Africa Cooperation)</p> <p>Japan approached SA for input on expected outcomes of TICAD.</p> <p>NEPAD part of the outcomes of the Korea Africa Forum Meeting</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
	<p>Promote North-South co-operation in support of the African Agenda through the G8, the African Partnership Forum the EU, the OECD, and the World Economic Forum</p>	<p>Political commitments translated into concrete support and action.</p> <p>Address market access/agricultural subsidy issues.</p> <p>Promote capital flows and investment into Africa.</p> <p>Promote resource flows, e.g. scaled up ODA, in support of the attainment of the MDGs.</p> <p>Secure enhanced and accelerated debt relief.</p> <p>Secure concrete implementation of commitments of international partners and processes</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>IRO Central and Eastern Europe NEPAD focus included in high visits to SA, as well as for delegations travelling abroad</p> <p>Integrate African Agenda into structured bilateral meetings with countries of Eastern and Central Europe</p> <p>Ensure that missions in Central and Eastern Europe interact with African Ambassadors on the African Agenda and develop a partnership with Diaspora</p>	<p>Achieved through ITEC Ministerial Meeting, visits of Russian President, Russian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Belarus to SA</p> <p>Achieved through ITEC Ministerial Meeting, visits of Russian President, Russian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Belarus to SA</p> <p>Achieved with Turkey and Russia</p>

	<p>Maintain and further enhance support for NEPAD through groupings such as the Group of 77, NAM and Commonwealth.</p>	<p>NEPAD on agendas of the Group of 77, NAM and Commonwealth.</p> <p>Effective text on NEPAD in Havana Declaration of the XIV NAM Summit in September 2006.</p> <p>A close relationship with the Commonwealth Secretariat in order to enhance capacity and other support provided to the NEPAD by the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Substantive support for, and solidarity with, the NEPAD agenda.</p> <p>Identification of issues that can be supported through the African Groups in UN centres, Group of 77 and China, NAM and Commonwealth.</p>	<p>African Agenda addressed in outcome documents of Commonwealth and NAM, as well as in the programmes of the UN system.</p> <p>Regular consultations and co-operation between the Commonwealth Secretariat promoted.</p> <p>Africa Multilateral consulted regarding African Agenda and NEPAD for inputs at UN fora, NAM and Commonwealth.</p>	<p>Achieved. Continuous participation in NAM and Commonwealth meetings and administrative and budgetary processes of the UN system in coordination with the Africa Multilateral Branch.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
	Promote the allocation of sufficient resources in the United Nations system for the implementation of NEPAD Programmes.	Interventions to negotiate sufficient resources in UN programmes and budget for the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects. NEPAD recognised as the mechanism for UN system support for Africa. Capacity and political support for the implementation of NEPAD Programmes. Security priorities versus development issues Tangible support for NEPAD from the United Nations. Working towards the attainment of the MDGs in Africa.	<p>Target</p> <p>African Agenda adequately covered in UN programmes and sufficient resources allocated.</p> <p>African interest reflected in UN programmes, budgets and administrative activities to the fullest extent possible.</p> <p>Work of the Africa Group in the context of deliberation on UN programmes, budgets and administrative activities co-ordinated.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Achieved. Continuous participation in administrative and budgetary processes of the UN system in close coordination with the Africa Group.</p> <p>Attended all UN meetings and ensured the inclusion of NEPAD on the Agenda.</p>

	<p>Promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p>	<p>Success in the implementation of peace processes.</p>	<p>Enhance Africa's stability and security by promoting bilateral dialogue with the countries of Eastern and Central Europe to enhance cooperation in the combating of terrorism, proliferation of small arms and organised crime</p> <p>Political and tangible support for peace processes in Africa solicited during structured interaction and high level visits with the countries of the Americas and Europe</p>	<p>Achieved during structured bilateral talks with the countries of eastern and central Europe notably the ITEC with Russia</p> <p>Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada, as well as during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits</p> <p>Trilateral projects on conflict resolution and the maintenance of peace offered by Switzerland, Germany and Flanders</p> <p>Participated in AU Peace and Security Council and Summits</p> <p>Facilitated deployments in Sudan, Burundi, and participation in the Cote d'Ivoire International Working Group</p> <p>In December 2006, hosted an AU Workshop to develop framework for the Early warning System which was endorsed by AU Summit in January 2007.</p> <p>Facilitated SANDF participation in ASF doctrine workshops</p>
<p>Implementation of decisions of the AU Peace and Security Council and those of the United Nations.</p> <p>Continued involvement in AU and UN peacekeeping missions</p> <p>Operationalise the Early Warning System</p> <p>Establish the African Standby Force</p>	<p>Supported AU peace processes in Africa</p> <p>Facilitate quick response to AU/UN enquiries and requests for troop and police contributions</p> <p>Supported the implementation of the Early Warning System</p> <p>Support the establishment of the ASF</p>			

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
		Adhere to the Common African Defence and Security Policy	Continued support for adherence to the CADSP	Ensured that SA's engagement in AU peace efforts adhered to the CADSP
		Review the White Paper on Peace Missions	Revised White Paper processed and finalised through necessary legislative channels	White Paper presented to EMC and submitted to Minister's office
		Develop strategic initiatives to address conflicts in partnership with regional organizations	Mainstream AU peace and security priorities in South-South Partnerships and North South Dialogue	AU peace and security priorities mainstreamed through inputs to SA's bilateral and multilateral engagements (e.g. Africa-China, Africa-Nordic, SA-Switzerland partnerships, etc.)
		Support regional peace initiatives		
		Strengthen institutions of good governance through bilateral interactions		
		Continued support to the AU efforts in Chad aimed at improving the conditions on the Chad/Sudan border	Continued support to AU efforts for the implementation of the Tripoli peace agreement	Through AU PSC and Summits continued to support Chad/Sudan's implementation of Tripoli peace agreement
		Support non-proliferation of arms to conflict areas	Effective support given to AU/UN efforts	Participated Effective support given to AU/UN efforts
			Enhance Africa's stability and security by promoting bilateral dialogue with the countries of Eastern and Central Europe to enhance co-operation in the combating of terrorism, proliferation of small arms and organised crime	Achieved during structured bilateral talks with the countries of eastern and central Europe notably the ITEC with Russia
			Consolidate diplomatic elections with Mauritania and develop legal framework. Support for electoral process in Mauritania. Monitor implementation of democratic timetable in Mauritania. Participate in AU Observer Mission for Mauritania	Achieved. Diplomatic elections with Mauritania consolidated and legal framework developed. To be continued during 2007/8

				Participate in South African Observer Mission for Nigeria	Not achieved. Time constraints for logistical arrangements
	Encourage and support free and fair electoral processes in Comoros		Free and fair electoral processes in the Comoros		Facilitated the deployment of SAPS and IEC personnel to provide support for the 2007 elections
	Peaceful reconciliation in Somalia and the creation of government institutions		Technical and logistical support given during elections in Comoros		Technical and logistical support given during Presidential elections in Comoros in May 2006
			Restoration of peace, security and stability in Somalia		Recent participation in the International Contact Group on Somalia (London June 2007). Meeting focussed on achieving sustainable peace and reconciliation in Somalia
			Support given to AU efforts to resolve conflict in Somalia		Financial support (R10 million) given to the African Mission in Somalia and continued support inclusive political dialogue between Somalis to find a sustainable political solution to the conflict.
			Also support the implementation of the Ouagadougou Agreement		Support given through participation in the Ivory Coast International Working group
	Successful implementation of Marcoussis Agreement & the Accra III Summit resolution on Côte d'Ivoire.				SA mediation role ended in 2006
	Promotion of national reconciliation in Côte d'Ivoire		Supported the peace process through active participation in the Ivory Coast International Working Group and Supported AU efforts to resolve the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire and Somalia		Financial support (R10 million) given to the African Mission in Somalia and continued support inclusive political dialogue between Somalis to find a sustainable political solution to the conflict.
	The peaceful reconciliation in Somalia & the creation of government institutions.		Restoration of peace, security and stability in Somalia		Ongoing. Continue in 2007/8 through SA seat in Security Council

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
		Support regional initiatives towards the normalisation of the political situation in Burundi.	National reconciliation in Burundi Substantive and logistical support given to Great Lakes Envoy during the Burundi mediation process	Ongoing engagement with the international community regarding the restoration of peace and the development of government institutions. Engagement with the ARF regarding assistance to Somalia Support for the Regional Initiative on Burundi, Pretoria (June 2007) Substantive and logistical support given to the Great Lakes Envoy.
	Promote post-conflict reconstruction and development initiatives	Stability maintained and countries' socio-economic outlook improved	Political and tangible support for socio-economic development processes in Africa solicited during structured interaction and high level visits with the countries of the Americas and Europe	Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada, as well as during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits
		Support the development of an AU Post Conflict Reconstruction and Development Policy	Supported AU and Bilateral initiatives for peace building and reconstruction and development Substantive inputs given during development of AU PCRD	Supported AU and bilateral initiatives for peace building and reconstruction and development Substantive inputs given during development of AU PCRD policy and policy approved by June 06 AU Summit

		<p>Use the African Renaissance and International Co-operation Fund to support post-conflict reconstruction and development and to generate trilateral co-operation projects</p> <p>Support to ongoing post-conflict reconstruction efforts in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Central African Republic</p> <p>Facilitating institutional capacity building as part of post-war reconstruction & development in Burundi, the Comoros, the DRC, Somalia, Sudan, Liberia, Sierra Leone & Guinea-Bissau</p>	<p>Coordinate and manage implementation of departmental strategy on the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara.</p> <p>Evaluate SA bilateral assistance to Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic.</p> <p>Provide political humanitarian and technical assistance and support to Saharawi people.</p> <p>Coordinate and manage bilateral and multilateral dialogue on self-determination for Western Sahara</p> <p>SA's priorities and partners identified and funds allocated during ARF meetings.</p> <p>Fact finding mission: CAR, March 2007</p> <p>Burundi, Rwanda, Comoros, Somalia and Sudan: Good governance</p>	<p>Achieved. Departmental strategy on the illegal occupation of the Western Sahara coordinated and managed. To continue during 2007/8</p> <p>Projects identified and discussion with trilateral partners ongoing</p> <p>Achieved. Fact finding mission in CAR: May 2007</p> <p>Burundi: Through the SA technical Task Team for Post-Conflict and Reconstruction and Development a delegation from the Dept of Health visited Burundi in May 2007 to finalise the implementation of a proposed health project.</p> <p>Rwanda: Capacity building programmes through the JCC for Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development: Trilateral cooperation between South Africa, Sweden and Rwanda with regard to police training. SAPS presently conducting training sessions in Rwanda.</p> <p>SAMDI involved in capacity building projects with regard to public management and administration in Rwanda.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			<p>Actual</p> <p>Trilateral cooperation in the area of health between South Africa, Cuba and Rwanda. The second brigade of 32 Cuban doctors arrived in Rwanda April 2007 and will remain until March 2009, upon the arrival of the third brigade, which will be the last group as per agreement.</p> <p>DFA to conduct protocol training through FSI in June 2007 for 8 Rwandese officials as per agreement at 4th session of SARwanda JCC.</p> <p>Comoros: SAPS personnel to provide training to the Comoros security forces in order to capacitate security for the elections. Further to this, electoral experts (IEC) have been attached to assist the National Electoral Commission of the Comoros in managing the elections. DFA officials seconded as part of SA Observer Team for 10 and 24 June 2007 Islands' Presidential elections.</p> <p>Somalia: Conflict ongoing, however DFA is engaged with the international community and the ARF to assist with capacity building.</p> <p>Sudan: Facilitated the training of 38 Govt of Southern Sudan delegates, through the GOSS-DFA-UNISA Capacity and Institution Building Project. To date 600 delegates have been trained, with a further 110 anticipated for August 2007. Signed MoU on Police Cooperation in April 2007, which facilitates training of Sudanese police.</p>	<p>Target</p>

				DFA, DOA, DPSA, SAPS and DOD continued to implement various capacity building projects in the DRC
			DRC Institutional capacity building projects implemented	Substantive inputs given during the development of draft SA PCRD strategy
			Support given to principals' engagements on PCRD initiatives in the continent	Ongoing facilitation of peace talks.
		Encourage successful completion of Peace Process by ensuring Palipehutu/FNL participation in mediation efforts by Tanzania	National Reconciliation in Burundi.	Supported bilateral efforts towards capacity building in post-conflict areas
		Assisting in the process of social cohesion, nation building & post-conflict reconstruction & development in Somalia.	Supported principals' engagements on PCRD initiatives in the continent	Conflict ongoing, however DFA is engaged with the international community and the ARF to assist with capacity building.
			Post-Conflict reconstruction and development	Briefing documents prepared for Great Lakes Special Envoy's participation in the UN Peace Building Commission's discussions on Burundi.
			Gave substantive and logistical support to Great Lakes Envoy during the Burundi mediation process	R10 million contributed for the African Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and SA continues to support peace efforts in Somalia
		Speeding up de-mining efforts in Angola.	Supported AU efforts for peaceful resolution of conflict in Somalia	

	Strengthening of bilateral relations.	Opening of new Missions and strengthening of existing Missions. Establish new diplomatic representations in Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger & Guinea-Bissau during the 2006-07 financial year. Conclusion of outstanding agreements between South Africa & countries of East Africa. Launch of joint bilateral commissions with Kenya & Sudan. In addition, launch of JEC with Uganda. Opening of satellite Mission in Juba, Southern Sudan. Implementation of structured bilateral mechanisms between South Africa & Senegal, Mali, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea & Chad	Coordinate the opening of the Jamaican and Panamanian missions in Pretoria. Facilitated opening of SA Mission in Trinidad and Tobago Established new mission in Romania Niger: July 2007 Burkina Faso: Sept 2007 Guinea-Bissau: 2006/7 Benin: Sept 2006 March 2008 March 2008	Jamaican and Panamanian missions in SA opened SA Mission in Trinidad and Tobago opened Achieved. New Mission in Romania established. Partially achieved. Corporate Service Manager will be transferred to Mission with effect from 1 July 2007. Sudan: Second session of the JBC scheduled for 3rd quarter 2007. Partially achieved. Ongoing. Ethiopia: JMC scheduled for 4th quarter of 2007 Uganda: JPEC Agreement to be concluded by March 2008 Sudan: JBC launched May 2006. Advance Team visit in preparation of opening of Consulate (June 2007)
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
		Implementation of programmes of existing structures & devising new ones.	Facilitate and coordinate bilateral annual political consultations in order to enhance political and economic relations between SA and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe	Achieved, notably during ITEC Ministerial Meeting with Russia
		Conclusion of outstanding agreements.	Utilise high level visits as a means to consolidate and elevate SA's relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe	Achieved with visits of Russian President, Russian Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Belarus to SA, and visits of Minister Lekota (Defence) and Minister Erwin (Public Enterprises) to Turkey
		Maintaining regular contact with African countries through their representatives in South Africa regarding the preferred approach to development.	Negotiating and concluding outstanding agreements with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe	Achieved by 6 agreements with Russia and 4 with Belarus
		Co-operation with Lesotho on the identification of NEPAD flagship projects in order to lift the country from its LDC status.	To identify two projects in Lesotho to assist Lesotho to deal with challenges of under development To secure funds for identified projects	Achieved. Sani Top to Mokhotlong road linking tourism nodes in SA and Lesotho identified. R 40 Million has been approved by the ARF Board for the project. Metoleng Dam project in Lesotho entails channelling of water to communities and industrial sites identified. ARF Board recommended R 60 million support for the project.
		Concluding a bilateral co-operation agreement with Mauritania.	Formalised diplomatic relations. High level visits	Achieved. Minister Zuma visited Mauritania in September 2006 to conclude co-operation agreement.

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Programme 2: Foreign Relations				
South-South Co-operation: Group of 77	<p>Provide effective and efficient leadership of the G77 during 2006.</p> <p>Strengthen South-South co-operation.</p> <p>Consolidate relations in order to advance the development agenda of the South.</p>	<p>Effective and efficient Chairmanship of the G77 during 2006.</p> <p>Progress in implementation of the Agenda of the South.</p> <p>Monitoring deadlines and advising other line function Departments when and how to respond to the UN system in terms of providing support to the chair of the G77 through the Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee.</p>	<p>Effectively chair G77 during SB24 meeting in Bonn and Nairobi meeting in November 2006.</p> <p>Highlight the Agenda of the South in all multilateral fora.</p> <p>Strengthen relations with relevant South-South formations.</p> <p>Strengthen relations with all members of the G77 and China.</p> <p>To increase practical co-operation between SA and Middle East countries at the UN</p>	<p>Effective support was provided to the Chair of the G77 in New York. As Chair, South Africa succeeded in being alert and responsive to the dynamics on the ground in New York and other international fora and facilitated common G77 positions on a myriad of issues, as well as represented the Group in frequent negotiations with other groupings.</p> <p>Partially achieved – question of SA-Qatari cooperation in the UN Security Council discussed during visit by Dep Min Pahad to Qatar in March 2007.</p> <p>Question of increased cooperation between SA and Middle East countries at the UN also discussed during visit by the Chief Director: Middle East to the Gulf States in Nov 2006.</p> <p>South Africa managed to successfully chair the G77 in an unprecedented context, in terms of the number of new and important issues that the Group had to deal with, flowing primarily from the 2005 World Summit Outcome.</p> <p>Partially achieved - Issue raised with Gulf States during visit by Chief Director: Middle East in Nov 2006 - to be pursued with other ME countries during 2007/08.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
		<p>Strengthened economic and technical co-operation among developing countries.</p> <p>Effective promotion and protection of the interests of the Group.</p> <p>Enhanced position of the Group as a constructive and responsible partner in promoting the development agenda of the South.</p> <p>Enhance closer co-operation between NAM and G77 through the Joint Co-ordination Committee (JCC).</p> <p>Regular and effective co-ordination between the Chair and the Interdepartmental Co-ordinating Committee in support of the Chair.</p> <p>Overseeing the work programme and the budgets of the G77 in New York.</p> <p>Provision of an efficient and well-run Chair's office in organising all meetings and delivering all statements and documents in a timely manner.</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>During the course of 2006, South Africa, as Chair of the G77, convened a total of 687 meetings, delivered 145 statements and coordinated the drafting of, and negotiations for, approximately 150 Resolutions, Decisions and Programme Budgetary Implications on behalf on the Group.</p> <p>South Africa's main achievement as Chair of the G77 and China was the demonstration of effective leadership and the skill needed to maintain the Group's solidarity, unity and collective spirit throughout the year, on occasion even under extreme pressure, with a view to articulating and promoting the Group's collective interests and enhancing it's joint negotiating capacity on all major issues, while promoting the standing of the G77 as a responsible negotiating partner.</p> <p>A Ministerial Statement that was adopted at the 30th Annual Meeting in New York on 22 September 2006 expresses the Ministers' deep appreciation to South Africa for the "excellent work and tireless efforts as Chair country of the G77" during 2006.</p>

<p>South Africa engaged with the broad G77 membership, and often with factions within the Group, in order to generate consensus on divisive issues. Under South Africa's Chairpersonship, the G77 was able to adopt common negotiating positions on issues that the Group had never before been able to pursue collectively. In doing so, South Africa proved its ability to generate consensus within the Group where this had previously seemed impossible.</p>		<p>Managing effectively the promotion of South Africa's own national positions during 2006.</p> <p>Full commitment to the promotion and protection of the interests of the Group.</p> <p>Managing South African national delegations participation in negotiations.</p> <p>Maintain consensus and unity among G77 Member States on global issues.</p> <p>Negotiating capacity.</p> <p>Promoting South-South co-operation.</p> <p>Active participation in the NAM Ministerial and Summit meetings.</p> <p>Maintain close co-operation between the G77 and the NAM through the Joint Coordinating Committee.</p> <p>Engage the Geneva-based South Centre to provide improved inputs to the G77.</p> <p>Progress with all elements of the Monterrey Consensus.</p> <p>Regular and sustained coordination between the NAM and the G77 through the JCC.</p>	
<p>As G77 Chair played a prominent role in the lifting of the spending cap that had been imposed on the UN in December 2005.</p>			

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
<p>South-South Co-operation : Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)</p>	<p>Promote South-South Co-operation and support for agendas of the South.</p>	<p>South-South solidarity within the NAM manifested and reflected in the decisions and outcome documentation of NAM Conferences and Summits.</p> <p>Enhance the political, economic and social agendas of the South.</p> <p>Close co-operation and coordination between the NAM and the G77 through proactive functioning of the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC) of the NAM and G77.</p> <p>Identification of opportunities for increased co-operation and new initiatives to bring countries of the South closer together.</p> <p>Substantive support for, and solidarity with, the agendas of the South.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>South-South agenda issues reflected in outcome documentation and programmes of the Commonwealth.</p> <p>Policy positions addressing the needs of the South and guidance for participation in meetings of Commonwealth governing bodies and NAM CoB provided timeously.</p> <p>South-South Co-operation promoted in the outcome documents of NAM conferences and summits.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Achieved. Continuous participation in NAM and Commonwealth meetings.</p> <p>South-South agenda reflected in outcomes documents of NAM and Commonwealth meetings</p>

<p>South-South Co-operation: NAAASP</p>	<p>Promote South-South co-operation in general through Asia-Africa fora in particular through the New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAAASP)</p>	<p>South-South co-operation secured in pursuit of common concerns and needs Synergy established between the Asian and African implementation mechanisms to maximise Asian support for NEPAD.</p> <p>Co-chair the New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership (NAAASP) with Indonesia and use the process to pursue concrete Initiatives.</p> <p>Market the implementation of NEPAD objectives, priorities and programmes in Asia, especially within the context of TICAD (Japan), the Forum for China-Africa Co-operation, the India-Africa Fund, the Vietnam-Africa Forum, the Iran-Africa Fund and NAAASP.</p>	<p>Ensure better coordination within the Africa Group</p> <p>Ensure effective management of the NAAASP website</p> <p>Engage Chinese Sec-Genl. Of FOCAC & NEPAD Secretariat, establish linkages between 2 organs</p> <p>Co-chair senior official meeting in Durban in September 2006 to discuss and approve projects on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political 2. Economic 3. Socio-Cultural 4. Sub-Regional 5. Women and Youth <p>Interact with FOCAC secretariat & Chinese throughout the year to ensure NEPAD integrated in FOCAC Summit outcomes</p> <p>Engage Government of Japan, in particular Foreign Ministry to maintain and increase their involvement with NEPAD.</p>	<p>Successfully convene meeting with African Ambassadors</p> <p>NAAASP website to be launched in June 2006 and all NAAASP members would participate</p> <p>Talks held in Pta & Beijing between NEPAD and FOCAC</p> <p>NEPAD/FOCAC Agreement on Co-operation signed.</p> <p>All 5 five reports were adopted at the NAAASPOM Plenary in Durban</p> <p>NEPAD forms an integral part of Beijing FOCAC Summit Outcome document</p> <p>NEPAD and African Development central theme of next TICAD Summit.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
South-South Co-operation: ACP-EU	Enhance South-South co-operation for improved market access and advancement of the agenda of the South through the ACP-EU relationship	Co-operation with ACP in EPA negotiations enhanced. Satisfactory outcome of ACP Summit. Lobbying for adaptation of Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals. (REACH) at high-level. Attend ACP Heads of State and Government Summit in December 2006. Promote South Africa's position on the adaptation of REACH. Promote South Africa, SADC and the rest of Africa as an attractive investment and tourism destination and trade partner. Foster economic diplomacy expertise. SA active participant in SADC EPA negotiations. Summit agreement on important issues critical. Adaptation of REACH is critical for developing world with regard to exports to the EU and would have devastating effect if not adopted.	SA active participant in SADC EPA negotiations Coordinated lobby action of all role-players and hosted high level meeting re way forward on lobby action and strategy of REACH High level attendance of the Summit Promoted SA's position on REACH SA active participant in SADC EPA negotiations Lobbied adaptation of REACH with EU and obtained backing of ACP, AU, IBSA and like-minded countries, eg Canada	EU accepted SADC's proposal for the inclusion of SA as an active member of the SADC EPA configuration Partly achieved – Aug 2006. EU no longer accept lobby actions and SA's focus re lobbying shifted from adaptation of REACH to how EU should assist developing world in order to comply with REACH Achieved, but Summit attended by Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry on behalf of President Mbeki Partly achieved. EU no longer accept lobby actions and SA's focus re lobbying shifted from adaptation of REACH to what EU should assist developing world with in order to comply with REACH EU accepted SADC's proposal for the inclusion of SA as an active member of the SADC EPA configuration Partly achieved by August 2006 when lobby action had to be adapted to EU's new stance. EU no longer accept lobby actions and SA's focus re lobbying shifted from adaptation of REACH to what EU should assist developing world with in order to comply with REACH

<p>South-South Co-operation : IBSA</p>	<p>Enhance the capacity of IBSA and promote its programmes.</p>	<p>Implementation of the New-Delhi Agenda for Co-operation and New-Delhi Plan of Action.</p>	<p>Promoted the role of IBSA within the UNFF6. Due to the non performance of the 77 the fallback for SA was to generate maximum support within IBSA for positions negotiated.</p> <p>Effective SA participation in 1st IBSA Summit, as well as related meetings</p> <p>Effective participation by SA in Sectoral Working Groups in order to deliver tangible outcomes</p>	<p>Provided draft input that was incorporated in IBSA joint Declaration and the Joint Press Communiqué on the right to development, the Convention on Disabilities and the protection of vulnerable groups.</p> <p>SA participated effectively in 3 Focal Point meetings, as well as 1st Summit which included a Joint Declaration and business & academic seminars. The SA designed website was also launched successfully.</p> <p>5 Trilateral MOUs/ Agreements were signed: Agriculture, Bio-fuels, ICT, Trade Facilitation & Transport. Work programmes of Defence; Science & Technology are progressing well. Public Admin Working Group formed; more are being considered (eg Revenue Administration)</p> <p>Progress is being made wrt Business Council cooperation</p> <p>Unaccomplished, as a result of developments within the multilateral context</p> <p>Strategic Paper drafted, to be submitted to Cabinet</p> <p>Regular reports/ analytical briefings were provided to principals regularly</p>
<p>Effective functioning of the IBSA Working Groups on Trade, Information Society, Science & Technology, Education, Energy, Defence, Tourism, Agriculture, Culture, and Transport.</p>	<p>Co-operation within IBSA on SMME Development.</p> <p>Establishment of Working Group on Climate Change.</p> <p>Coherent and co-ordinated SA strategy for engagement within IBSA.</p> <p>Provision of analytical briefings for IBSA Ministerial Meeting and Heads of State Meeting.</p>	<p>SMME Cooperation implemented</p> <p>Working Group formed</p> <p>Organise an IBSA inter-Departmental Strategy Workshop to develop national consensus on SA engagement</p> <p>Focused status reports/ briefings to be presented to Foreign Ministry and The Presidency regularly</p>		

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
<p>South-South Co-operation: Bilateral Relations</p>	<p>Obtain support for the Agenda of the South</p>	<p>Progress in implementation of the Agenda of the South</p> <p>Harness goodwill and support for the developing world</p> <p>Utilise Joint Commissions as a platform to advance the Agenda of the South and aspects of the MDG's</p> <p>Strengthening of relations with regional organizations to promote South-South co-operation</p> <p>Expand people-to-people co-operation with the countries of Mercosur, Mexico, Central America, the Andean Community and the Caribbean</p> <p>Encourage awareness and participation on the part of Mercosur countries in the African Agenda</p> <p>Initiate regular contact with key partners on multilateral issues, such as Mercosur's policy on WTO and developments of G20+</p> <p>Working visits to Argentina, Chile and Brazil</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>To increase practical cooperation between the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and SADC.</p> <p>JBC with Cuba: Consultative Mechanism with Cuba: BNC with Argentina</p> <p>Utilise BNC with Argentina, SA Fashion Week in Kingston and Freedom Day Celebrations in Latin America to this effect., as well as participation in Latin American Soccer Tournament for previously disadvantaged primary schools in Gauteng</p> <p>Utilise BNC with Argentina to this effect</p> <p>Utilise structured bilaterals and high level visits with the countries of Latin America to this effect</p> <p>Working visits to Argentina, Chile and Brazil</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>No progress during 2006/07 due to SADC reticence.</p> <p>BNC with Argentina took place on 28 February 2007</p> <p>JBC with Cuba: to take place from 8-9 November 2007</p> <p>Consultative Mechanism with Cuba: to take place from 10-11 July 2007</p> <p>Achieved. Broad contact made across a variety of technical areas- contact expanded</p> <p>Achieved. Awareness and participation encouraged during political discussions at BNC with Argentina</p> <p>Achieved with the countries of Latin America during bi-national commission with Argentina as well as during high level visits to SA by the deputy president of Bolivia and the foreign ministers of Columbia and the Dominican Republic</p> <p>Various ministerial and technical visits took place successfully</p>

		<p>Finalise assessment of study on social-development programmes in Latin American countries</p> <p>Assistance with World Cup Cricket 2007 in the Caribbean</p> <p>Conduct comparative analytical study on social-development programmes in Latin American countries, geared at poverty alleviation</p> <p>Interact with CARICOM to discuss matters of co-operation</p> <p>Co-operate on poverty alleviation programmes</p> <p>Consolidate and co-operate on strategic issues, e.g. health, education and agriculture</p> <p>Follow-up on Co-operation Agreements with countries in the region</p> <p>Engage countries of the region iro Haiti, the Middle East</p> <p>Peace process, Iran, Iraq, UN reform, global finance politics, the Alliance of Civilisations and International Financing Facility.</p> <p>Successful engagement and identification of specific areas where North America can contribute to strengthening South-South co-operation.</p>	<p>Finalise Social Development Agreement with Mexico</p> <p>Assist the Caribbean with hosting of Cricket World Cup 2007</p> <p>Undertake visits to study best practices</p> <p>Discussions coordinated by mission in Kingston</p> <p>Include in preparations for JBC's with Cuba and The Bahamas</p> <p>Follow-up on Co-operation Agreements with countries in the region</p> <p>Utilise structured bilaterals and high level visits with the countries of Latin America to this effect</p>	<p>Agreement signed in December 2006</p> <p>Achieved. R3,01 million spent from African Renaissance Fund for Security</p> <p>Achieved with Chili by visit of Mrs Mbeki and an investigating team. Ongoing with other Latin American Countries</p> <p>Discussions took place on a needs basis to pursue specific issues such as co-hosting of regional diaspora conference</p> <p>Included in preparations for JBC's and still continuing until JBC's take place</p> <p>Co-operation Agreements followed up and will continue during 2007/8</p> <p>Achieved during BNC with Argentina, SA presence at. Inauguration of new Chilean President, and Minister Radebe's attendance of Haitian Conference in Madrid (November 2006), where he met with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.</p> <p>As a practical measure, R5 million has been set aside during 2007/2008 to assist Bolivia and Haiti</p> <p>Preparations for political discussions during JBC and consultative mechanism with Cuba already underway</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
		Follow-up on former Prime Minister Paul Martin's L20 initiative which was aimed at elevating the G20 to leadership level in order to respond more effectively to the challenges of globalisation	Monitor during regular diplomatic interaction and inform principals	Partially achieved. No longer driven by new Government, being a personal initiative of the previous Prime Minister.
		Canada's status as a G8 country and its concerns for the needs of the developing world to be harnessed and nurtured in the best interest of Africa in particular, and the developing world in general Develop a partnership with the Diaspora	Keep Canada's role in G8 on AC Agenda and agendas of high level visits and a focus point of diplomatic interaction	Achieved by discussing G8 co-operation at AC in May 2006 and through follow-up actions leading up to St Petersburg.
		Follow-up on outcomes of the Diaspora Conference of March 2005.	Assist High Commission in Canada to development partnership with Diaspora	
		Involvement in arranging the Diaspora Summit in South Africa during 2007	Prepare for regional consultative conferences to be held in Latin America, Europe, the Caribbean and North America leading up to the Diaspora Summit to be held in SA in 2008 as endorsed by the AU	Preparations completed for these regional consultative conferences to take place during 2007
		Concretise Cuba/NEPAD illiteracy projects.		

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
<p>Programme2: Foreign Relations</p> <p>Global Governance:</p> <p>Global Governance: Politics and Security - UN Reform</p>	<p>Promote multilateralism and respect for international law as the most appropriate means of achieving global political and economic stability, and security.</p> <p>Reinforce rules based multilateral approaches to problems of international peace and security.</p> <p>Implement South Africa's national positions on UN reform through the promotion of the African Common Position on the expansion/reform of the UN Security Council.</p>	<p>SA's position on multilateralism is reinforced in multilateral and bilateral fora.</p>	<p>South African and Africa's positions on UN Reform promoted.</p> <p>South Africa's support for multilateralism reinforced in multilateral fora through active conference diplomacy and bilateral interaction.</p> <p>Provide Missions with guidance in respect of gathering information and reporting on issues of strategic importance to SA, SADC and the continent</p> <p>To promote a clear understanding in the Middle East region of South Africa's strong support for the strengthening of multilateral institutions and of the reasons therefore, as well as of the SA position regarding the reform of the UN Security Council</p>	<p>Achieved. Contributed on an ongoing basis to the development of common NAM positions in the process of UN Reform.</p> <p>As chair of G77, SA has successfully championed the need for a stronger and more effective UN, as well as successfully averted efforts to limit the voice and participation of G77 member states in the UN, especially on reform implementation and budgetary issues.</p> <p>Achieved through improved reporting from Missions. Need to increase flow and quality of information to Missions in order to better understand requirements by and focus of strategic information to Head Office.</p> <p>Achieved – Issue raised by number of SA ME Missions with their respective governments of accreditation during the period under review, as well as by the Chief Director: Middle East during his visit to the Gulf States in Nov 2006.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
	<p>Actively participate in the establishment of the Human Rights Council.</p> <p>Participate in the operationalisation of the Peacebuilding Commission.</p> <p>Establish regular dialogue with all nations to obtain support for SA's position on UN reform and the primacy of multilateralism.</p> <p>Advance South Africa, as well as Africa's interests in the implementation of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.</p>	<p>Promote the establishment of coalitions with like-minded countries.</p> <p>South Africa and Africa's interests are reflected in the implementation of the Summit Outcome.</p> <p>Promoting Africa's interest in the Peacebuilding Commission.</p> <p>Contribute to the establishment of the UN Human Rights Council.</p> <p>Enhancement of the UN's capacity to deliver, in particular on its developmental agenda, through groups such as the NAM and Commonwealth.</p> <p>Multilateralism vs unilateralism.</p> <p>Democratisation of international institutions.</p> <p>Concerns of developing countries in respect of the methodology of the Human Rights Council and the functioning of the Peacebuilding Commission.</p>	<p>Establish and maintain dialogue on multilateral issues in support of SA interests and positions and in support of multilateralism</p>	<p>Engaged in dialogue with strategic countries and relevant multilateral fora in support of SA contacts and positions including the advancement of multilateralism. Need to increase sphere of engagement and intensify efforts in support of SA strategic interests. Human Rights focus group with the USA established.</p>

		<p>Limitations on sovereignty through decisions of the UNSC and others.</p> <p>Modern day security issues such as Weapons of Mass Destruction, Terrorism, humanitarian interventions, and pre-emptive strikes.</p> <p>Enhanced role of regional organisations for security.</p> <p>Ensuring respect for multilateralism and international law.</p>		
<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Middle East Peace Process</p>	<p>Promote, through engagement with the international multilateral system, including the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), Commonwealth, the United Nations system and elsewhere the peaceful resolution of the Middle East conflict.</p>	<p>Through the NAM Committee on Palestine, NAM Conferences and Summits support a sustainable internationally acceptable solution for the conflict.</p> <p>Support and promote a defined and mandated role for the UN, especially the UNSC, for the peace process in the Middle East.</p> <p>Human Rights violations.</p> <p>The realisation of the objectives of the Quartet process.</p> <p>Respect for International Law.</p> <p>Self determination.</p> <p>Humanitarian assistance, reconstruction and development.</p>	<p>Ongoing analysis of the following conflict situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Israel/Palestine - Iraq - Lebanon/Syria - Israel/Syria - Iranian nuclear dispute <p>Ministerial and DG-level visits to the ME region to be facilitated for SA engagement concerning the conflict situations indicated, including the visits of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Min Kasrils & Dep Min Pahad to the Levant sub-region - DG to Israel for discussions in framework of DG Forum 	<p>Achieved – regular reports received from SA ME Missions on the conflict situations in question and appropriate recommendations made to political principals on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the form of a Cabinet Memo in May 2006.</p> <p>Thorough analysis also done by Branch of possible scenarios relating to the Israeli-Lebanese war of July/Aug 2006.</p> <p>Achieved. South Africa actively participates in all meetings of the NAM Committee on Palestine and promotes a sustainable solution to the Palestine problem at all NAM fora.</p> <p>Partially achieved – Visits to Syria by Min Kasrils in Nov 2006 and by Min Pahad in the Presidency the following month facilitated.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			<p>Target</p> <p>Arranging for the sharing of the SA negotiating experience of the early 1990's (the Presidential Spier Wine Estate Initiative to be arranged) with the following parties, with a view to creating a climate conducive to a resumption of negotiations/national reconciliation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the new Hamas-controlled Palestinian government - the new Israeli Gov to emerge from the 28 March 2006 parliamentary elections - the new Iraqi Gov, still in the process of emerging from the Dec 2005 parliamentary elections <p>Participation in arrangements for and partially funding, the commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, to demonstrate SA Gov support establishment of a viable Palestinian State</p> <p>Assisting financially with the maintenance of a Palestinian diplomatic Mission in SA, in order to promote viable Palestinian statehood.</p>	<p>Not achieved, due to internal political circumstances in both Israel and Palestine as well as a regional war.</p> <p>Achieved – the Branch played a major role in arranging and partially funding the event in Nov 2006, on which occasion Min of Science & Technology, Minister Hanekom represented the SA Government.</p> <p>Achieved – an amount of R1, 8 million provided for repairs to the Palestinian official residence in April 2006.</p>

<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Iraq</p>	<p>Promotion of the peaceful resolution to the return of sovereignty in Iraq.</p> <p>Promote the sustainability and legitimacy of multilateral approaches and the UN's pre-eminent role in the reconstruction and development of post-war Iraq.</p>	<p>Inputs at UN as part of NAM Troika and member of NAM in support of sustainable, legitimate governance structures in Iraq.</p> <p>Support for a defined, mandated role for the UN in the reconstruction, development, democratic / political processes in Iraq.</p> <p>Involvement in UN reform towards rules-based multilateral approaches, incorporating the lessons learnt in Iraq.</p> <p>Involvement in reconciliation, reconstruction and development in Iraq.</p> <p>Humanitarian assistance.</p>	<p>Arranging for the sharing of the SA negotiating experience of the early 1990's (the Presidential Spier Wine Estate Initiative to be arranged) with the following parties, with a view to creating a climate conducive to a resumption of negotiations/national reconciliation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the new Iraqi Gov, still in the process of emerging from the Dec 2005 parliamentary elections. 	<p>Not achieved, due to lack of sufficient funds.</p> <p>Achieved. South Africa's position as member of the NAM Troika ended in September 2006 with the election of Cuba as new chair. New Troika consists of Cuba, Malaysia and Egypt.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Iran</p>	<p>Promotion of the peaceful resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue within the statutory framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).</p> <p>Consistent with South Africa's commitments to the NPT, promote the inalienable right of all States to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy as provided for under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).</p>	<p>Preparations for and active participation in deliberations of the IAEA Board of Governors meetings and related interactions with key players on the issue of the implementation of NPT Safeguards in the Islamic Republic of Iran, both nationally and in the context of the Non-Aligned Movement.</p> <p>Support ongoing dialogue and negotiations between Iran and all relevant parties with a view to securing a diplomatic solution and a long-term agreement.</p> <p>Support all initiatives aimed at preventing a further escalation of conflict and allowing the resumption of negotiations.</p> <p>Oppose the adoption by multilateral bodies and control regimes of any unwarranted restrictions on the rights of countries to the peaceful application of nuclear energy and access to advanced technologies.</p> <p>Peaceful resolution of conflicts.</p> <p>Inalienable right to the peaceful use of nuclear energy for States that have foregone the nuclear weapons option, as provided for in Article IV of the NPT.</p> <p>Centrality of the IAEA as the sole internationally recognised authority responsible for the verification of safeguards and for providing assurances regarding the diversion of material to non-peaceful purposes.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>Ongoing analysis to be made of attitudes in Middle East countries concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Iranian nuclear programme and international suspicion that the programme involves the development of nuclear weapons <p>Peaceful resolution of Iranian nuclear issue promoted.</p> <p>Ongoing dialogue and negotiations supported.</p> <p>All initiatives aimed at preventing a further escalation of the conflict supported.</p> <p>Oppose unwarranted restrictions on the inalienable right of states to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>Highlight centrality of IAEA as sole competent authority for verification and providing assurances.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Achieved – regular reports requested by Branch from SA ME Missions on the Iranian nuclear issue and received. In order to brief political principals on the matter on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Achieved.</p> <p>All interventions on the issue of Iran's nuclear programme to the IAEA Board of Governors, the NPT Preparatory Committee, UN Security Council meetings and during NSG meetings emphasised the principles of a peaceful resolution, the need for ongoing dialogue and negotiations, the need to de-escalate the conflict, the need to protect the inalienable right of all states to pursue nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and highlighted the centrality of the IAEA.</p>

**Global Governance:
Politics and Security
– Terrorism**

Continue South Africa's involvement in the debate on the combating of terrorism in the international arena and ensure South Africa's compliance with UN Security Council resolutions on the combating of terrorism.

South Africa's participation in open debates on terrorism in the Security Council and the implementation of Security Council resolutions on terrorism, including the submission of National Reports on implementation measures to the relevant Security Council Committees.

Work with like-minded countries to advance the view that the campaign against international terrorism should be conducted within the framework of the United Nations and other multilateral institutions.

The need to advance South Africa's position that the international campaign against terrorism should not push the eradication of poverty and under-development off the international agenda and that the root causes of terrorism need to be addressed.

Ongoing analysis to be made of attitudes in ME countries concerning:

- Israel's alleged possession of nuclear weapons and the impact thereof on developments in the Middle East

Achieved – Issue discussed during visit by Chief Director: Middle East to Gulf States in Nov 2006 and also reflected in reporting by SA ME Missions on developments in the region.

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
Global Governance: Politics and Security – Weapons of Mass Destruction	Effectively implement South Africa's policies and national interests in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation, including areas of weapons of mass destruction, small arms, light weapons and conventional weapons.	Active and consistent participation in international fora dealing with disarmament and non-proliferation issues, including issues on weapons of mass destruction, small arms, light weapons and conventional weapons as well as the active and consistent promotion of South Africa's policies and national interests. The proliferation of conventional arms, including small arms and light weapons, especially in the context of conflicts in Africa. The focus being placed in the UNSC on weapons of mass destruction in the context of terrorism. The increasing role of nuclear weapons in international security and the lack of progress towards nuclear disarmament. Striving for an anti-personnel mine free world and the implementation of the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Treaty (MBT). Continued reinforcement of the international regimes on weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons, especially in the context of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), Zangger Committee (ZC), Wassenaar Regime (WR), and the Certain Conventional Weapons Convention (CCW).	<p>Target</p> <p>Active participation in international fora and consistent promotion of South Africa's policies and national interests.</p> <p>Strengthening of relevant multilateral instruments in the area of non-proliferation and disarmament.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Achieved. Active and consistent participation in all relevant international fora dealing with disarmament and non-proliferation issues to promote South Africa's policies and national interests.</p>

<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – UN Security Council</p>	<p>Promote South Africa's candidacy for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council.</p> <p>Promote South Africa's and Africa's interests at the UN Security Council and amongst Council members.</p> <p>Monitor and report on the work of the United Nations Security Council, in particular, in relation to the interests of the Continent.</p> <p>Monitor and report on the work of, and interact with, the Sanctions Committees of the Security Council.</p>	<p>South Africa's candidacy for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council promoted.</p> <p>South Africa's and Africa's interest promoted and kept on the agenda of the United Nations Security Council.</p> <p>Relevant stakeholders in South Africa informed about the developments with respect to implementation of Security Council Resolutions and the implementation of sanction measures.</p> <p>Successful lobby action for non-permanent seat on the UNSC.</p> <p>Working with like-minded countries to continue to advance the resolution of conflicts. Within the confines of international law.</p> <p>Adequate attention to African interests at the UN Security Council.</p> <p>Appropriate support for peace efforts on the Continent.</p>	<p>Extensive lobbying and consultation with permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.</p> <p>Concept on Chapter VIII initiative launched at thematic debate in the UNSC</p> <p>Reports on SA's compliance, where required compiled and submitted to UN</p>	<p>South Africa elected to as a non-permanent member of the UNSC in October 2006.</p> <p>During SA's presidency of the UNSC, launched the process of promotion of the role of regional organisations, in particular the AU, in the maintenance of international peace and security</p> <p>Actively participated in the work of the UNSC Sanctions Committee meetings to ensure that decisions taken do not compromise national legislations</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual
<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Transnational Organised Crime</p>	<p>Facilitate the fulfilment of South Africa's treaty obligations and facilitate participation in international crime fora to promote South Africa's position on organised crime (transnational organised crime, drug trafficking, vehicle trafficking and money laundering). Work together with other countries for the reduction/eradication of organised crime.</p>	<p>South Africa to be in a position to participate effectively in UN crime fora in order to contribute to the global effort to combat transnational organised crime.</p> <p>Bilateral co-operation agreements finalised in areas of need.</p> <p>The 2006 Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs focusing on the issue of alternative development as a cross cutting issue.</p> <p>The 2006 Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention focusing on the outcome of the 11th Crime Congress.</p> <p>The 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.</p> <p>South Africa will continue to be the President of the Financial Action Task Force until June 2006.</p> <p>1st Conference of the Parties of the UN Convention against Corruption, December 2006.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>The 2006 Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs focusing on the issue of alternative development as a cross-cutting issue.</p> <p>The 2006 Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention focusing on the outcome of the 11th Crime Congress.</p> <p>The 3rd Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime.</p>	<p>Reported back to 2006 Session in terms of SA's obligations on implementing recommendations of the 20th Special Session of the General Assembly in meeting the Goals and Targets for the year 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its 20th Special Session in 1998".</p> <p>Participated in the debates on Drug Demand Reduction.</p> <p>Participated in the debate on Policy Directives for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and on the Implementation of the 11th Crime Congress, and issues of Transnational Organised Crime.</p>

<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Human Trafficking</p>	<p>Facilitate South Africa's treaty obligations and facilitate participation in international crime fora to promote South Africa's position on human trafficking.</p>	<p>South Africa to be in a position to fulfil its treaty obligations pertaining to the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime.</p> <p>Facilitating the adoption of legislation to implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime.</p>	<p>Facilitating the adoption of legislation to implement the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime.</p> <p>Facilitating participation in international meetings to discuss implementation of the Protocol.</p> <p>Participating in the activities of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in April 2006.</p>	<p>During a workshop on proposed legislation gave input from a Foreign Affairs Viewpoint to the workshop. Also provided written input to the workshop.</p> <p>Facilitated participation in the 3rd Conference of the Parties on Transnational Organised Crime which included issue of Human trafficking.</p> <p>Participated on issue of Human Trafficking issues in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Politics and Security – Kimberley Process	To find ways of dealing with the problem of conflict diamonds globally, in order to promote peace and security on the continent, in keeping with NEPAD.	<p>Facilitate South Africa's full participation in the KPCS standing bodies, ad hoc bodies and operations of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) for rough diamonds.</p> <p>Ensure that the issue is not regarded as an African problem only.</p> <p>Implementation of previous Plenary decisions.</p> <p>All South Africa's reporting obligations met within prescribed time frames.</p> <p>Minimise the threat to the legitimate diamond industry and promote economic stability on the continent of Africa by ensuring that the legitimate diamond trade is not harmed.</p> <p>Protection of the credibility and integrity of the KPCS.</p> <p>The KPCS to make a contribution to the promotion of peace and security in Africa.</p> <p>Supporting African diamond-producing countries through strengthened capacity.</p> <p>Active participation in the mandated review of the KPCS.</p> <p>Successful implementation of the peer review process.</p> <p>Continued support to the Chair (Botswana) and the Vice Chair (European Commission) in promoting the international implementation of the KPCS. Regular assessments of pressing issues in the KPCS.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>Facilitate South Africa's role as a "Friend of the Chair", given South Africa's status as a former Chair of the KPCS.</p> <p>Monitor the implementation by South Africa of previous Plenary decisions.</p> <p>Monitor the fulfilment of all South Africa's reporting obligations within the prescribed time frames.</p> <p>Monitoring of the peer review process.</p> <p>Undertake regular assessments of pressing issues in the KPCS, such as the implementation of the peer review mechanism, potential problems relating to non-compliance, regional issues, and their implications for the KPCS, and the reporting of statistics</p>	<p>Regular and effective communication took place with the Chair and other KPCS participants in order to facilitate work and preparations for meetings.</p> <p>Participated actively in the work and activities of the Working Group on Monitoring, the Participation Committee and the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Review of the KPCS, contributing to reports and assessments of pressing issues. In this context, South Africa actively promoted compliance with the Moscow Resolution on curbing illicit diamond production from Côte d'Ivoire.</p> <p>Facilitated participation by South Africa in peer review visits.</p> <p>Participated in teleconferences and key meetings of the KPCS and its standing bodies.</p> <p>Monitored the timely submission of, and made appropriate inputs into, reports required of South Africa.</p>

<p>Global Governance: Politics and Security – Post-conflict Reconstruction</p>	<p>Support countries and governments emerging from conflicts through engagement with the multilateral system.</p>	<p>Contributions to reconstruction and development programmes.</p> <p>Humanitarian Assistance to affected countries.</p> <p>Facilitate provision of military and civilian personnel to Peace Operations.</p> <p>Facilitate capacity building and institution development.</p> <p>Sustainable peace.</p> <p>Strengthening of Democracy, Human Rights and Good Governance.</p> <p>Allocation of sufficient resources.</p>	<p>Support the UNHCR's voluntary repatriation programmes for refugees.</p> <p>Political and tangible support for socio-economic development processes in Africa solicited during structured interaction and high level visits with the countries of the Americas and Europe</p> <p>Co-ordinate and facilitate emergency humanitarian relief to victims in partnership with international actors.</p> <p>African interests reflected in UN programmes, budgets and administrative activities to the fullest possible extent.</p>	<p>Angolan voluntary repatriation process finalised</p> <p>Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bilateral commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada, as well as during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits</p> <p>Humanitarian assistance facilitated and co-ordinated to 5 countries and supported humanitarian programmes in another 6 countries.</p> <p>Achieved. Active participation on resource allocation to peacekeeping operations in the UN budgetary debates. UN assessed payments to peace keeping operations made in full, on time and without preconditions.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Politics and Security - Humanitarian Assistance	Promote and facilitate South Africa's humanitarian action in order to alleviate human suffering as well as to protect and assist victims during as well as after conflicts and disasters.	Contributed to the emergency relief efforts during disasters as well as to sustainable solutions to disasters.	Co-ordinate and facilitate emergency humanitarian relief to victims in partnership with international actors.	Humanitarian assistance facilitated and co-ordinated to five countries and supported humanitarian programmes in another six countries.
		Assistance rendered to the victims of these disasters in accordance with international norms.	Contributed and supported the reform of the United Nations humanitarian response and protection system.	
Global Governance: Politics and Security - International Law	Enhance respect for international law and a rule based approach to international relations. Contribute to the codification and formulation and progressive development of international law.	Contributed to international norms that adequately address the needs of victims.	Promoted respect for and facilitated implementation of international humanitarian law.	Participated in major conferences and workshops on United Nations Humanitarian System reform.
		Co-ordinate and facilitate emergency relief and sustainable solutions to disasters.	Promoted the Department of Foreign Affairs' role in disaster risk management.	Promoted International Humanitarian Law through co-hosting seminar focussing on the implementation of International Humanitarian Law in Southern Africa. Assisted the National Disaster Management Committee (NDMC) in the co-ordination and facilitation of international disaster relief.
Global Governance: Politics and Security - International Law	Enhance respect for international law and a rule based approach to international relations. Contribute to the codification and formulation and progressive development of international law.	Co-ordinate and facilitate assistance to the victims in accordance with international norms.		
		Contribute to the development of international norms that adequately address the needs of these victims.		
Global Governance: Politics and Security - International Law	Enhance respect for international law and a rule based approach to international relations. Contribute to the codification and formulation and progressive development of international law.	Support the UN International Disaster Response Mechanism.		
		Pro-active and continuous support through the provision of legal advice and assistance to the Department and Government on all issues relating to international law.	Quality and timely support provided through the provision of legal advice and assistance to the Department and Government on all issues relating to international law.	Achieved. Accurate and timely legal advice provided on all priorities identified by the Department in the strategic plan.
Global Governance: Politics and Security - International Law	Enhance respect for international law and a rule based approach to international relations. Contribute to the codification and formulation and progressive development of international law.	Creation of a conducive environment for the promotion of the respect for international law.		
		Constant threats to undermine international law through unilateral action by states.		581 legal opinions provided. 164 agreements certified for Presidential approval. Attended several conferences as legal advisors. Served on various committees and numerous presentations at FSI, universities and other departments.

<p>Global Governance: Political and Security – Human Rights and Implementation of International Humanitarian Law</p>	<p>Contribute to the development and implementation of international human rights and humanitarian law through norm and standard setting; and contribute to the promotion of democracy and good governance.</p>	<p>Leading role in international human rights forums maintained.</p> <p>Regional and international community engaged with the aim of developing international human rights instruments.</p> <p>Development of international instruments.</p> <p>South Africa is party to and has implemented international humanitarian law instruments.</p> <p>Inter-ministerial committee on the implementation of international humanitarian law established.</p> <p>Develop Amendment Protocol to the ICESCR placing the Right to Development on par with all other human rights elaborated in the ICCPR and the ICESCR.</p> <p>Leadership role in the development of the Convention on Disabilities with a view to its early adoption.</p>	<p>Promoted respect for and facilitated implementation of international humanitarian law.</p> <p>General human rights situation in ME countries to be analyzed, particularly as regards the rights of women</p> <p>Ongoing analysis of Israeli treatment of Palestinians</p> <p>Recommendations on human rights issues in the Middle East to be articulated in standard submissions</p> <p>Establish and co-ordinate the Interdepartmental Committee in International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>Promotion of process of International Humanitarian Law instruments in national departments.</p> <p>Establish and co-ordinate the Interdepartmental Committee in International Humanitarian Law.</p> <p>Contribute to Intergovernmental discussions</p> <p>Convention adopted by the UNGA and SA to be early signatory.</p>	<p>Successfully co-hosted and participated in the 6th Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law with the ICRC.</p> <p>Achieved – Issue dealt with in regular reporting by SA ME Missions.</p> <p>Achieved – Issue dealt with in reports by Mission in Ramallah.</p> <p>Achieved – Issue inter alia addressed in Cab Memo on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and in draft newsmedia statements on the conflict throughout the period under review.</p> <p>International Humanitarian Law Committee established and operationalised.</p> <p>Facilitated through the IHL Committee line function departments to promote domestication of IHL instruments.</p> <p>IHL Committee established and operationalised.</p> <p>Working Group meeting postponed, now to be held in July 2007.</p> <p>Convention adopted in December 2006 by the UNGA 61 and SA signed the Convention and Optional Protocol on 30 March 2007.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Global Governance: Socio-Economic – World Trade Organisation	Focus on the challenges of the developing world through the successful and early conclusion of the WTO's Doha Development Round.	Advance the ratification of international humanitarian law instruments and ensure their effective implementation in South Africa and the Region. Create an inter-departmental committee on the implementation of international humanitarian law		
		Round stays focused on development outcomes in accordance with Doha Agenda. Effective participation by SA in negotiations. Permanent Trade Forum (PTF) to be used as vehicle to improve departmental co-ordination and capacity building. Cohesion within the different negotiating groups. Common NEPAD focused African positions. Difficulties envisaged with the conclusion of the Round by the end of 2006. Lack of political will from developed countries to adhere to Doha Agenda. Lack of cohesion in developing country groupings. Effective co-ordination in PTF and NED-LAC.	Monitor Doha Round developments. Liaise with DT/INDA and other stakeholders to keep DFA informed of developments. Through the mission monitored relevant developments and provided inputs into various Bi-national Com-missions. Desk has also participated in NEDLAC and Permanent Trade Forum Meetings. Written proposal to make PTF more effective mechanism for consultation, submitted.	

<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Participation in the G20</p>	<p>As a member of the G20 in 2007 promote progress toward achieving the MDGs in the context of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.</p>	<p>Continued promotion of a global partnership among the developed and developing countries, also in preparation for South Africa's position as Chair of the G20 in 2007.</p> <p>Review of the representation, operations and strategies of the Bretton Woods Institutions</p> <p>Committed global support to reforming the BWIs.</p>	<p>Consult with National Treasury in preparation for South Africa assuming the Chair of the G20.</p> <p>Monitor G20 discussions on the reform of the international financial architecture.</p>	<p>Consulted with National Treasury on issues including voice and participation of developing countries in the global financial architecture where the Department could further South Africa's objectives during South Africa's tenure as Chair.</p> <p>G20 debate (March 2007) on the reform of the international financial architecture monitored.</p>
<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Global Finance - Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs)</p>	<p>Work towards the democratisation of the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) - World Bank and IMF - and reform of the global financial system.</p>	<p>Progress in implementing measures to strengthen the global financial system.</p> <p>Progress in reforming the governance of BWIs to give developing countries a more appropriate voice.</p> <p>Better representation of the developing countries in these institutions to improve governance.</p> <p>Stabilising of global financial system to protect countries from financial shocks.</p>	<p>Monitor developments around the reform of the international financial architecture.</p> <p>Issue put on the draft agenda for discussions during the outgoing and incoming Ministerial and senior officials' visits to the Middle East region.</p> <p>Promote increased representation of the developing countries in these institutions to improve representivity in their governance.</p> <p>Seek to enhance the voice of developing countries, and African countries in particular, in international norm setting and rule making.</p>	<p>General debate on the reform of the international financial architecture monitored, culminating in UNGA resolution in October 2006.</p> <p>Ongoing debate on the reform of the international financial architecture monitored, culminating in UNGA resolution in October 2006.</p> <p>Partially achieved – Issue raised by Chief Director: Middle East during his visit to Gulf States in Nov 2006.</p> <p>As Chair of the G77, facilitated Group positions on UN reform. In this regard, success was achieved in that the UNGA resolution on development follow-up to the 2005 World Outcome did note that the need to enhance the voice and participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the Bretton Woods Institutions "remains a continuous concern".</p> <p>To date, other issues in the wider UN reform debate have largely eclipsed discussions focussing on the need to reform the international financial architecture and enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in the BWIs. Progress has been very slow due to the vested interests of development partners and the BWIs themselves.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Global Finance – Financing for Development	<p>Prevent the securitisation of the international development agenda.</p> <p>Follow-up to Monterrey Consensus of the Conference on Financing for Development.</p> <p>Facilitation of a new Common Country Assessment (CCA) and United Nations Development Assistance framework (UNDAF) agreement for the period 2007 to 2011.</p> <p>Work towards the attainment of the MDGs and the outcomes of the UN Millennium Review 2005 Summit</p> <p>Successful participation in social development, population and development, UNESCO and health fora.</p> <p>Ensure a balanced follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome.</p>	<p>Monterrey Consensus underlined as the framework for resource mobilization for the achievement of the MDGs and other development goals.</p> <p>The needs of developing countries adequately reflected in the Monterrey follow-up conferences.</p> <p>CCA/UNDAF strategic framework relevant to Government's transformation and development priorities.</p> <p>South Africa's national positions to be reflected in outcome documents.</p> <p>Focus on the social development issues in the MDGs by strengthening relations and promoting international cooperation inter alia through the G77.</p> <p>Re-affirmation of the special needs of Africa following the Millennium Review 2005 Summit.</p> <p>Africa's attainment of the MDGs by the target date.</p> <p>Inadequate resourcing to assist developing countries reach the goals.</p> <p>MDGs are linked to developing country opportunities to promote their own economic and social development.</p> <p>Resource mobilisation for the achievement of the MDGs.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>Promote a deeper understanding of FfD among other Government Departments by raising awareness through the UN Working Group of the EDC.</p> <p>Facilitate the development of a new framework for UN activities in South Africa period 2007 to 2011.</p> <p>Co-ordinate inter-departmental engagement with the UN Country Team through the UN Working Group in the EDC, regarding development priorities, in order to ensure that UN operations in South Africa address Government priorities, as articulated in Government's Plan of Action.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Deeper understanding of FfD promoted amongst participants in the UN Working Group of the EDC.</p> <p>As Chair of the G77, South Africa actively promoted language in UN resolutions emphasizing that the efforts to achieve the MDGs and the broader UN development agenda must be underpinned by a continued commitment by all stakeholders to a truly global partnership for development and calling on all development partners to implement the outcomes of all major UN Conferences and Summits in the economic, social and related fields, including the 2005 World Summit.</p> <p>Co-ordinated the successful negotiation of a new CCA/UNDAF that is much more closely aligned with Government priorities than was the previous planning framework for UN operations in South Africa. The new CCA/UNDAF was approved by the Director-Generals Forum of the IRPS Cluster.</p> <p>Facilitated initial preparations for the first-ever UN Evaluation Group (UNEG) joint evaluation of the contribution made by the UN system towards South Africa's development.</p> <p>South Africa successfully chaired the G77 in the unprecedented context of the number of new and important issues that the Group had to deal with, arising primarily from the 2005 World Summit Outcome. As Chair, South Africa engaged successfully with the development partners in order to</p>

<p>promote and protect the G77 mandate in difficult negotiations on the implementation of the 2005 World Summit Outcome. The special needs of Africa were successfully reflected in the UNGA resolution on development follow-up to the 2005 Summit.</p>	
<p>Promotion of a common plan of action for determining practical measures for the promotion of the development agenda of the South.</p> <p>Recognising development as an indispensable foundation for a new collective security system.</p> <p>Good and effective governance at the national and international levels in the mobilisation of resources for development.</p> <p>The tendency to shift responsibility away from Governments onto the private sector and from developed countries to developing countries.</p> <p>Co-ordinate inter-departmental engagement with UN funds, programmes and agencies regarding development priorities through the UN Working Group in the Economic Development Committee (EDC) of the IRPS Cluster.</p> <p>An UNDAF that appropriately prioritises areas on which the UN should focus their programmes in South Africa.</p> <p>Appropriate Country Co-operation Frameworks (CCF) for UN operational activities.</p>	

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Socio-Economic – North South Dialogue	Promote development through engagement with countries of the North.	Africa and NEPAD kept on agenda of countries of the North. Political commitments translated into concrete support and action. Broader global focus on other regions, i.e. China, India, Eastern Europe, Middle East, etc.	Target Utilise structured bilaterals and high level visits with the countries of the Americas and Europe to this effect Actual Utilise structured bilaterals and high level visits with the countries of Eastern and Central Europe to this effect	Achieved with the countries of the Americas and Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia Spain, Norway, Canada, as well as during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits Achieved, most notably during the ITEC meeting with Russia
Global Governance: Socio-economic – Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	Promote developing country priorities through engagement with the OECD.	SA's membership of the OECD Development Centre used to promote developmental issues. Effective participation in different OECD committees. Incremental approach toward OECD according to Cabinet instructions. Effective participation by all relevant government institutions in different OECD forums	Target Facilitate building the relationship between OECD and South Africa. Follow up with relevant departments in coordinating OECD relations enhances through interdepartmental working group. Delineate role of DFA in pursuing OECD relations in context of the Cabinet memo outcome.	Worked closely with the mission including undertaking a capacity visit to Paris and participated in the OECD Ministerial meeting. Facilitated the participation of various government departments in the different committees of the OECD. Supported the participation of the mission in the Development Centre. Convened a meeting to hand over portfolio to the National Treasury and formalised this through a DG to DG letter.

<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Group of Eight (G8)</p>	<p>Facilitate support for Africa's development and Agenda of the South through G8 engagement.</p>	<p>Effective participation by Southern countries in G8 meetings.</p> <p>Africa and development kept on G8 agenda.</p> <p>Africa Partnership Forum effective in keeping Africa on G8 agenda.</p> <p>Realisation of G8 undertakings since Kananaskis</p> <p>Effectively participate in APF meetings.</p> <p>Sustained commitment to Africa in 2006 and going forward. Global problems overshadowing regional priorities, including Africa's development.</p> <p>The St. Petersburg G8 meeting in July 2006 to maintain focus on Africa.</p> <p>Germany to maintain Africa focus as G8 chair for 2007</p>	<p>Monitor G8 developments and issues that will require discussion and or consultation with other stakeholders, in particular the implementation of the Africa Action Plan and NEPAD through the Africa Partnership Forum.</p> <p>In respect of Latin America, efficiency of G5 participation in G8 meetings promoted through regular interaction with Brazil and Mexico.</p> <p>Interact through SA mission in Moscow with host country on SA involvement in the international development agenda in line with 2006 G8 themes.</p> <p>Engage G8 missions in Pretoria to ensure that Africa remains on the G8 agenda and that concrete outcomes are achieved.</p> <p>Attempt maintenance of Africa focus of the G8 during Germany's Presidency</p>	<p>Briefing reports to Minister and President to inform of important developments in G8 that could influence development of a strategy of engagement, provided.</p> <p>Provided support to the SA Sherpa.</p> <p>Provided a final post G8 Summit report.</p> <p>Achieved. High level contacts took place and continue</p> <p>Achieved. High level contacts took place and continue</p> <p>Achieved. During high level discussions between the German and SA Presidencies as well as the Foreign Ministers of the two countries the matter was extensively discussed</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Socio-Economic – World Economic Forum (WEF)	Work with WEF to keep Africa on the global agenda.	Africa on agenda of WEF's Annual Meeting in Davos. Promote participation by African leaders in African Economic Summit. Global focus on other developing regions, i.e. China and India.	<p>Target</p> <p>Serve as DFA's WEF contact point.</p> <p>Liaise with WEF in Geneva re annual Davos meeting, especially the President's participation.</p> <p>Liaise with WEF re annual Africa Economic Summit.</p> <p>Coordinate DFA's involvement in Annual Africa Economic Summit.</p> <p>Monitor WEF developments.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Worked closely with the mission in Geneva in arranging logistical support for the President's participation in the WEF Summit.</p>
Global Governance: Socio-Economic : Implementation of decisions and outcomes of major socio-economic International Conferences, Integrated and co-ordinated implementation and follow-up	<p>Strengthen the policy and programme coherence and effectiveness of South Africa's activities in response to action plans and development goals emanating from all major UN socio-economic conferences and summits.</p> <p>Integrated and co-ordinated implementation and follow-up to the outcomes of all major UN conferences and summits.</p>	<p>Exploring opportunities to advance SA's position on social development.</p> <p>A coherent and integrated implementation and response from all South African stakeholders, to all commitments and goals of major UN conferences and summits with special emphasis on MDGs and IDGs.</p> <p>Promote the implementation of outcomes of UN Sessions and major international conferences on social development. Advance international co-operation for addressing common challenges of social and cultural development.</p>	<p>Active engagement of South Africa in the Helsinki Process on Globalisation and Democracy.</p> <p>Initiate and advance SA's effective preparation for and participation in the sessions of the UN Commission on Population and Development</p>	<p>SA participated in the Consultative Network, Senior Officials and the Ministerial meetings of the Friends of the Helsinki Process in 2006, presenting updates on its gender equality roadmap.</p> <p>Co-hosted two workshops with Tanzania and the Institute for Global Dialogue – the Helsinki Process Roundtable on Poverty and Development. Outcome reports to be presented to the Helsinki Process Summit in November 2007.</p> <p>The Ministers' of Foreign Affairs of SA, Brazil, France, Norway, Thailand, Senegal and Indonesia comprised a working group on global health and foreign policy. Ministers met on fringes of UNGA61 and also in Oslo in 2007. Ministerial meetings preceded by series of expert group meetings.</p> <p>SA participated in 39th session of UN Commission on Population and Development in 2006 and negotiated resolutions.</p>

<p>SA delivered keynote address at 45th session of the Commission of Social Development in February 2007.</p>	<p>Advocated integration of agreed conclusions into national policies and strategies</p>	<p>Achieved. SA participated in UN Human Rights Council Working Group and High Level Task Force on RTD.</p>	<p>Achieved. African concerns consistently advocated in HRC.</p>
<p>Implement the provisions of the UN 2002 Special Session on Children.</p> <p>Initiate discussions on the preparations for a Convention on the Right to Development.</p> <p>Co-ordinated action within the African Group and other stakeholders to advance the African priorities and common positions with respect to World Conference on Human Rights (Vienna, 1993).</p> <p>Follow-up and effective implementation of the DDPA of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (WCAR).</p> <p>Contributed to development-focused outcomes to the international debates on migration as well as the UNGA High level Dialogue on Migration and Development.</p> <p>Building and advocating an integrated and co-ordinated response to the outcomes of all the major UN conferences and summits paying attention to common themes, goals and commitments.</p> <p>Monitoring deadlines and advising other line departments when and how to respond to the UN system in terms of reporting obligations.</p> <p>Disseminating developments in multilateral fora and keeping all stakeholders informed about such developments.</p>	<p>Advocate integration of agreed conclusions into national policies and strategies.</p> <p>Promote special emphasis on development as indispensable foundation for a just UN system.</p> <p>Maintain recognition of special needs of Africa.</p>	<p>Advocate integration of agreed conclusions into national policies and strategies</p>	<p>Achieved. OSW and ORC advised on reporting obligations for CRC and CEDAW</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
		Consulting with the latter in order to develop coherent and cross-cutting directives for the guidance of officials at the South African Permanent Missions in New York and Geneva and missions accredited to multilateral centres in order to advocate a common position at all centres.	Target Coordinated consultations with relevant line function departments on preparations for UNGA.	Achieved. Interdepartmental briefing sessions held to coordinate responses.
		Working closely with all line departments, relevant multilateral Business Units and the UN Country Team in order to develop coherent responses to the reviews and appraisals of the major UN conferences.	Discussions with ORC re preparations for 2007 – 5 year Children's Review conference.	Achieved. Discussions with the ORC held.
		Children's Rights are effectively protected globally and nationally.	Advocate strengthening of children's rights nationally and internationally.	Advocated in relevant international fora and nationally.
		Create an international, legally binding instrument for the Right to Development.	Resolution co-sponsored and adopted at the 4th HRC.	Promoted. SA participated in UN Human Rights Council Working Group.
		Facilitate the fulfilment of South Africa's treaty obligations (CERD, CAT, HRC, CRC, CEDAW).	Facilitate drafting of CRC and CEDAW reports.	Followed up with relevant departments, however, not always with equal success.
		Promote a development-based approach to international migration by contributing to outcomes that serves the developmental needs of developing countries during international debates on migration as well as the UNGA High level Debate on Migration and Development	Contributed to development focused outcomes to the international debates on migration as well as the UNGA high level dialogue on migration and development.	Achieved. OSW and ORC advised on reporting obligations for CRC and CEDAW. Participated in the UN HLD as well as the African lead conference.

<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic - Implementation of major Socio-Economic International Conferences including MDGs</p>	<p>Promote a balanced implementation of the 2005 World Summit Outcome.</p> <p>Prevent the securitisation of the international development agenda.</p> <p>Promote implementation of the Millennium Declaration and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <p>Promote the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus.</p>	<p>Reaffirm the General Assembly's key role in the development agenda.</p> <p>Progress on market access/agricultural subsidies.</p> <p>The role and powers of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) enhanced through reforms emanating from the Millennium Review Summit.</p> <p>Development aspects of Millennium Review Summit recognised and taken forward effectively.</p> <p>Implementation of action plans of major international conferences.</p> <p>Development and improved effectiveness of IBSA.</p> <p>Successful participation in social development, population and development, UNESCO and health fora.</p> <p>Maintenance of multilateralism in the development agenda.</p> <p>Implementation of development priorities.</p> <p>A conducive environment for the implementation of conference outcomes.</p> <p>Challenge to enhance the role of the General Assembly as the only democratic body of the UN, and ECOSOC as the elected organ of the General Assembly, to deal with development issues.</p> <p>ECOSOC's role providing overall oversight, co-ordination and guidance for operational development programmes and funds on a system-wide basis reinforced.</p>	<p>Strengthen co-ordinating role of ECOSOC in follow-up to major conferences.</p>	<p>South Africa obtained consensus on ECOSOC reform for the first time within the G77 and maintained a strong collective position in the Group throughout the negotiations on the resolution on the strengthening of ECOSOC. The resolution was negotiated by South Africa in accordance with the Group's position of ensuring that the ECOSOC High Level Segment is strengthened with the creation of a biennial Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and an Annual Ministerial Review (AMR). This resulted in the G77 ensuring that the current segment structure of ECOSOC was maintained. The G77 succeeded in maintaining ECOSOC's role as the central mechanism for system wide coordination in promoting the integrated and coordinated implementation of, and follow-up to, the outcomes of the major UN conferences in the economic, social and related fields and as the principal Charter body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development.</p> <p>Re-confirm ECOSOC key role in development issues</p> <p>Inclusion of Annual Ministerial Review and Development Co-operation Forum in ECOSOC work programme, with the particular inclusion of MDG8.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
		<p>ECOSOC reform concentrates on the implementation of all internationally agreed development goals.</p> <p>Danger of defining development challenges in security terms and treating them as threats.</p> <p>Ensuring that the focus decided upon by the African States is prioritised.</p> <p>Recognition of the increasing importance of co-operation, co-ordination and harmonisation within the UN system.</p> <p>Increasing resource flows to assist developing countries reach the MDGs.</p> <p>Working closely with relevant line departments, multilateral business units and the UN Country Team to develop coherent responses to the reviews and appraisals of the major UN conferences.</p> <p>South African participation in the Initiative Against Poverty and Hunger.</p>	<p>Deal with the Secretary-General's panel on system wide coherence.</p>	<p>Active engagement with G77 in formulating a common developing country position on system wide coherence</p>

<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic : World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and follow-up to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI)</p>	<p>WSSD follow-up.</p>	<p>Contribute to the follow-up of JPOI. Contribution to the National Strategy for Sustainable Development. Meeting JPOI targets especially in the field of energy development.</p>	<p>Participation in the Commission for Sustainable Development. As part of preparations for CSD 14 to assist in formulating SA position paper.</p>	<p>Active participation in Commission and to chair the G77 and China. SA position paper on energy development effectively used in CSD14 negotiations.</p>
<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 14)</p>	<p>Effective participation in the 14th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD14)</p>	<p>Contribute to South Africa's participation in CSD14. Consider practical measures and options in the areas of energy for sustainable development; Air Pollution/ Atmosphere; Climate Change and Industrial Development. Ability to maintain political commitment in Africa to the practical implementation of the Johannesburg outcomes.</p>	<p>Participate in CSD 14. Contribute to formulation of African position for CSD 14.</p>	<p>Department participated in CSD 14 during review cycle on Energy for Sustainable Development, Air Pollution, Climate Change and Industrial Development. The inter-departmental delegation played an active role in the Africa Group and chaired the G77 and China during this phase of the negotiations. Actively participate in Africa group in CSD 14 in New York, May 06</p>
<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Beijing+10</p>	<p>Facilitate effective domestic and international implementation of the outcomes of Beijing and its review processes.</p>	<p>Promote the full implementation of the Beijing+10 resolutions and recommendations. Follow-up on Beijing+10 outcome and Millennium Declaration.</p>	<p>Contribute to national implementation of recommendations. Advance the agenda of Beijing+10</p>	<p>Participated in national policy discussions with DSD and OSW. Participated in CSW and UNGA.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Economic, Social and Cultural Rights</p>	<p>Promote and strengthen economic, social and cultural rights to place them on par with all other human rights</p>	<p>Operationalisation of the Right to Development as a human right.</p> <p>Promotion of economic, social and cultural rights as rights on par with all other human rights.</p> <p>Prioritisation of the promotion and enhancement of the enjoyment of all human rights by vulnerable groups and people with disabilities.</p> <p>Adopt an optional protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which provides for a complaints mechanism.</p> <p>Support for the recognition and full implementation of all human rights i.e. civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development.</p> <p>Ensuring that the universal acceptance of the justifiability of economic, social and cultural rights is promoted and enhanced.</p> <p>Advancing the implementation of Human Rights conventions, declarations and protective systems.</p> <p>Mobilise support among States and the international human rights community to recognise Economic, Social and Cultural rights on par with all human rights.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>Recognition of the Right to Development as a universal inalienable right on par with all other human rights is advanced.</p> <p>Promote universal acceptance of the justifiability of economic, social and cultural rights is promoted and enhanced.</p> <p>Strengthen international standard setting in human rights.</p> <p>Promote Optional Protocol on ICESCR.</p> <p>Promote RTD and advance ESCR.</p> <p>Support initiatives of the South in the HRC on ESCR.</p> <p>Advance promotion and protection of human rights.</p> <p>Participate and contribute to debate in HRC. Co-sponsored resolution in 4th HRC.</p>	<p>Advocated in relevant international fora in particular UN Human Rights Council where SA actively participated in Working Group on RTD.</p> <p>G77 and African position advocated in UN and other fora notwithstanding resistance from some countries of the North.</p> <p>Promoted in all relevant fora. Convention on Rights of People with Disabilities signed by SA.</p> <p>Meeting postponed to take place in July 2007.</p> <p>Promoted in WG and HLTTF on RTD. WG on ESCR to meet in July 2007.</p> <p>Promoted and supported. Resolution co-sponsored in 4th HRC.</p> <p>The promotion and protection of human rights advocated.</p> <p>Position of the South advocated in UN and other fora, notwithstanding resistance of some countries of the North.</p>

		Work towards the universal realisation of the 'right to development'.	Contribute to RTD debate in HRC.	Advocated in relevant fora in particular UN Human Rights Council where SA actively participated in WG on RTD.
		Address the inconsistencies and inequalities between the ICESCR and ICCPR.	SA resolution proposed to HRC.	Advocated internationally and resolution adopted.
Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Square Kilometre Array (SKA)	Support bid for Square Kilometre Array (SKA):	Promote the South African bid for the SKA.	Lobby action undertaken for SA representation at ITU Council and hosting of ICGEB Africa Centre in Cape Town and to host the SKA.	Extensive lobby action undertaken. Elections for ITU held. Indications from technical evaluation team that SA is preferred host for ICGEB Africa Centre.
		Bid forms part of research and development strategy.		
		S&T capacity building.	Identification of multilateral fora through which Science and Technology agenda can be furthered.	
		Injection of expertise and economic activity in Northern Cape.		
		Increase SA's expertise pool and build upon SA's current technology base and space facilities.	On regional level, promoted the ratification of our agreement between English speaking African Countries and the Basel Convention Training Centre.	A final presentation for the SKA bid was made to the selection committee and SA and Australia were short listed, with the final outcome expected in 2008.
	SA's suitability as host for major astronomy projects and suitability of location.			
	SA competing with Australia, China and Argentina to host SKA.			
	Contribution to planned African space initiative as part of NEPAD Programmes.			

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Global Governance: Socio-Economic - Tourism, Trade and Investment Promotion	Facilitate Tourism, Trade and Investment Promotion.	Co-ordinated implementation of the International Tourism Growth Strategy (ITGS) by DFA and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT).	DMC informed of important developments in the UNWTO as well as the tourism markets that could influence the policy and strategy developments development process.	Reports were provided to the various sessions of the DMC. Additional information regarding tourism markets were included in the report prepared for the tourism indaba of ay 2007.
		Strengthened economic ties through increased trade and investment activity.	Increased understanding of the role of DFA and missions in tourism promotion and facilitation of the inclusion of the tourism training module in the FSI programme.	Understanding of the role of DFA in tourism promotion was facilitated through presentations at the tourism indaba.
		Establishing closer co-operation with DEAT, SA Tourism, the Tourism Business Council of South Africa (TBCSA) and SAA on matters related to tourism promotion and through the DFA-led Tourism Working Group.	Branch Americas and Europe to participate in activities of DFA's Tourism Working Group	Achieved. All DFA TWG meetings attended and inputs given on behalf of Branch Americas & Europe
		Strengthening capacity at missions and at Head Office in terms of promotion of tourism, trade and investment.	Effective participation at Indaba and monitoring of training of LRPs who have attended the Indaba, in conjunction with SAT	Desk coordinated arrangements and participation of various missions in the tourism indaba of 2007.
			Ensure participation by LRP's of missions in the Americas and Europe in annual Tourism Indaba	Participation ensured

<p>Global Governance: Socio-Economic – Environment</p>	<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol: Work towards the strengthening of global efforts to mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Preparation of South Africa's Continental Shelf Claim.</p>	<p>Discussion on future commitments beyond 2012; implementation of decisions to make Kyoto Protocol fully operational; improvement and strengthening of Kyoto mechanisms; launch of process to set direction for an innovative future global approach to climate change.</p> <p>Meetings with Namibia and Mozambique to discuss maritime boundaries.</p> <p>Submission of claim to the United Nations Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf by 2009.</p> <p>Operationalisation of Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Parties to Protocol have a clear accountability regime.</p> <p>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) funded.</p> <p>Joint Implementation to meet emission reduction commitment.</p> <p>Compliance regime agreement: SA elected to Compliance committee.</p> <p>Adaptation to climate change impacts.</p> <p>Additional guidance to Global Environment Facility (GEF).</p> <p>Mounting pressure on China, India, Brazil and SA regarding commitment to emission reduction.</p> <p>Reach agreement on lateral maritime boundaries with Namibia, Mozambique and France.</p>	<p>Participated in GEF Council and Assembly Meetings</p> <p>Greater commitment from developed states to provide technical and other assistance to developing states</p> <p>Greater involvement from scientists from the developing world in marine research programmes and projects; Increasingly closer co-operation and consultation between and among developing states on marine and maritime matters.</p> <p>Actively participated in dialogue on an EU proposal to change the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) in to a specialised agency – UN Environmental Organisation.</p> <p>Promoted co-operation between the Amazon Countries and SA within the UNFF6</p> <p>Promoted and revived the role of the G77 within the UN Convention on Biodiversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity</p> <p>Effectively co-ordinated decisions and positions supported by G77 in the COP8 of the UNCBD in Brazil.</p> <p>Promoted the role of IBSA within the UNFF6. Due to the non performance of the 77 the fall-back for SA was to generate maximum support within IBSA for positions negotiated</p>	<p>SA hosted GEF 3rd Assembly meeting in Cape Town, 29-30 August 2006.</p> <p>SA effectively participated and influenced decisions taken on marine affairs.</p> <p>Raised profile of SA role players in marine affairs in international conferences related to marine.</p> <p>Active participation at CSD14 and SB24 (UNFCCC) where SA contributed to sustainable environment debate.</p> <p>Provided Minister of DEAT with information on advantages and disadvantages of the proposal.</p> <p>Achieved. Promoted co-operation between the Amazon Countries and SA within the UNFF6 and will continue</p> <p>Achieved. To be continued during 2007/8</p> <p>Met 15 times and reached agreement on 10 issues of which 9 were adopted.</p> <p>Included in the IBSA spectrum. Amazon countries to add weight to decisions supported/not supported</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	
			Target	Actual
Programme2: Foreign Relations BILATERAL RELATIONS				
Bilateral Relations: Africa	Strengthening of Bilateral Relations in Africa	Opening of New Missions	Identify Mauritania as a priority country for opening of diplomatic mission in Nouakchott, Mauritania by end 2007.	Partially achieved. Legal framework being developed. Opening of Mission scheduled for December 2007.
			Sao Tome and Principe: March 2007	Achieved. Mission opened March 2007
	Strengthening of bilateral relations		Niger: Visit of Niger Foreign Minister: April 2007	Partially achieved. Corporate Service Manager will be transferred to Mission with effect from 1 July 2007.
	Establish new diplomatic representations in Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger and Guinea-Bissau during the financial year.		Niger: July 2007	Partially achieved. Ongoing
			Burkina Faso: Sept 2007	Partially achieved. Political official transferred to Mission in September 2006.
			Guinea-Bissau: 2006/7	Approval awaited for the opening of the Mission
			Benin: Sept 2006	Political official transferred to Mission on 1 April 2007.
	Implementation of structured bilateral mechanisms between South Africa and Senegal, Mali, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Gabon, Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Chad		Nigeria: Meeting of the Senior Officials and Special Implementation Committee- 2nd half of 2007	Awaiting the establishment of new Nigerian administrative structures.
			Ghana: Launch of the Inaugural Session of JCC: July 2007	Launched in May 2007
			Gabon: Senior Officials meeting, August 2006	Senior Officials meeting took place in June 2006
			Equatorial Guinea: Senior Officials meeting, April 2007	Fact finding mission took place in September 2006

	<p>Chad: Possible launch of JBC, Third quarter of 2007</p> <p>Enhanced bilateral cooperation between SA and Southern African countries.</p>	<p>Through structured bilateral mechanisms including Joint Permanent Commissions, Heads of State Economic Bilateral Commissions, South Africa held JPCs with the following countries: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Heads of Economic Meetings were held with Mozambique in June 2006 and Namibia in November 2006, all resulting in enhanced cooperation.</p> <p>Ongoing. Achieved</p>
<p>Conclusion of outstanding agreements between South Africa and countries of East Africa</p>	<p>Provide Secretariat functions to national departments. Monitor and evaluate progress of Working Groups of JBCs and BNCs. Coordinate and manage completion of legal frameworks. Host Senior Officials Mid Term Review with Egypt.</p> <p>Monitor and evaluate progress with JBCs and BNCs. Provide Secretariat services to national departments. Complete legal frameworks.</p> <p>March 2008</p>	<p>Sudan: Second session of the JBC scheduled for 3rd quarter 2007.</p> <p>Partially achieved. Ongoing.</p> <p>Ethiopia: JMC scheduled for 4th quarter of 2007</p> <p>Uganda: JPEC Agreement to be concluded by March 2008</p> <p>Sudan: JBC launched May 2006.</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
		Launch of joint bilateral commissions between South Africa and Kenya and Sudan. In addition, launch of JEC between South Africa and Uganda	Target March 2008	Ethiopia: JMC scheduled for 4th quarter of 2007 Kenya: JCC to be launched by March 2008 Uganda: Launch date to be agreed upon.
		Opening of satellite mission in Juba, Southern Sudan	March 2008	Advance Team visit in preparation of opening of Consulate (June 2007)
		Co-operation with Lesotho on the identification of NEPAD flagship projects in order to lift the country from its LDC status.	Identification and implementation of projects to assist Lesotho.	High levels meetings were held at official and ministerial levels resulting in the identification and implementation of bankable projects in rail, tourism, etc to assist Lesotho out of LDC status.
		Concluding a bilateral co-operation agreement with Mauritania.	Normalise diplomatic relations. Consolidate legal framework in Resources and Petroleum. Assist transitional process	Partially achieved. Department represented at AU level as an observer in April 2006, June 2006 and December 2006. Independent electoral commission visited Mauritania in December 2006. Minister of Mineral and Energy negotiated a bilateral framework for co-operation in October 2006.

<p>Bilateral Relations: North American Countries</p>	<p>Strengthen bilateral relations with countries in the developed world</p>	<p>Engagement with new government in Canada to secure continuation of commitments made under the Liberal government, eg keep Canada to its previous commitment to double its current ODA levels by 2008/9</p> <p>Ensure that Africa and the NEPAD remains on the foreign policy agenda in Canada</p> <p>Create awareness around the Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA), a facility under the Canada Fund for Africa, which is aimed at providing support for entrepreneurship in Africa, especially in the area of ITC development.</p> <p>Engage new government re their views on Canada's continued contribution to peacekeeping efforts in the Sudan and other conflict areas in Africa.</p> <p>Pursue Canada's offer to assist/partner SA in peacekeeping operations in Africa</p> <p>Co-operate with the USA on matters of mutual interest, including sharing financial intelligence for the reduction of Crime</p> <p>Continue to harness support for peacekeeping in Africa and the developing world.</p>	<p>Utilize Annual Consultations, high level visits and regular interaction with accredited missions to engage with new Government</p> <p>Keep on AC Agenda and agendas of high level visits and a focus point of diplomatic interaction</p> <p>Keep on AC Agenda, agendas of high level visits and regular diplomatic interaction</p> <p>Place on AC Agenda and raise during bilateral interaction Continuous engagement</p> <p>Place on AC Agenda, interact with relevant DFA component and raise during diplomatic interaction</p> <p>Continue to support and facilitate bilateral cooperation on counter terrorism through the sharing of intelligence</p> <p>Monitor and encourage the sharing of information re the threat of MD</p> <p>Continue to engage the US Administration to cooperate in developing and implementing capacity building programmes</p>	<p>Achieved. 1st annual review and second to be concluded between Jan-March 2008.</p> <p>Popularisation of NEPAD achieved. Program to be monitored and information flow to be maintained.</p> <p>Achieved through discussion at Annual Consultations and subsequent research aimed at identifying possible funding linkages</p> <p>Achieved through discussion at AC and subsequent meetings arranged between Canadian High Commission and Branch: Africa</p> <p>Continuous efforts to gain support and contributions for peacekeeping efforts in the Sudan.</p> <p>Achieved through discussion at AC and provision of Civilian Police Peacekeeping training by Canada for SA police peacekeepers in Sudan.</p> <p>Dialogue established. Need to maintain exchange of information.</p> <p>Dialogue established. Need to maintain exchange of information and conclude establishment of focus group.</p> <p>USAID engaged on programme support. Need to actively pursue continuation.</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			<p>Target</p> <p>Supply Africa Branch with up to date information on US positions re peace keeping initiatives on a continual basis</p> <p>Utilise high level engagements to foster continued US financial and political support for SA's peace-keeping initiatives in conflict areas in Africa</p> <p>Encourage the US actively support regional initiatives in Africa to promote peace, security and stability</p> <p>Utilize AC, high level visits and regular interaction with accredited missions and Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Pursue Portugal's offer of language training in Portuguese for utilisation during 2010 Soccer World Cup</p>	<p>Dialogue established. Need to maintain flow of information and conclude establishment of focus group.</p> <p>ACDTA programme activated and need to continue information exchange on SA capacity constraints.</p> <p>Dialogue established. Need to maintain active flow of information</p> <p>Achieved through discussion at AC of ways to address challenges in trade relations and through visits by senior Foreign Affairs Committee, Canadian Speaker, Minister Sonjica and Canadian Governor-General.</p> <p>Not achieved, dependent on signing of MOU by DACST.</p>
		<p>Strengthen co-operation with the US on supporting AU positions & programmes relating to peace and stability on the African Continent and in the context of the Bush-Mbeki Summit (April 2005)</p> <p>Consolidate SA-Canada political relations and seek to diversify trade links with Canada</p> <p>Facilitate the implementation of commitments of Portugal to tourism capacity building for unemployed graduates for 2010 Soccer World Cup</p>		

Bilateral Relations: Latin America and the Caribbean	Foster sound bilateral relations with countries in the developing world	Substantive relations established and growing with countries in the developing world Actively support bilateral trade and investment between South Africa, Mercosur and the countries of Mexico, Central America, the Andean Community and the Caribbean.	Undertake trade studies in the countries of Latin America to enhance bilateral trade. Also utilise trade mission from Mexico during 2006 Promote trade during BNC with Argentina, bilateral technical visits and high-level visit led by Min Essop Pahad to Bolivia Open SA mission in Trinidad and Tobago Assist opening of Jamaican mission in Pretoria Undertake studies on Latin American markets in order to improve bilateral trade	Studies completed re Mexico, Argentina. Study on Uruguay to follow in 2007-08. Mexican Trade Mission successfully utilised to promote bilateral trade Successful engagements during BNC with Argentina Achieved. Mission opened in December 2006 Achieved, at a cost of R1,5 million Partially achieved. Trade studies completed re Mexico, Argentina Study on Uruguay to follow in 2007-08

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Bilateral Relations: Asia	Strengthen bilateral relations with countries in Asia, including through Structured Bilateral Fora, e.g. JMCs, BNCs, Partnership Forums, SOMs, etc.	<p>Substantive deepening of relations as reflected by high-level visits and growth in trade, investment and cultural exchanges.</p> <p>Increase in trade with and investments from Asian countries into South Africa, particularly in SMMEs and IDZs.</p> <p>Increase in tourism from Asian countries to South Africa.</p> <p>Enhance co-operation with Asian countries to augment HRD programmes in South Africa.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>CHINA: Promotion of high-level contacts between SA and Chinese political leadership; render support for in and outgoing VIP visits, increase trade, conclude bilateral agreements.</p> <p>Conclude China Strategy document and submit to Cabinet.</p> <p>Obtain Chinese support for HRD programmes including AsgISA & JIPSA</p>	<p>China: SA/PRC BNC twice postponed during 2006 by Chinese side. Rescheduled to August 2007.</p> <p>State Visit of PRC Premier Wen Jiabao to SA: 21-22 June; Programme of Cooperation on Strengthening the Strategic Partnership between RSA and PRC signed during Premier Wen Jiabao's visit</p> <p>State Visit to PRC by President Mbeki; 6 November 2006; State visit to SA by President Hu Jintao: 6-8 February 2007. Numerous Ministerial, Parliamentary & Provincial level visits. Bilateral trade with Greater China (include Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan) increased from R 57,17 billion (2005) to R80,52 billion (2006).</p> <p>15 Bilateral Agreements concluded; China/SA Strategy Paper adopted by Cabinet.</p> <p>4 DFA students in Beijing to study Mandarin. China announced (visit by Pres. Hu Jintao) Yuan 200 million for Vocational Training Centre, Yuan 30 million for Agricultural Centre, Yuan 20 million for other HRD programmes.</p>
			<p>JAPAN: Enhanced strategic relationship with Japan. Facilitate and promote high level bilateral visits and contact. Promote Japanese involvement in capacity building in South Africa. Japan and TICAD and G8 involvement. Participate in tourism promotion events. Facilitate trade and investment promotion. Develop support for ASGISA/JIPSA. Promote academic and research cooperation.</p>	<p>Deputy President visited Japan during May 2006 and obtained Japanese support for ASGISA/JIPSA. ASGISA/JIPSA work groups and Task forces were established. Minister Dlamini Zuma visited Japan during December 2006. Upgraded Partnership Forum to Ministerial level. Partnership Forum hosted in South Africa. Several South African students on training in Japan. Japanese volunteer workers engaged in maths and science development projects. Japanese trade and tourism with South Africa increased by around 20 percent.</p>

			<p>KOREA: Facilitate and promote high level bilateral visits and contact. Promote Korean involvement in capacity building in South Africa. Participate in tourism promotion events. Facilitate trade and investment promotion. Develop support for ASGISA/JIPSA. Promote academic and research cooperation.</p>	<p>Policy Consultative Forum implemented. Korea Africa forum created training opportunities for South Africans. Specialised trade and tourism events hosted. Visit of Minister Dlamini Zuma postponed to 2007. MOU on Sport cooperation finalised. MOU and Mutual Legal assistance finalised.</p>
<p>Bilateral Relations: Gulf States</p>	<p>Ensure increased direct investment by Gulf States in South Africa</p>	<p>Increase in investments by economies in the Middle East in South Africa, in infrastructure development programmes, in line with the ASGISA priorities.</p> <p>Increased involvement by Arab and Muslim Development funds in South African economy</p> <p>Interaction with the Kuwait Fund, Saudi Development Fund and the Islamic Development Bank</p> <p>Foster relations with OIC</p> <p>Arrange workshop involving South African Private and Public Sector with the aim to develop a joint strategy</p>	<p>Strategy to be developed, in consultation with other relevant SA Gov Depts, parastatal enterprises and the business sector, to attract a substantial amount of foreign direct investment from the oil-rich Gulf States SA ME HoMs to be consulted on proposed strategy</p> <p>Business promotion seminars to be arranged in ME countries by SA Missions</p> <p>Business promotion seminars to be arranged in different SA provinces, in cooperation with other DFA Branches and provincial chambers of business</p>	<p>Achieved – Inter-Departmental Workshop held on subject in April 2006, following which a Cabinet Memo on the proposed strategy prepared and submitted to Cabinet Lekgotla in July 2006.</p> <p>Achieved – Private sector business promotion seminar facilitated in the UAE by the SA Missions in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.</p> <p>Business and Tourism promotion Roadshow to Gulf States, organised by the Branch, in cooperation with the DTI and the DEAT during Feb 2007.</p> <p>Achieved – Business promotion seminar arranged by Branch in Limpopo Province in Oct 2006.</p> <p>Private sector ME business seminar held in Cape Town during Nov 2006, addressed by Chief Director: Middle East</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			<p>Target</p> <p>Two-way visits by appropriate Ministers, such as those responsible for Trade and Industry, as well as other influential personalities, in order to expand bilateral economic ties, to be encouraged and facilitated.</p> <p>To promote and facilitate the conclusion of agreements with countries in the region, which would create an appropriate legal framework to promote and facilitate increased bilateral economic ties.</p> <p>To encourage and facilitate two-way visits by business delegations from South Africa and the region.</p> <p>To encourage and facilitate possible joint ventures between black businesses in South Africa and business entities in the region, with a view to black economic empowerment in SA.</p> <p>To encourage and facilitate visits to South Africa by journalists from Middle East countries specialising in economic issues.</p>	<p>Achieved – Visit by Omani Minister of Commerce & Industry to SA facilitated in Nov 2006.</p> <p>Partially Achieved.</p> <p>Bilateral Trade Agreement with Oman and Double Taxation Agreement with Saudi Arabia were signed while others are still being negotiated.</p> <p>Achieved – Official visit by Pres Mbeki to Saudi Arabia, which included a large business delegation, arranged and facilitated by the Branch in March 2007.</p> <p>DFA in cooperation with the DTI and the SA Business Sector established the Arabian Gulf Export Group to promote involvement by the SA business sector in infrastructure projects in the region.</p> <p>Achieved - Official visit by Pres Mbeki to Saudi Arabia, which included a large business delegation, arranged and facilitated by the Branch in March 2007. SA business delegation included representatives of black business.</p> <p>Achieved – Journalists actively engaged during business and tourism promotion Roadshow to Gulf States in Feb 2007. Engagement included the Middle East TV Channel/Al Jazeera.</p>

Bilateral Relations: Europe	Strengthen SA-EU relations	Stakeholders engaged and recommendations made.	Monitored and engaged EU on policies and statements that might have effect on SA and region	Active engagement with EU client institutions established and need to maintain exchange of information.
	<p>Apart from trade chapters, review of the TDCA completed by November 2006.</p> <p>Full implementation of TDCA completed by November 2006.</p> <p>Successful JCC.</p> <p>Advantages of TDCA explained to SA business and to new EU members.</p> <p>Inputs made re proposed EU Strategy for SA.</p> <p>High level political dialogue, expanded direct investment and trade relations.</p>	<p>Negotiations on Political Dialogue with EU to be concluded and inter-departmental meetings concluded by October 2006</p> <p>Inter-departmental meetings coordinated and working groups with EU established by October 2006</p> <p>All aspects of JCC (Ministerial) coordinated and facilitated from April to November 2006</p> <p>Utilise visits from EU member states to familiarise them with advantages of TDCA</p> <p>Made inputs re SA-EU Strategic Partnership</p> <p>Facilitate and coordinate bilateral annual political consultations in order to enhance political and economic relations between SA and the countries of jurisdiction within the Branch</p> <p>Utilise high level visits as a means to consolidate and elevate South Africa's relations with the Americas and Europe</p>	<p>Not achieved due to lack of mandate from EU's side. Remain in touch with EU institutional clients to reengage with EU mandate receipt.</p> <p>Not achieved due to lack of mandate from EU's side. Remain in touch with EU institutions to engage with EU mandate received.</p> <p>Achieved. Successful Ministerial JCC on 14 Nov 2006. Next JCC to be convened during November 2007.</p> <p>Information exchange established and need to intensify exchange with EU member states.</p> <p>Achieved through stakeholder meetings and consolidation of agenda and Strategic Partnership for discussion by EMC and Cabinet Legotla submitted. Formal entry into strategic membership to EU concluded and joint plan of action to be adopted by June 2007.</p> <p>Achieved during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium, Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals.</p> <p>Achieved during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counterpart) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits</p>	

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			<p>Target</p> <p>Consolidate and roll-out BEE road shows to key countries aimed at emphasising the importance of BEE to the SA economy</p> <p>Interact with relevant business chambers, Missions, TISA/DTI in order to promote SA as an investment destination</p> <p>Interact with tourism agencies in SA and assist in providing SA Missions abroad with a regular flow of information and brochures</p> <p>Assist visiting business delegations with appointments and arrangements during visits to SA</p> <p>Cooperate and inform national departments of process and assist in facilitating way to cooperate with EU partners</p> <p>Negotiations and inter-departmental meetings concluded by Oct 2006</p> <p>Inform countries of Central and Eastern Europe of opportunities offered by the TDCA</p>	<p>Achieved during BEE/investment road shows, inter alia in Germany, Austria, Finland and Denmark</p> <p>Significant investments and investor interest solicited and need to intensify efforts in support of ASGISA</p> <p>8.4% increase and need to intensify co-operation with SA Tourism to maintain exponential growth</p> <p>Numerous business delegations from individual EU member countries assisted. Need to expand on SA-EU member states business contacts.</p> <p>Process of inter-departmental consultations has been established and departments formalisation of strategic objectives to be advanced by October 2007.</p> <p>TDCA review partly completed. Need to engage on completion of outstanding items with special reference to trade and trade related matters under lead of DTI.</p> <p>Achieved during regular interaction with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, notably during the ITEC meeting with Russia and visit to SA of President Putin of Russia with a large trade delegation</p>
		<p>Create linkages between South African, African and foreign investors in Europe resulting in FDI.</p> <p>Increased tourist arrivals from Europe.</p> <p>It is critical that the EU buy into ASGISA, especially its support for SMMEs, technology transfer and skills development.</p> <p>Critical for national departments to buy into process and co-operate with EU partners.</p> <p>Review and Full Implementation of TDCA should be completed.</p> <p>Central and Eastern Europe not aware of opportunities of TDCA.</p>		

<p>Critical to decide what SA wants to have out of Strategic Partnership with the EU (to level, mechanisms, structures and content).</p>	<p>Consult with all stakeholders on EU's Strategic Partnership for SA to be discussed by EMC and Cabinet Legotia</p>	<p>Process of inter-departmental consultations has been established and departments formalisation of strategic objectives to be advanced by October 2007.</p>
<p>Direct development assistance to the region now that SA does not qualify for assistance due to developmental status.</p>	<p>Facilitate and co-ordinate bilateral annual political consultations in order to solicit ODA to SA</p>	<p>Achieved with the countries of Europe during 9 bi-national commissions (inter alia Russia, UK, Belgium and Germany) and 7 structured bilaterals (inter alia France, Spain and Norway)</p>
<p>Obtain assistance and funding from European countries for development of management policies, capacity building and trilateral co-operation.</p>	<p>Utilise high level visits as a means to solicit capacity building initiatives from Europe</p>	<p>Achieved during two outgoing and one incoming presidential visits, five outgoing and four incoming deputy presidential (or counter-part) visits and 28 outgoing and 9 incoming ministerial visits</p>
<p>Co-ordinate 2nd Study Visit to EU on Structural and Cohesion Funds for adaptability in SA's 2nd economy (to ASSISA).</p>	<p>Principals and Stakeholders engaged and study visit facilitated by Oct 2006</p>	<p>Not achieved – first study visit report not yet been approved by IRPS Cluster</p>
<p>Facilitate and co-ordinate the Review of the TDCA</p>	<p>Negotiations on Political Dialogue with EU to be concluded and inter-departmental meetings concluded by October 2006</p>	<p>Not achieved due to lack of mandate from EU's side</p>
<p>Facilitate Full Implementation of the TDCA.</p>	<p>Inter-departmental meetings coordinated and working groups with EU established by October 2006</p>	<p>Not achieved due to lack of mandate from EU's side</p>
<p>Ensure successful Ministerial Joint Co-operation Council in November 2006. Market SA as reliable trading partner in co-operation with Central and Eastern Europe.</p>	<p>All aspects of JCC (Ministerial) coordinated and facilitated from April to November 2006</p>	<p>Achieved – 14 Nov 2006. Next JCC to be convened in SA by November 2007.</p>
<p>Promotion of good relations with the EU and participation in structured dialogue in pursuit of SA's objectives.</p>	<p>Inform countries of Central and Eastern Europe of opportunities offered by the TDCA</p>	<p>Achieved during regular interaction with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, notably during the ITEC meeting with Russia and visit to SA of President Putin of Russia with a large trade delegation</p>
<p>To expand political and economic relations with especially Russia, Turkey and Poland.</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance political and economic relations through reciprocal visits at political and official level</p>	<p>Partly achieved through Parliamentary visits, Min Van Schaikwyk's visit to Brussels, ect</p>

Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
Bilateral Relations: Multilateral Co-operation	<p>Promote multilateral co-operation on key issues at a bilateral level.</p> <p>Engage and lobby like-minded countries in the region in promoting a multilateral, rules-based approach to global politics.</p> <p>Employ bilateral channels and programme discussions in support of SA's positions on specific multilateral issues.</p>	<p>Identify and liaise with local Embassies as well as stakeholders in Missions abroad towards achieving South Africa's multilateral goals and objectives.</p>	<p>Target</p> <p>Establish sustained dialogue at bilateral level with a view to advance SA's position on multilateral issues.</p>	<p>Actual</p> <p>Focus group on Human Rights established with US to maintain structural dialogue on multilateral Human Rights issues.</p>
Bilateral Relations : Global Socio-Economic Issues	<p>Promote multilateral co-operation on key issues</p> <p>Conduct comparative analytical study on social-development programmes in Latin American countries, geared at poverty alleviation.</p> <p>Interact with CARICOM to discuss matters of co-operation.</p>	<p>Promote discussions on poverty eradication through relevant channels such as IBSA, G77 etc</p> <p>Finalise assessment of study on social-development programmes in Latin American countries.</p> <p>Assistance with World Cup Cricket 2007 in the Caribbean.</p> <p>To co-operate on poverty alleviation programmes.</p>	<p>Engage Latin America countries on social development programmes</p> <p>Assist Caribbean with hosting of 2007 Cricket World Cup</p> <p>Exchange of information on poverty alleviation programmes</p>	<p>Achieved. Social Development Agreement signed with Mexico</p> <p>Achieved. R3,01 million Security assistance funded</p> <p>Not achieved. Will be attended to in 2007/8.</p>

<p>Bilateral Relations: Global Socio- Economic Issues</p>	<p>To keep Canada at least to its previous commitment to double its current ODA levels by 2008/9.</p>	<p>Engagement with new government to secure continuation of commitments made under the Liberal government.</p> <p>To ensure that Africa and the NEPAD remains on the foreign policy agenda in Canada</p> <p>To create awareness around the Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA), a facility under the Canada Fund for Africa, which is aimed at providing support for entrepreneurship in Africa, especially in the area of ITC development.</p>	<p>Utilize AC, high level visits and regular diplomatic interaction</p> <p>Keep Africa and NEPAD on AC Agenda and on agendas of high level visits and regular diplomatic interaction</p> <p>Utilize AC, high level visits and regular diplomatic interaction</p>	<p>Achieved through discussion of ODA at AC and follow-up leading to signature of ODA treaty in November 2006, approved by new Government.</p> <p>Achieved by highlighting Africa and NEPAD on AC agenda during visit by Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs visit by Canadian Speaker and visit by Governor-General Jean.</p> <p>Achieved through discussion at Annual Consultations and subsequent research aimed at identifying possible funding linkages</p>
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Sub-programmes	Outputs	Output performance measures / service delivery indicators	Actual performance against target	Actual
			Target	
Provide efficient and effective support service: Information Service by Treaty and Information Management Section in the OCSLA (IL).	Management of the complete treaty collection and rendering of a library and information service specialising in international and South African law.	Active library and treaty collection on Intranet. Full text treaties on DFA web site. Funds. IT support. Electronic availability of treaty list, full text treaties and library collection.	Timely processing of treaties and actions relating to treaties. Timely and efficient provision of information concerning treaties. Maintain, preserve and make available a collection of publications specialising in law. Deliver an inquiry service	Achieved. 119 treaties bound. 110 treaties registered on treaty database. Treaty database of over 3000 treaties managed. Information provided to 750 people. Achieved. 3048 books, 68 journal titles and 4 electronic databases. Dealt with 360 inquiries. Serve on various library committees.
Provide efficient and effective support service: Domestic law matters	Render legal advice in respect of South African law concerning departmental issues.	Accurate and timely legal advice. Adherence to legal norms and prescripts by the Department	Assistance provided through the rendering of qualitative and timely legal advice.	Achieved. 410 legal opinions provided. 11 litigation matters handled. 11 labour issues handled. 13 PAIA requests handled. Served on various Departmental Committees. Various presentations at FSI.



Minister Dr. Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma signing a Bilateral Agreement with her Sudanese counterpart Minister Dr. B Benjamin

PROGRAMME 3: Protocol and Public Diplomacy

AIM: This programme markets South Africa's foreign policy objectives, projects a positive image of South Africa and Africa, and provides State Protocol services. Activities are organised into two sub-programmes:

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY addresses media liaison, engagements with national stakeholders, and the promotion of South Africa's policies and programmes at international level.

PROTOCOL is responsible for incoming and outgoing state visits, intergovernmental and provincial protocol services, protocol ceremonial, managing presidential and diplomatic guesthouses; facilitating international conferences; and managing diplomatic immunities and privileges.

OUTPUT AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS: • PROTOCOL

INTRODUCTION

During the period under review, State Protocol concentrated on re-engineering its business processes. Particular attention

was given to overhauling the State Visit Management System as well as accelerating completion of the Interactive Diplomatic Website. The latter project will, once completed, significantly change the character of the diplomatic accreditation management process in South Africa.

Similarly, State Protocol continued to render comprehensive protocol services as indicated in the following pillars:

- State Events Management System
- State Logistics Management System
- Diplomatic Accreditation Management System

STATE EVENTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

State Visits

State Protocol successfully initiated and pioneered a process of developing a policy on State and Official Visits. The adoption of this policy by the Management of the Department was preceded by an elaborate process of consultation with all the relevant stakeholders including the Presidency.

The policy sets out a framework within which all official visits will be planned and executed. Most importantly, it brings