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PART 1



GENERAL INFORMATION

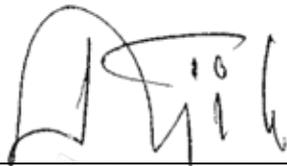




Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane

Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation

I have the honour of submitting the Annual Report of the
Department of International Relations and Cooperation
for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012



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



international relations & cooperation

Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Vision:

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) vision is an African continent which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable.

Mission:

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

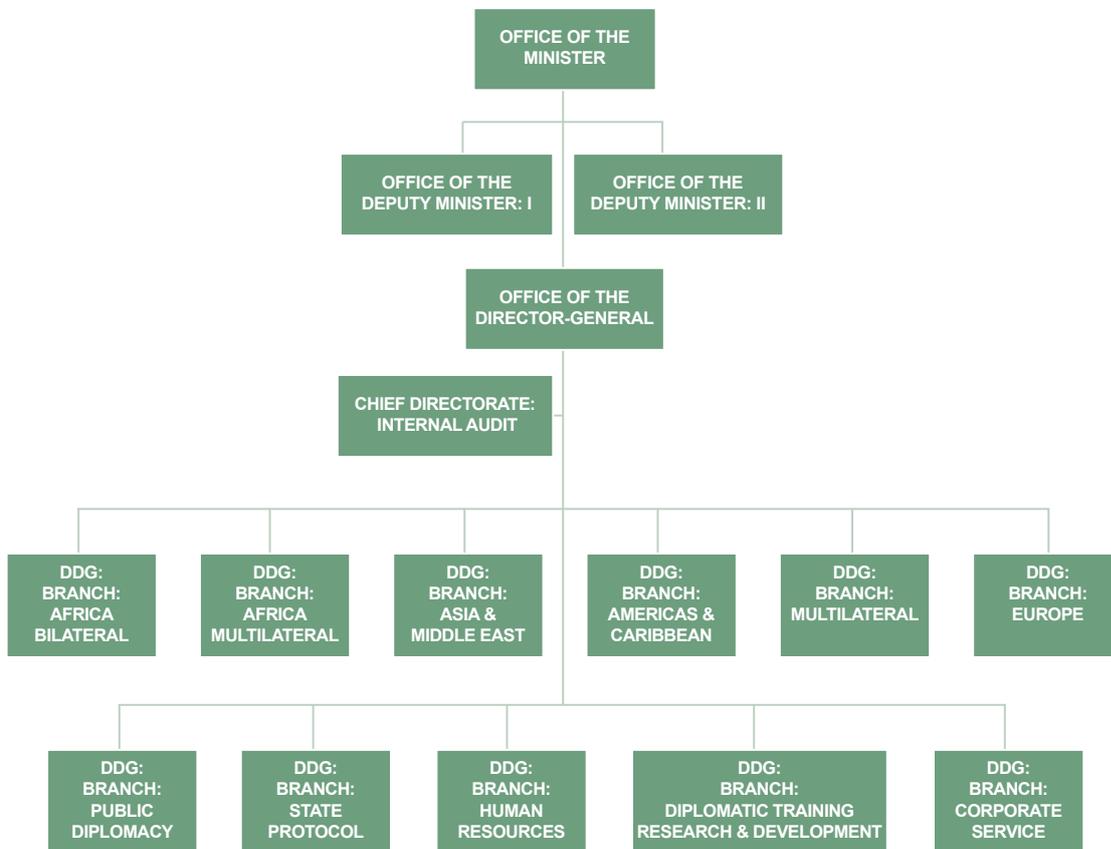
Values:

DIRCO adheres to the following values:

Patriotism
Loyalty
Dedication
Ubuntu
Equity
Integrity
Batho Pele.

Organisational structure

High-level organisational structure



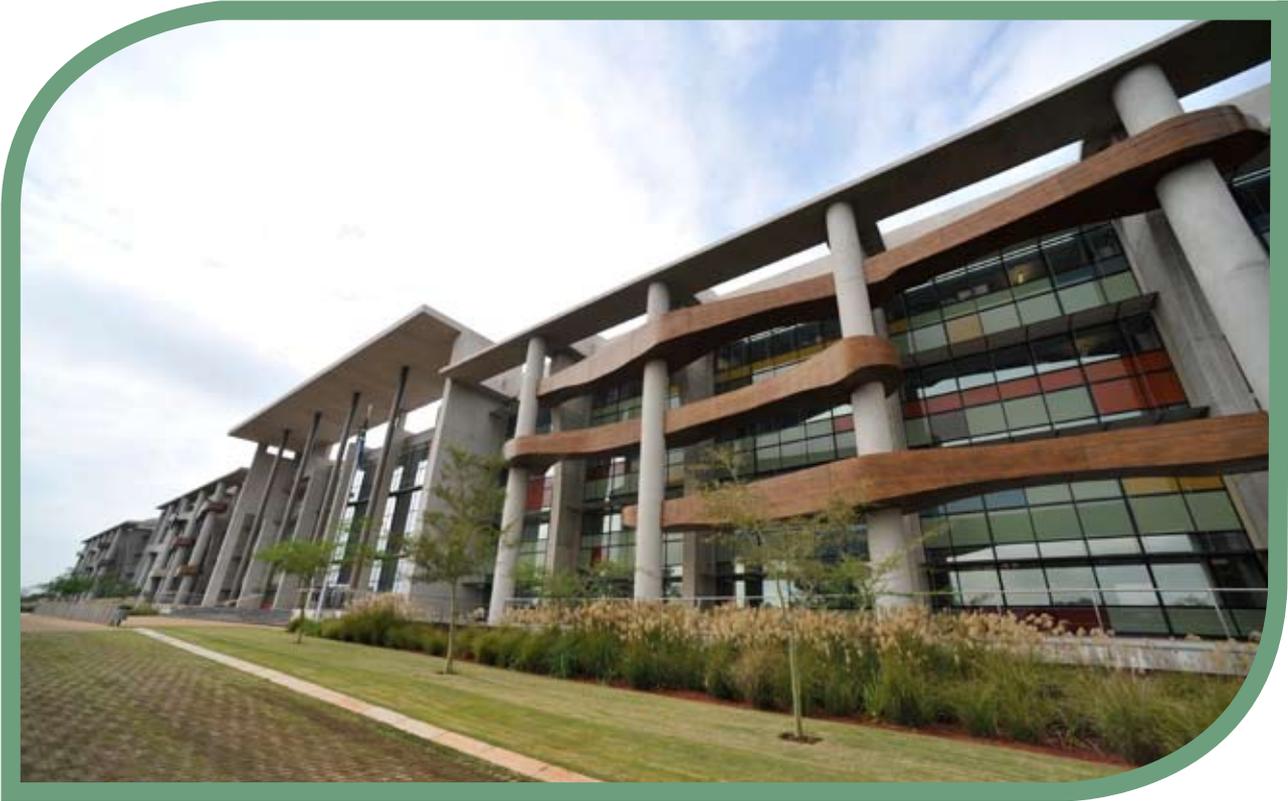
Legislative mandate

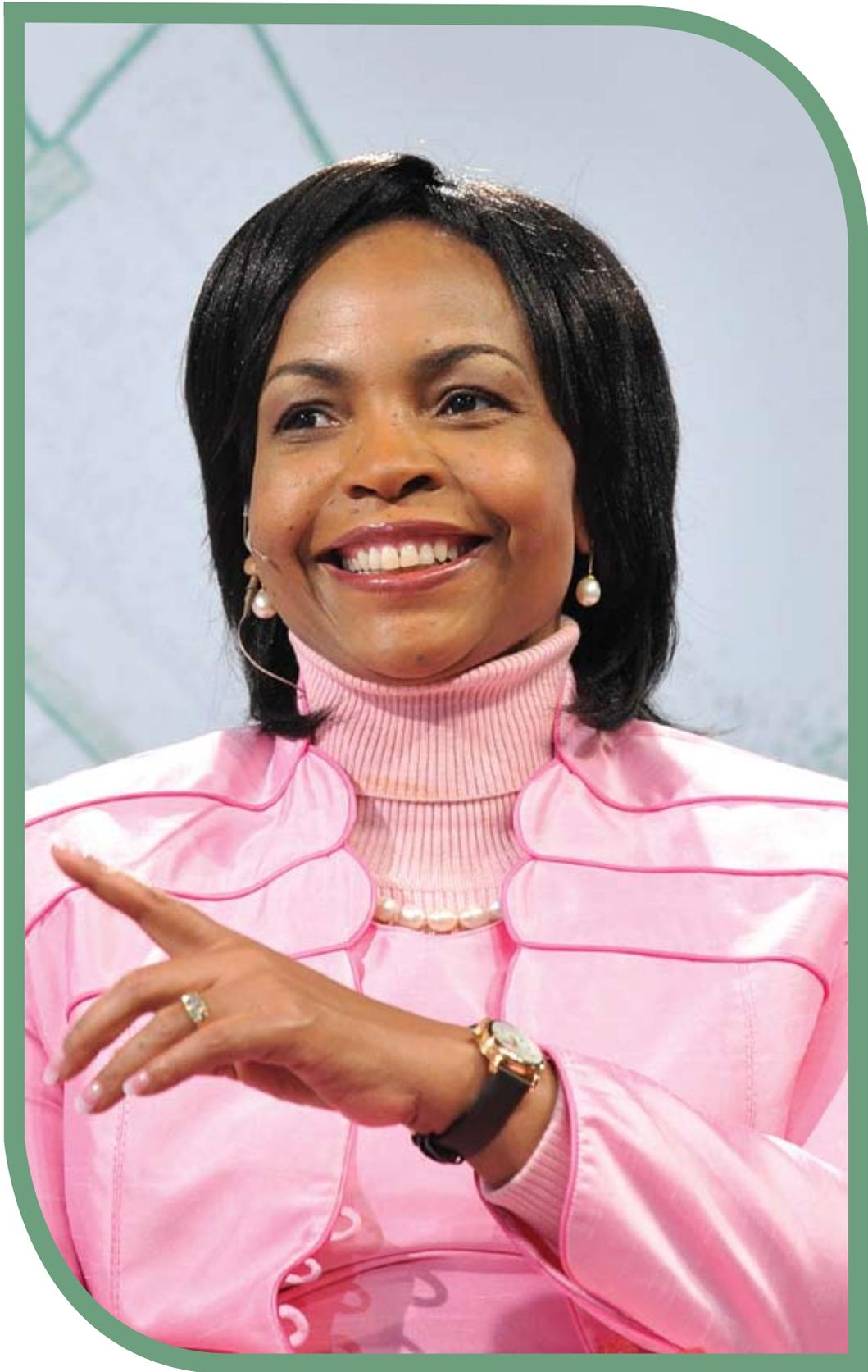
The Foreign States Immunities Act, 1981 (Act 87 of 1981): This Act regulates the extent of the immunity of foreign states from the jurisdiction of the courts of the Republic and provides for matters connected therewith.

The Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001), provides for the immunities and privileges of diplomatic missions and consular posts and their members, of heads of states, special envoys and certain representatives of the United Nations and its specialised agencies, and other international organisations and of certain other persons. Provision is also made for immunities and privileges pertaining to international conferences and meetings and it enacts into law certain conventions and it provides for matters connected therewith.

The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2001 (Act 51 of 2001): The Act establishes an African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund to enhance cooperation between the Republic and other countries, in particular African countries, through the promotion of democracy, good governance, the prevention and resolution of conflict, socio-economic development and integration, humanitarian assistance and human resource development.

International agreements (multilateral and bilateral): International agreements concluded by the Republic of South Africa in terms of sections 231(2) and 231(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.





Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane

Report of the Minister of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane 2011 – 2012

Democratic South Africa's foreign policy and execution represents a break with the past – a past that had confirmed us as the skunk of the world. Our mission is to promote South Africa's national interests and values in the world, and to promote human rights, democracy, good governance and champion the African Agenda. The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continues to build on achievements and lessons learnt since 1994. We do this through an approach based on continuity and change in the globalising world. We continue to consolidate our strategic advances and areas of strength in our foreign policy, while finding innovative ways of enhancing our performance.

In the year under review, we registered a number of notable achievements working together with our international partners and stakeholders. Among the major highlights of the year in review was our successful hosting of the 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 7th Session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP17/CMP7) at the International Convention Centre in Durban. The Durban Outcome has been hailed the world over as having restored trust in the UN Climate Change process. The UN had two tasks in mind which the conference had to accomplish: Firstly, to build the institutions that would help support the developing countries' response to climate change; secondly, to respond to the question of how the different governments would move forward together to achieve their agreed goal to limit the average global temperature rise to two degrees Celsius, and how to review progress towards that goal between 2013 and 2015. Accordingly, governments decided to adopt a universal legal agreement on climate change as soon as possible, but not later than 2015.

In this regard, work will begin in earnest under a new group called the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action. Governments, including 35 industrialised countries, agreed to a second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol from 1 January 2013. This is highly

significant because the Kyoto Protocol's accounting rules, mechanisms and markets all remain in action as effective tools to leverage global climate action and as models to inform future agreements.

Our engagements are informed by our foreign policy objectives and priorities. Our programmes and activities rest on a number of key focal areas, namely: the prioritisation of the African Agenda; strengthening regional integration through the Southern African Development Community (SADC); strengthening South-South cooperation; strengthening relations with formations of the North; and participating in the global systems of governance.

Our struggle for a better life in South Africa is intertwined with our pursuit of a better Africa in a better world. Our destiny is inextricably linked to that of the southern African region. Regional and continental integration is the foundation for Africa's socio-economic development and political unity, and essential for our own prosperity and security. Consequently, Africa is at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy. Our country therefore continues to support regional and continental processes to respond to and resolve crises, strengthen regional integration, significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable development and opportunities in Africa. Socio-economic development cannot take place in the absence of peace and stability. Accordingly, South Africa continues to play a leading role in conflict prevention, peace-keeping, peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction.

It is in this context that the decision by South Africa to avail Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma as southern Africa's candidate for the position of African Union (AU) Commission Chairperson should be located. We are elated that the leadership of the continent is united and has agreed with us that, in this Decade of Women in Africa, a woman should lead the AU Commission. Our lobbying and support for Dr Dlamini Zuma's candidature was a political campaign underpinned by the need to strengthen and capacitate the commission and make it efficient and effective. We want an AU Commission that is accountable, responsive, champions the African Agenda and advances and defends the interests of Africa in global affairs.

The strengthening of the AU and its structures is a strategic priority in deepening the continental integration process. South Africa continued with efforts aimed at revitalising the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as a strategy for economic development on the African continent. Also as



Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim

a priority of contribution to socio-economic development on the African continent, we have sought to utilise one of the key vehicles for the disbursement of development funding, the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF).

Our policy towards Africa has been, and continues to be, shaped by a number of historical, economic, political, social and cultural realities and considerations. At the top of our agenda is the need to ensure that our continent economically develops and politically matures into international systems of governance. There is no doubt that the elevation of Dr Dlamini Zuma to the position is another feather in South Africa's foreign policy achievements.

Our membership of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa Forum (BRICS) is another. South Africa's invitation to join the grouping takes cognisance of our country's contribution to shaping the socio-economic regeneration of Africa, as well as our active involvement in peace, security and reconstruction efforts on the continent. We joined BRICS with three objectives in mind:

- To advance our national interests as outlined in the President's State of the Nation Address.
- To promote our regional integration programme and related continental infrastructure programmes.
- To partner with key players of the South on issues related to global governance and its reform. South Africa enjoys recognition as a dedicated and committed global and regional player.

Our constructive role in global governance structures as well as our position within organisations such as the AU, G77 and China, and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is appreciated by our BRICS and other like-minded partners. South Africa is also the only African country represented in the G20, which has become an important institution for the reform of the global financial and economic governance architecture. We are far more aware today of the importance of global interdependence than at any time in history. And it is evident that forging fruitful partnerships and a stronger global governance template requires cooperation between the developed and developing world. In asserting itself in the world as part of the agenda to transform power relations in the global system, the BRICS leaders recently jointly pledged additional funding to the International Monetary Fund for the so-called "firewall fund". This pledge is in line with our vision to transform institutions of global governance. It has been a tradition, and indeed a norm, that decisions in international financial institutions are made and influenced by countries with strong financial muscle. In this regard, the more we contribute financially to such institutions, the better the chance and prospects for us as a country to influence decisions.

Having returned to the UN Security Council (UNSC) after an absence of two years, and in line with our objective of advancing the African Agenda in the UNSC, and cognisant of the importance of the role of regional organisations when the council deals with regional conflicts, South Africa pioneered a resolution on enhancing strategic and political



Deputy Minister Marius Fransman

coherence between the UN and the AU. Despite positive progress that has been achieved in the AU/UN relationship, the pressing rationale for a resolution was the glaring disconnect between the two organisations in the wake of the Libyan and Ivorian crises as well as differences on the situation in Sudan. In this context, on 12 January, South Africa hosted a high-level summit meeting, which was presided over by President Jacob Zuma wherein the AU Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the chairs of the African regional economic communities participated.

The outcome of this meeting was the unanimous adoption of the important Security Council Resolution 2033, whose strategic thrust is the promotion of political and legislative coherence between the UNSC and the AUPSC in dealing with African peace and security challenges. Importantly, the resolution calls for the Security Council to hold timely consultations and formulate cohesive strategies in coordination with the AUPSC when dealing with conflict situations in Africa.

Following the mandate by the AU to implement the Global African Diaspora Roadmap, South Africa successfully hosted the First Global Africa Diaspora Summit on 25 May 2012. The high-level summit was attended by heads of state and government of AU member states and their representatives. Heads of state of the Diaspora countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Cuba, Brazil and the United States of America also participated, together with a number of invited special guests and eminent persons from the Diaspora.

The summit adopted the Declaration of the Global African Diaspora Summit, and its key components, including the Programme of Action, Implementation Mechanism Strategy and the five legacy projects, which are a major achievement for the AU and its partners in the Diaspora. The declaration provides the AU and its partners in the Caribbean, Latin America, North America and elsewhere the means and the institutional framework to begin forging stronger links and adopt targeted actions and programmes aimed at the sustainable development of the continent. The declaration, among other things, reaffirmed the importance of women and youth as important pillars of society that should be mainstreamed in all the Diaspora discourses and actions.

Through our membership of the AUPSC for a period of two years, which came to an end in March 2012, South Africa contributed to the positive evolution in the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, a situation that South Africa has been actively engaged with through bilateral engagements and as a member of the AU High-Level Panel for the Resolution of the Crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

The AUPSC also considered the situation in Sudan, with particular emphasis on the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which led to the independence declaration of South Sudan on 9 July 2011 and the official admittance of the country as the 54th member of the AU on 15 August 2011. South Africa has continued to contribute as

the Chair of the AU Ministerial Committee on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) in Sudan.

South Africa continues to provide leadership in the peace-making/peace-building efforts in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in cooperation with international and regional partnerships, while also continuing with PCRD efforts, ranging from capacity- and institution-building projects, security sector reform to economic development.

Partnerships with countries of the South continue to be critical to advancing not only South Africa's own development needs, but also that of Africa and to create political, economic and social convergence for the fight against poverty, underdevelopment and the marginalisation of the South. We continued to promote the strengthening of South-South cooperation and supported the Agenda of the South through the BRICS; India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA); Forum for China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC); Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC); India-Africa Forum; NAM; G77; and other South-South fora.

We remain committed to multilateralism and a rules-based international order, and to this end, we have sought to promote global security, sustainable development, human rights and international law through our participation in international fora, notably the UN system and its specialised agencies, funds and programmes.

Recognising the need for, and importance of, addressing the pressing social and economic needs of the international community, particularly those of the peoples of Africa and the rest of the developing world, South Africa regards the UN as the foremost vehicle to advance the global development agenda and to address underdevelopment and the eradication of poverty. South Africa upholds the belief that the resolution of international conflicts should be peaceful and in accordance with the centrality of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. Our international relations policy therefore recognises that to achieve a better life for all, development and security are best addressed through adequate attention to all global threats facing humanity. In pursuance of a holistic approach to security and development, we sought election to identified strategic multilateral bodies, should vacancies arise.

Through our Public Diplomacy Branch, we continue strengthening our public engagements through, among other things, our structured public participation programmes aimed at raising awareness about our department, South Africa's foreign policy, as well as interaction with media through various fora.

The necessary modalities regarding the establishment and implementation of the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) are now being undertaken. Once in place, the SADPA will replace the ARF.

With respect to some of our flagship projects for the previous financial year, it is important to highlight, among other things, that our draft White Paper is currently before Cabinet for approval. Consultations with relevant stakeholders have been concluded. With respect to the South African Council on International Relations, the process is at an advanced stage and this body should be operationalised in due course. Furthermore, we remain seized with the work of finalising the different phases of our Foreign Service Bill, which is intended to regulate the establishment, administration, organisation and control of the foreign service in line with international conventions.

We are committed to ensuring that the quality of training our diplomats receive equals among the best in the world of diplomacy. Accordingly, we have established the International School in our Diplomatic Academy at DIRCO, and in its first year, it has provided training to 237 diplomats from our region. The focus of our training is on building capacity for PCRD, regional integration, restorative justice and reconciliation, election observation, global governance, to name but a few areas covered by the training.

The quality of our human resource capital is indeed key in ensuring that DIRCO achieves its objectives. During the past year, we have made concerted efforts in filling vacancies within the department.

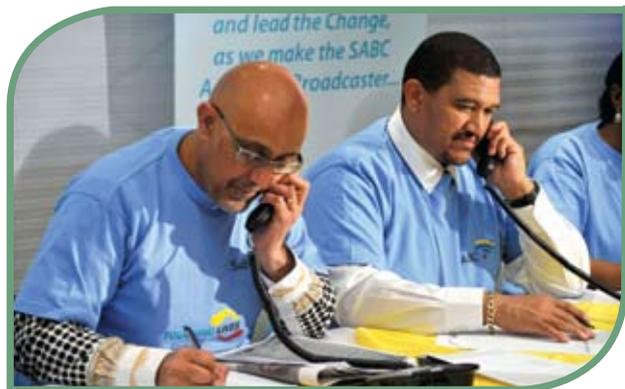
We are punching within our weight and will continue to embrace the advancement of human rights and the promotion of democracy as the central pillars of our foreign policy. We shall remain advocates of the observance of human rights and the exercise of good government. The era of African solutions to African problems is now.



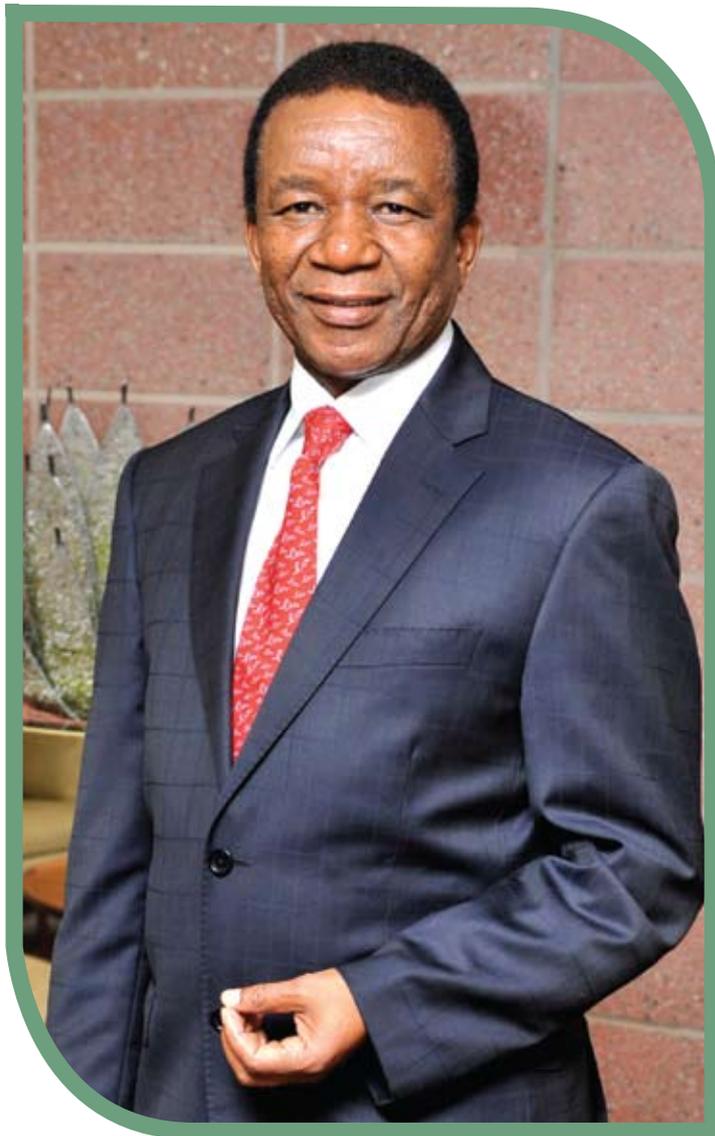
Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane with her Brazilian counterpart, Minister Antonio Patriota, Pretoria.



Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister, Mr Zhai Jun, in Beijing, China, for bilateral discussions.



Deputy Minister Marius Fransman at the SABC *Morning Live* show during the Somalia relief phone-in programme.



Director-General, Ambassador Jerry Matjila

Accounting Officer's Overview: DIRECTOR- GENERAL, AMBASSADOR JM MATJILA

It is a great honour and privilege to present the *Annual Report* for 2011 – 2012 for the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), the second such report since I have taken over the position of Director-General. Parliament is not only for us an oversight institution, but a very important partner in the understanding and conducting of our international relations. Therefore, DIRCO is deeply committed to keeping Parliament informed of political and economic trends and developments in the international system, but also how DIRCO is reacting to and making use of new opportunities and challenges to advance South Africa's national interests.

The purpose of an annual report is to provide information on the performance of the department measured against its Annual Performance Plan and budget. This is a legal requirement in terms of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA) and National Treasury Regulations. As yet, DIRCO has been using its strategic plans, as approved by Parliament, as the benchmark for its annual performance reports. However, as from 1 April 2012, the Annual Performance Plan will be separated from the Strategic Plan pursuant to the new National Treasury guidelines. Thus, for the purpose of this *Annual Report*, reporting still takes place against the pre-determined targets set in the Strategic Plan 2011 – 2014.

The Annual Performance Plan can at best only be a snapshot of the highlights of the thousands of diplomatic activities conducted by Head Office and the 125 missions abroad. Proverbial speaking, the sun never sets over the conduct of South Africa's foreign policy engagements covering nearly all countries and regions of the world. As the South African organisation with the most extensive global representation, we are fully cognisant of the responsibility placed on us to represent the interests of South Africa. The matrix in the Annual Performance Plan provides a brief glimpse of these numerous activities. I would like to invite you to take a closer look at it to get a better understanding of the varied activities of the department.

It is still a perennial debate in the global diplomatic community, whether skilfully-conducted diplomacy can be measured as diplomatic successes as they are more often than not elusive or ephemeral in a fast-changing world. Often, as diplomacy struggles with bringing one conflict under control, another makes its appearance. Moreover, there is also the debate whether diplomacy can indeed deliver quantifiable solutions. Nevertheless, we at DIRCO are of the firm conviction that, notwithstanding diplomatic sensitivities, we should report as completely and extensively as possible.

We are of the considered view that the financial year under consideration was an extraordinary year in the conduct of South Africa's international relations. Several major diplomatic successes were achieved notwithstanding an uncertain international environment and budget constraints at home. These achievements are special as they were recorded in the year that we celebrated the milestone of the centenary of the oldest liberation movement in Africa. The principles and roots of South Africa's foreign policy do not date back to the birth of the democratic South Africa in 1994, but stretches as far back as 1912 to the establishment of the African National Congress (ANC). In all these years, the decolonisation of Africa, African unity and the socio-economic upliftment of the people of Africa, as well as its corollary of South-South solidarity and cooperation, have been foremost in the foreign policy thinking and deliberations of the ANC, the ruling party.

This predisposition towards Africa and South-South cooperation finds expression in the Delivery Agreement for Outcome 11, which focuses on external relations and is entitled: *Creating a Better South Africa and Contributing to a Better and Safer Africa in a Better World*. In this document, Key Priority Area 1 is *Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development*; Key Priority Area 2 is *Strengthen Political and Economic Integration of Southern African Development Community (SADC)*; and Key Priority Area 3 is *Strengthen South-South Relations*.

These elements are at the heart of South Africa's foreign policy. It is for these very reasons that South Africa, during the reporting period, was fully involved through SADC mediation and facilitation in Zimbabwe and Madagascar; seeking peace and a political solution in Libya; continuing our leadership role in the Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD) process in Sudan which, in our considered view, made a small but significant contribution to the creation of the 54th state in Africa, South Sudan.

As a member of the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council, South Africa continued to pursue, in conjunction with other African countries, solutions to pressing peace and security issues on the African continent. It was thus apposite for us to use our parallel two-year non-permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to advance African and other security interests of strategic importance to South Africa. In particular, our Chair of the UNSC in January 2012 focused on strengthening relations between the UN and regional organisations, particularly the AU, in maintaining international peace and security; increasing the presence of the AU Mission in Somalia and encouraging support for the Transitional Federal Government; and strengthening the rule of law and the maintenance of peace and security in conflict and post-conflict situations.

South Africa's diplomatic engagements in ensuring that we strengthen the political and economic integration of SADC, focused on the implementation and consolidation of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA). Fully appreciating the growing importance of regional economic blocs in the global economy to create economies of scale as well as efficient and effective value and distribution chains, South Africa hosted and utilised the SADC-East Africa Community (EAC)-Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Summit in June 2011 to initiate the first phase of negotiations to create a new enlarged FTA between the three economic groupings. Although enlarged regional economic groupings and FTAs could stimulate intra-regional trade, such trade can only develop to its full potential with the requisite infrastructure and for this very reason President Jacob Zuma continued to champion the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Infrastructure Initiative. In August 2011, South Africa also assumed the Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security.

South Africa also started in the year under review in all earnestness to prepare for the Global African Diaspora Conference, held in South Africa on 25 May 2012. Several regional consultative meetings were held in preparation for the Diaspora Ministerial Meeting of September 2011, held at the UN in New York.

South Africa's commitment to the strengthening of South-South relations is not only based on historic reasons, but also on the new realities in the international political and economic system where several emerging powers from the South are challenging the established world order which, for

historic reasons, is prejudiced in favour of the North. Brazil, Russia, India and China (constituting with South Africa the BRICS formation) now count among the largest trading partners of South Africa with trade increasing from 10% of South Africa's total trade in 2005 to 17,4% in 2010. South Africa's economic future, in fact that of Africa, is now inextricably linked to those of the emerging markets. Had it not been for the diversification of South Africa's trade away from its traditional trading partners, which are still very important, South Africa would not have weathered the global economic downturn since 2008 to the strong degree that it did. Furthermore, not only does South Africa share the same developmental aspirations of these countries, but also the vision of a multipolar world premised on the pre-eminence of multilateralism to deal with global challenges.

It is also internationally recognised that South Africa is a systemically significant player in international affairs and particularly in African political and economic development. It was for these very reasons that South Africa was invited to become a member of BRICS and attended for the first time the third BRICS Summit in Sanya, Hainan Island, China, and the fourth BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, in March 2012. Both these occasions were used to champion the interests of the continent, particularly with regard to the development of infrastructure. The BRICS member states, in fact, agreed to conduct a feasibility study for the establishment of a new "BRICS development bank" to be funded mainly by BRICS capital. The India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA), as a pure South-South formation and based on specific values, remains of great importance to South Africa. In October 2011, President Zuma hosted the fifth IBSA Summit.

At the beginning of 2010, the future of the global climate change regime was faced with deep divisions between the developed and developing world and clouded in great uncertainty. One of South Africa's greatest diplomatic achievements during the reporting period was the successful hosting of the historic COP17/CMP7 in December 2011; securing the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, a key outcome for Africa; and the making of history with the unanimous adoption of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, thus resetting the global environmental agenda.

Ensuring that South Africa adheres to international and domestic laws, the State Law Adviser (International Law) provided 1 312 legal opinions and facilitated the signing of 88 agreements, of which 80 were bilateral and eight were multilateral

agreements. South African experts were also elected to the International Law Commission, Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals and the Council of the International Maritime Organisation. South Africa continued to advance the mainstreaming of gender issues in international fora, notably the third Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women and the 56th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women. For the purpose of advancing the interests of the youth internationally, the Office of the Director-General has established a Youth Directorate.

The strengthening of bilateral political and economic relations remains the essence of sound relations between states. During the reporting period, South Africa conducted 32 structured bilaterals (i.e. binational commissions, joint commissions, strategic partnerships, partnership forums, etc.) supporting the five priority areas of government (improving education; improving healthcare; creating decent work; fighting crime and corruption; and rural development and land reform), as well as placing emphasis on economic diplomacy to advance the New Growth Path, Industrial Policy Action Plan, attracting foreign direct investment into key economic sectors, as well as tourism promotion. The importance of high-level visits in the conduct of bilateral relations is also illustrated by the fact that State Protocol provided assistance to 103 state and ceremonial events and 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits.

In the Americas, the United States and Canada remain some of the key partnerships with countries of the North. South Africa highly values its relations with the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. They share similar views with South Africa on the reform of global governance, face the same development challenges and enjoy some of the fastest economic growth rates in the world. South Africa, in its trade discussions with countries in the region, concentrated on the removal of non-tariff barriers and significant improvements have been made in exports, particularly with regard to Argentina.

Europe, and notably the European Union and key strategic countries in the region such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Nordics, Russia and Turkey, continue to be key strategic partners of South Africa in terms of trade, investment, tourism, technical cooperation and development partnership. Relations with countries of central and eastern Europe, as well as Kazakhstan, are strengthening satisfactorily.

South Africa has elevated its bilateral relations with Japan to strategic cooperation and we are particularly grateful that Japan continues to strengthen its relations with South Africa notwithstanding the hardships brought about by the devastating natural disasters. The Republic of Korea is now one of South Africa's main trading partners in Asia and we also highly value our close historic political and economic relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member states.

Notwithstanding the fact that South Africa is facing its own socio-economic challenges, South Africa continued within its limited resources to provide humanitarian assistance to countries such as Somalia, Nicaragua, Thailand, Turkey and Congo. South Africa also provided electoral assistance to countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Guinea Conakry. The improvement of veterinary laboratory services in 12 West African countries was also supported through the International Atomic Energy Agency. The feasibility study for the establishment of the South African Development Partnership Agency as well as the Bill for the creation of the Development Cooperation Fund were completed and agreement was reached in principle with 15 development agencies for trilateral cooperation in the future.

Rapid innovation in information and communications technology (ICT) is transcending international boundaries and accelerating the speed with which information, ideas and capital flow across the world. Public Diplomacy is thus of increasing importance, not only to convey South Africa's foreign policy positions to foreign audiences, but also to link foreign policy to the daily lives of the South African people. A brief glimpse of the department's web portal will amply illustrate the hundreds of media activities of the department, from media statements and interviews to weekly media briefings, lectures and seminars, the ministerial outreach programmes to connect South Africa's foreign policy to citizens, as well as the use of social media such as Facebook and Twitter.

The department fully realises that an effective and efficient organisation is indispensable to the professional conduct of South Africa's diplomatic activities. The department developed and implemented specific action plans to address the issues raised by the Auditor-General in the draft *Interim Management Report for 2011 – 2012*. The department also introduced steps to strengthen its asset management, ICT and human resources systems. The department also accelerated its acquisition of chanceries and official residences

in strategic countries, notably SADC countries, which would bring about significant foreign currency savings in the longer term. In addition, the new Management Performance Assessment Tool, issued by The Presidency, was fully integrated into the new Framework for Annual Performance Plans issued by National Treasury. These new requirements were rolled out to branches through dedicated workshops and the issuance of guidelines. The intention is to equip the missions further during the course of 2012 – 2013.

A Strategic Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit was established in the Office of the Director-General to co-ordinate departmental compliance with the various governmental prescripts and ensure high standards in planning, monitoring and reporting.

Consular Services continued to provide assistance to South African nationals travelling, working, studying and living abroad and during circumstances of distress and/or destitution, including families affected by incidents of piracy and kidnappings in Somalia and Mali.

Skilled diplomats is a *sine qua non* for the department, not only for the present, but also to ensure that we can advance South Africa's national interests with great professionalism and prepare a new cadre of leadership for the longer term. During the year under consideration, Diplomatic Training provided training programmes to 286 officials preparing for foreign service; gave protocol training to 1 952 officials from all spheres of government; trained 171 officials on specific topics in partnership with overseas institutions such as Unitar, Clingendael and Diplo Foundation; as well as provided training to 116 African diplomats mainly from the SADC region. In addition, language courses were provided to 839 officials.

Given the growing importance to advance South Africa's economic interests in a very competitive global environment, an Economic Toolkit was developed for economic diplomacy and workshops were provided to 96 officials at head office and 27 abroad. Meanwhile, the department also continued with leadership training through its Masters in Diplomacy and Executive Development Plan courses. The Policy Research and Analysis Unit continued to provide valuable links with academia and think-tanks and held several discussion fora on current foreign policy topics.

The diplomatic achievements of the 2011/12 financial year would not have been possible without the sterling efforts by officials in the department, who have laboured unselfishly and tirelessly to advance South Africa's national interests, often finding themselves in harm's way, both physically and from a health perspective. Unfortunately, annual reports cannot capture these sacrifices and give due credit to these unflagging efforts. During the past financial year, the Employee Wellness Centre, continued to provide invaluable emotional and counselling support to our officials – they provided counselling to 321 employees and families, among others, in Japan (after the triple disaster), Ivory Coast, Tunisia, Libya and Syria, to mention but a few.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to Minister Nkomo-Mashabane, Deputy Minister Ebrahim and Deputy Minister Fransman. They were an example to us all as they undauntingly pursued the interests of all South Africans and those of Africa. The outstanding diplomatic achievements of the past year would not have been possible without their leadership, guidance and personal efforts and sacrifices.



DIRCO empowering its employees through the Learnership Programme on Public Administration.



Diplomatic Academy International School.

PART 2



INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES



2.1. Overall performance

2.1.1. Voted funds

	2011/2012				2012/2013	2013/2014
	R'000				R'000	R'000
Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) allocation	5 153 389				5 116 591	5 521 012
Actual expenditure	Current payments	Transfers	Capital payments	Total		
	3 788 946	827 861	361 818	5 021 826		

2.1.2. Aim of the Vote

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation is responsible for the formulation, coordination, implementation and management of South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes.

2.1.3. Strategic outcome-orientated goals

Strategic outcome-orientated goal	Goal statement
Creating a better South Africa and contributing to a better and safer Africa in a better world.	Enhance South Africa's national interests through strengthened bilateral and multilateral engagements.
	Contribute to regional and continental security, stability and sustainable development through identified processes, debates, conferences, meetings, mediation, peace support and post-conflict and reconstruction efforts and resolutions, according to agendas and schedules of multilateral institutions and structured bilateral engagements.
	Promote multilateralism through participation, adherence to decisions, resolutions and conventions and resource commitments to secure a rules-based global system of governance responsive to the needs of Africa and developing countries.

2.1.4 Overview of the service delivery environment 2011/12

South Africa conducted its foreign policy against the background of an ever-changing political and economic environment. The global environment is characterised by major shifts in global political, economic, social and cultural dynamics that impacted on different parts of the world and include: the realignment of new economic powers; new media and social networks; innovation; environmental change; heightened demand for scarce resources; and the changing nature of conflict and insecurity. Therefore, in order for South Africa to be effective in meeting these challenges, it had to shape its domestic and foreign policies to respond to global drivers and trends.

The new economic powers and groups continued to challenge the global distribution of power. The global economic crisis continued to accelerate the shift in the balance of political and economic power towards the emerging economies. The rules and institutions of the 20th century global economic and trading systems continued in a state of fluctuation and transition and trading patterns continued to shift to new markets, with a notable growth in South-South trade between the emerging economies. Regional and preferential trading arrangements continued to proliferate, leading to increased intra-regional trade to the exclusion of others. The consequence of these changes resulted in DIRCO pursuing South African interests in an environment of insecurity, uncertainty and unpredictability.

The growth of the South African economy, in particular, and the African economy in general, continued to be increasing-

ly linked to these emerging economic powers and assisted South Africa to deal with the global economic downturn in an environment of zero and negative growth rates in the economies of Northern trading partners.

One of the biggest changes witnessed since the early 1990s was in the Middle East and North Africa region. This brought about instability in the North Africa region as well as humanitarian crises where South Africa had to assist, among other things, with humanitarian aid to the Sahel region, within limited resources. The situation in North Africa, the independence of South Sudan, the instability of Somalia and several requests to South Africa to support democratic elections coincided with South African membership of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) and the parallel non-permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

South Africa worked closely in conjunction with other African members in the aforesaid institutions to advance African peace and security issues, and in particular pushed for closer cooperation between the UNSC and regional organisations, notably the AUPSC.

Environmental diplomacy has become one of the main international focus areas with serious consequences for the future of the climate change regime and domestic economies. South Africa as President of COP17/CMP7 has a special responsibility to ensure that the deep divisions about the future of the global climate change regime between the developed and developing worlds should be overcome and to advance the future of a climate change regime that is legally binding to all parties with “common but differentiated responsibilities” towards sustainable development.

2.1.5. Overview of the organisational environment for 2011/12

South Africa operates in a dynamic environment that encapsulates varying legislative and monetary regimes that impact on its foreign policy operations. South Africa maintains diplomatic relations with countries and organisations through 125 missions in 107 countries abroad, and through the accreditation of more than 160 countries and organisations resident in South Africa. The diplomatic and consular missions implement South Africa’s foreign policy to enhance its international profile, and serve as strategic mechanisms for the achievement of national interests.

2.1.6. Key policy developments and legislative changes

DIRCO continued to implement the Measures and Guidelines for Enhanced Coordination of South Africa’s International Engagements and its annexures, approved by Cabinet in 2009, towards more effective measures and mechanisms to coordinate the conduct of international relations and the implementation of South Africa’s foreign policy.

Consultative processes were undertaken to establish the South African Council on International Relations (SACOIR).

The *White Paper on Foreign Policy* was approved subject to two amendments and has been resubmitted to Cabinet for final approval.

2.1.7. Departmental revenue, expenditure and other specific topics

Collection of departmental revenue

During the year under review, the department received total revenue of R5,236 billion made up of voted funds and non-voted funds as explained hereunder:

2.1.7.1. Annual Appropriation R5,153 billion

The department received a budget allocation of R5,153 billion for the 2011/12 financial year after the adjustment estimates. The 2011/12 budget depicts an increase of R438 million in comparison to the 2010/11 budget allocation. The increase is attributable to an additional R200 million transferred from the Department of Environmental Affairs for the hosting of the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the 7th Session of the Conference of the parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (CMP7) and inflation-related adjustments with regard to compensation of employees, including foreign exchange rate fluctuations. Increases in goods and services are attributable to inflation adjustments for accommodation lease commitments. The department implemented cost-saving measures, especially in the areas of entertainment, catering, travel, telecommunications as well as downscaled on infrastructure commitments to remain within allocated funds.

2.1.7.2 Departmental revenue R82,9million

Departmental receipts are generated from interest earned from mission bank accounts, rent on state-owned property, and value-added tax refunds from missions related to prior financial years, foreign exchange gains and the sale of assets, such as furniture and equipment. During the year under review, revenue collected increased from R28 million to R82,9 million in comparison with the 2010/11 financial year.

2.1.8. Departmental expenditure

During the period under review, the department spent 97,5% of its appropriated allocation, which amounts to R5,022 billion against the appropriated amount of R5,153 billion. The spending represents an increase of 13% in comparison with the 2010/11 financial year, which is mainly attributable to the R200 million transfer received from the Department of Environmental Affairs in relation to the hosting of the COP17/ CMP7 Conference.

Overall, the department has realised a net savings of R131 million, mainly attributable to the cost-saving mechanisms implemented after the Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure was concluded. Thus, the department managed its expenditure with a view to address priority requirements that could not receive additional funding through the Adjustment Estimates process, notwithstanding that the unfunded priorities were unforeseeable and unavoidable, which included, among other things, COP17 and CMP7 as well as the Global African Diaspora Summit.

2.1.9. Transfer payments

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

Such transfer payments take the form of: membership fees due to organisations such as the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU), Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Commonwealth; contributions to peacekeeping operations of the UN; meetings of state parties (parties to international treaties) of which South

Africa is a member, and in which South Africa has participated; and voluntary pledges that South Africa has made to international organisations for the purpose of humanitarian assistance, technical assistance, etc.

2.1.10 Public entities

The department, in consultation with National Treasury, is responsible for the administration of the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (Fund).

The Fund is under the control of the Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation who, as the Accounting Officer, keeps records and accounts of all payments into and out of the Fund. An Advisory Committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and Finance on the disbursement of funds, as provided for in the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2000 (Act 51 of 2000).

Due to the urgency of some of the projects as well as the lengthy process to be followed to finalise the projects, the department had to use its own funds after the approval of the Director-General or the Minister. This is done with a view of claiming it back from the Fund once a letter of concurrence has been received from the Minister of Finance. Such arrangement has resulted in the opening of control accounts (Payables and Receivables) in the books of the department and the Fund. The arrangement poses a risk to the department, as the amount owed by the Fund is not enforceable in the event that the Minister of Finance does not issue the letter of concurrence.

2.1.11 Conditional grants and earmarked funds

The department did not receive conditional grants during 2011/12 financial year.

The following earmarked funds were received:

2.1.11.1 African Renaissance Fund:	R450 million
2.1.11.2 Head Office Campus Office (PPP unitary payment)	R170 million

2.1.12. Capital investment, maintenance and Asset Management Plan

The department completed the construction of a new Chancery in Abuja, Nigeria, and the Mission relocated to its new premises during July 2011. The Official Residence in London was renovated and the elevators in South Africa House, London, were refurbished. The project to renovate and extend the Chancery in Washington progressed well with the relocation of the Mission to temporary office space and construction work to the state-owned facilities commencing in December 2011. The department also added to the state-owned international property portfolio by purchasing an Of-

ficial Residence in Geneva, Switzerland. The department continues to manage its properties in accordance with its infrastructure plan and maintains all state-owned properties according to mission maintenance plans.

2.2. Programme performance

The activities of DIRCO are organised in the following programmes:

Programme 1: Administration

Programme 2: International Relations and Cooperation

Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and State Protocol

Programme 4: International Transfers.

Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: Develop overall policy and manage the department.

Strategic objective: An efficient, effective, economical and fully capacitated department.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT'S PROPERTY PORTFOLIO

The property portfolio managed by the department is divided into two areas of focus, namely the international property portfolio and the local property portfolio. With regard to the local property portfolio, the department continued to manage its head office, the OR Tambo Building, in accordance with a public-private partnership (PPP) arrangement and efforts were focused on managing the relationship with and the performance of the private party, and the administrative aspects of the PPP Agreement.

CONSULAR SERVICES

Global tensions, threats of terrorist attacks and occurrence of natural disasters worldwide have emphasised the importance of South Africa having a dynamic consular service within the Department of International Relations and Cooperation to allow for a quick and coordinated response to situations that affect the safety, security and well-being of South Africans abroad. The department continued to render consular assistance to South African citizens travelling, working, studying and living abroad who required such consular assistance during circumstances of distress. Interventions included assistance to South African nationals and their families arising from arrests and imprisonment abroad and those affected by incidents of piracy and kidnappings in Somalia and Mali. The year under review saw South African citizens being arrested abroad, among other things, for drug-related activities being under the spotlight.

The legalisation of public documents to be used abroad is an important part of consular services. The department legalised 24 706 public documents.

The department continued with the promotion of its online registration system (Registration of South Africans Abroad [ROSA]), which allows citizens travelling abroad to register

their travel arrangements. The department uses this system to communicate with South African nationals during consular emergencies. A total number of 3 008 South African nationals registered on ROSA during this period.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

ICT completed the UKUSA Project; commonly known as Voice over Internet Protocol (VOIP). The solution provides an integrated communications infrastructure for DIRCO, integrating the telephone, e-mail and other applications which take advantage of the benefits of unified messaging.

The department commenced, during 2009/10, with the roll-out of the VOIP infrastructure to missions that were not in the original scope. These related to new missions opened by the department. During the reporting period, 11 of 15 sites were connected to the DIRCO Global WAN. Four of the new sites were successfully commissioned.

ICT also continued with the automation of business processes through the Consular Management System and Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT Strategic allocation of resources

The budget process of the department continued to be an inclusive process and inputs that were aligned to the strategic priorities of the department were submitted to National Treasury as per the guidelines.

In terms of budget monitoring for both missions abroad and at head office, the department has been reporting the expenditure against the budget on a monthly basis at management meetings. Furthermore, the Accounting Officer has complied with providing monthly expenditure reports to National Treasury.

The mid-term budget reviews with all missions and head office continued to serve as a mechanism of ensuring that the departmental business units operate within the budgetary confines. This mechanism also ensured that sound financial management principles were adhered to and that spending was according to the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 requirements. The department continued to manage its cash flow in compliance with PFMA, 1999 and National Treasury requirements.

The South African Reserve Bank was used to transfer funds to South African diplomatic missions in the Americas and Europe, while the Africa, Asia and Middle East regions were serviced through appointed commercial banks.

Annual financial statements

The department prepared and submitted interim financial statements as well as the annual financial statements as per National Treasury guidelines for the financial year 2011/12.

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

Receivables and payables

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

The department has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with partner departments stationed abroad. However, the department continued to engage other departments specifically, the South African Police Service (SAPS) and The Presidency with regard to the signing of the MOUs. During the year under review, the department continued with the implementation of the MOUs which provided for advance payments that were received from all the departments that signed the MOUs.

Apart from incurring expenses on behalf of other departments that have residency in South African missions abroad, the department also collected revenue on behalf of the DHA, which is then transferred to the DHA on a regular basis as per the agreement between the two departments.

INFORMATION, PERSONNEL AND PHYSICAL SECURITY

There is a fully-functional access control system at DIRCO and the electronic systems are monitored to ensure functionality at all times to enhance the security of the department and protection of its personnel and assets. All DIRCO service-providers were screened by the Vetting Unit before

their services commenced. To further enhance the security of the department, security standards for head office, missions and contractors were developed.

SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

During the year under review, the department focused on the following main areas:

- developing and implementing demand management plans
- improving the management of assets.

Development and implementation of annual demand management plans

The department developed and implemented demand management plans which were integrated into the departmental budget process and in turn linked to the cash flow projections of all business units. A register of contracts was maintained and compliance monitored.

All bids advertised in the *Tender Bulletin* were subjected to a risk assessment process through Internal Audit and reviewed by the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser.

A new departmental supplier database system was acquired through the normal departmental procurement process.

Management of departmental assets and records

The department has assets at its head office in Pretoria, the VIP facilities at the major international airports in South Africa, the Parliamentary Office in Cape Town, as well as at the 125 missions abroad. To ensure the completeness and accuracy of the Asset Register, the department developed and implemented an Asset Management Strategy through the following initiatives:

- upgrading the Asset Management System
- monthly reconciliations of the Asset Register
- accuracy and completeness of the Asset Register
- Asset Management Web Browser
- disposal of redundant/obsolete assets.

Records management

Records were managed in accordance with the National Archives Act, 1996 (Act 43 of 1996), and the Records Management Plan.

ORGANISATIONAL STRENGTHENING

HUMAN RESOURCES (HR)

During the year under review, the department filled 285 posts, 134 of whom were internal promotions and 151 external appointments.

In response to the President's call to assist with the employment of the youth, DIRCO recruited 50 young unemployed graduates in a year-long Internship Programme. A Youth Directorate was also being established in the office of the Director-General in line with National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) requirements.

The department continued with training programmes on labour relations processes, especially for those employees posted abroad. The collective bargaining and consultative structures were fully functional to maintain sound labour relations.

The Employee Wellness Centre (EWC) continued to implement health promotion programmes and rendered 24-hour support services to all DIRCO employees and their family members. Through the Health Promotion Programme, the EWC conducted the HIV Counselling and Testing Campaign. The EWC also provided trauma debriefing to employees in missions affected by natural disasters and political turmoil.

Career management interventions were implemented such as the Department Career Day to inform and attract scholars, students, professionals and people with disabilities. The DIRCO Career Website was also relaunched with improved functionality.

DIPLOMATIC TRAINING, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The department continued to address the skills and developmental needs of its officials, and supported the international relations competencies of partner departments and provinces, and conducted policy research on priority issues for South Africa's foreign policy.

The Diplomatic Academy of the department is ISO 9001:2008 certified by the South African Bureau of Standards and accredited by the Public Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) as a training-provider in terms of the legislative requirements guiding the training environment. In support of the development of competent South African diplomats, 286 officials were trained in preparation for foreign service in various training programmes.

Protocol training was provided to 1 952 officials in the three spheres of government. Training was provided to 171 officials on identified topics in partnership with UNITAR, Clingendael and Diplo Foundation. Facilitation of International training was provided to four officials.

Language training is designed to prepare all participants to live, work and participate effectively in a foreign environment and was offered in, among other languages, English, French, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese. Interpreting and translating services were provided, as well as proofreading and editing of documents.

Particular attention was given to training in Economic Diplomacy and the Masters in Diplomacy and the Executive Development Programme was continued in support of leadership and management development.

In support of providing training and developing officials of identified foreign countries, five MOUs were signed. The department continued with its training partnership with the Democratic Republic of Congo Diplomatic Academy and presented six training programmes. The department also provided four training programmes to a total of 116 African diplomats.

The department collaborated with research institutions and other stakeholders, including Clingendael, Centre for Policy Analysis and Development from Indonesia and the Shanghai Institute of International studies.

In researching global events that may impact on South Africa's foreign policy positions, three publications were produced in the reporting year.

Subprogramme: Corporate Services

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To maintain a modern and efficient ICT infrastructure.	ICT strategic plan developed, implemented and maintained.	Update, implement and maintain an ICT Plan.	<p>Installed and activated a DIRCO web-gateway to improve Internet access response time and web filtering.</p> <p>Achieved 98% Network Infrastructure Stability.</p> <p>Completed the development of Office Establishment module for Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.</p>	
To provide accommodation at head office and missions.	Land and properties acquired, developed, maintained and disposed of.	Review and implement the Asset Management Plan.	<p>In accordance with the Asset Management Plan, completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of Chancery in Abuja • renovations of Official Residence in London • refurbishment of elevators in South Africa House in London • relocation of Mission in Washington to temporary office space and commenced with the renovations of state-owned Chancery and Official Residence in Washington. <p>Finalised the procurement of the Official Residence in Geneva.</p>	
To provide consular services.	Rendered assistance to South African citizens abroad in compliance with international statutes.	Render consular services.	Rendered consular assistance to 413 South African nationals travelling, working, studying and living abroad during circumstances of distress or destitution. Interventions included assistance to South African nationals and their families affected by incidents of piracy and kidnappings in Somalia and Mali.	
	Legalisation of public documents.	Render services to public.	Legalised 24 706 public documents.	
	Consular Management System (CMS) implemented.	Finalise roll-out of CMS.	A total number of 3 008 South African nationals registered on ROSA (CMS).	
	Consular Emergency Response Team (CERT) established.	Continue training and operation of the CERT.	Provided consular emergency response training to 20 consular officials, from 18 to 19 July 2011, to deal with consular emergencies.	
To manage the allocation of financial resources in the department.	Approved Departmental budget.	Coordinate departmental budget processes.	Complied with National Treasury requirements in terms of budget processes, submitted the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, revised cash flow projections and Estimates of National Expenditure. Prepared departmental budget and allocated budget to all units as per departmental process.	

Subprogramme: Corporate Services

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To provide financial management services.	Prepared annual financial statements in compliance with PFMA, 1999.	Prepare annual financial statements.	Submitted 2010/11 financial statements to National Treasury and Auditor-General on 31 May 2011. Submitted 2011/12 interim financial statements to National Treasury as required.	
	Monitoring of expenditure.	Monthly monitoring of expenditure.	Submitted monthly expenditure (in-year monitoring) reports to National Treasury.	
	Monitoring implementation of audit outcomes.	Communication of audit findings addressed timeously and corrective measures implemented.	Received an unqualified audit opinion with matters of emphasis for 2010/11 financial year. Developed and implemented action plans to address the issues raised by the Auditor-General in the draft <i>Interim Management Report</i> for 2011/12.	
To provide for the security of personnel, information, assets and premises.	Provided safe and secure work environment in compliance with Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS).	Provide safe and secure work environment.	Issued 356 security clearances. Developed Departmental MISS Compliance Framework.	
To manage the procurement of goods and services.	Goods and services procured and delivered in accordance with the PFMA, 1999.	Review, monitor and implement demand management and procurement plans.	Procured goods and services in line with the Demand Management Plan. Acquired new supplier database system. Implemented mechanisms to monitor supplier performance.	
To manage assets and records in terms of the relevant prescripts.	Maintained an accurate and complete Asset Register.	Implement and review Asset Management Plan.	Implemented the Asset Management Plan through the following initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - finalised the Hardcat Web Browser - upgraded the Asset Management System to enhance its reporting capabilities - conducted quarterly physical verification of assets - conducted monthly reconciliations of the Fixed Asset Register with the Financial Management System. 	
	Records management in accordance with National Archives Act, 1996.	Manage records in accordance with National Archives Act, 1996.	Implemented records management in line with the provisions of the National Archives Act, 1996.	

Subprogramme: Human Resource Management

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To provide appropriate human resource capacity.	Facilitated a dynamic and responsive organisational design.	Facilitate organisational design processes to address DIRCO's needs.	Conducted two workstudy investigations in the DG's Office and the Gender Unit.	
	Entrenched performance management.	Manage the Performance Management and Development System (PMDS) processes.	<p>Implemented and monitored performance management and development processes through 39 PMDS capacity-building sessions.</p> <p>Standardised performance measures for the performance agreements of Counsellor Political and Economic Affairs, personal assistants to chief directors and DDGs as well as CMCs for SMS for 2012 to 2013.</p>	
	Promoted a caring and supportive organisation.	Develop and implement measures to create a caring and supportive organisational culture.	<p>Provided counselling and support to 321 employees and families both at head office and at missions.</p> <p>Conducted courtesy calls and telephonic debriefings to missions experiencing hardship in Tokyo, Abijan, Tripoli, Tunis and Damascus, following natural disasters and political unrest.</p> <p>Provided group and one-on-one trauma debriefings at head office and follow-up counselling to transferred officials and families evacuated from the Ivory Coast and Libya and to officials at the Mission following an explosion in Congo Brazzaville.</p> <p>Promoted health and wellness in the department through the six wellness days held at head office, state protocol lounges and parliamentary offices. A total of 312 officials participated in health screenings. Of these, 176 also did HIV testing. An additional 77 employees did HIV testing during the World AIDS Day event.</p> <p>Conducted four EWC supervisory training sessions for 66 supervisors to identify and refer employees who need EWC assistance.</p> <p>Held a Workshop on Emotional Intelligence, attended by 15 officials.</p>	

Subprogramme: Human Resource Management

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
			Conducted one workshop with returning spouses and benchmarking done, which resulted in a draft Spousal Support Strategy and guidelines for missions.	
	Promoted sound labour relations.	Communicate and implement measures to strengthen labour relations.	<p>Conducted labour relations training sessions during foreign service training, including four heads of mission programmes.</p> <p>Held nine Departmental Bargaining Chamber meetings.</p>	

Subprogramme: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To develop competent officials for foreign service.	Developed competent South African diplomats and administrators.	Develop competent South African diplomats and administrators.	<p>Provided the following training programmes to 286 officials in preparation for foreign service: through the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heads of Mission Spouses training programme, Ministers/Counsellors Course, Diplomatic Training, Cadet Training, Attaches' Course, SAPS Interpol liaison officers, Mission Administration, Pre-Posting programmes. - Provided Protocol training to 1 952 officials in three spheres of government. - Provided training to 171 officials on identified topics in partnership with the following institutions: Unitar, Clin-gendael and Diplo Foundation. - Facilitated the attendance of four officials for international training. 	
		Provide training in foreign languages, economic diplomacy and other identified areas.	<p>Provided language training:</p> <p>English: 331 officials French: 300 officials Arabic: 36 officials Spanish: 50 officials Portuguese: 71 officials other languages: 51 officials.</p> <p>Presented Economic Diplomacy workshops to 96 officials at head office and 27 officials abroad.</p>	
	Develop and implement Leadership and Management Development Framework.	<p>Implemented the MDIP and EDP for leadership and management development and the following development programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three Learnership Programmes - one Adult Basic Education and Training - 21 Generic Skills training programmes - one Foundation Course. 		
	Provided management development programmes.			

Subprogramme: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To provide interpreting and translation services.	Provided translation and interpreting services.	Provide interpreting and translation services.	<p>Completed</p> <p>Translation, proofreading and editing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 93 documents (French) - 11 documents (Arabic) - six documents (Portuguese) - 27 documents (Spanish). <p>Conducted interpreting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nine sessions (French) - three sessions (Spanish). 	
To provide training and development to identified foreign countries.	Provided training and development to identified foreign countries.	Provide training and development to officials of identified foreign countries.	<p>Signed five MOUs with identified diplomatic academies.</p> <p>Partnered with DRC Diplomatic Academy and facilitated six training programmes.</p> <p>Provided four training programmes to 116 foreign diplomats from Africa.</p>	
To institutionalise knowledge management practices towards establishing DIRCO as a learning organisation.	Implemented knowledge management systems.	Develop and update knowledge management activities.	<p>Produced three knowledge management publications :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ambassadors Diary</i>, Volume 3 • Photo book and speeches on SA's <i>Position on Multilateral Issues at the United Nations</i> • <i>Diary of an African Ambassador in Rwanda</i>. <p>Published eight theses for Master's degrees.</p>	

Subprogramme: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To provide research and foreign policy analysis.	Researched foreign policy options.	Host seminars and conferences on key policy issues and outcomes published.	Hosted the following engagements on foreign policy research and analysis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Week seminars, 22 – 24 May 2011 • Two discussion fora and three roundtables • One Current Affairs Forum • Seven ministerial stakeholder consultations • Futures Research Workshop together with the ISS, 7 July 2011 • One Current Affairs Debate, 28 July 2011. 	
		Establish partnerships with research institutions and other stakeholders.	Collaborated with international research institutes, including Clingendael, Centre for Policy Analysis and Development from Indonesia and the Shanghai Institute of International Studies.	
		Research global events that may impact on South Africa's foreign policy positions.	Produced the following publications in 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>South African Lessons Learnt in the Burundi Peace Process; Africa Futures 2050</i> • <i>2010 Annual Conference Report.</i> 	

Subprogramme: Internal Audit

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
Provide internal audit and risk management services.	Provided internal audit and risk management services.	Develop and implement three-year rolling strategic internal audit plan and annual operational plan.	Developed and implemented a three-year rolling strategic internal audit plan and an annual operational plan.	
	Monitored corporate governance mechanism of DIRCO.	Facilitate the implementation of Enterprise-wide Risk Management.	Facilitated the implementation of Enterprise-wide Risk Management processes within the department, and concluded 87 in missions and 24 in head office.	
		Evaluate and report on corporate governance mechanisms.	Evaluated governance mechanisms of the department through the internal audits conducted and issued 39 reports in head office and 11 in missions. Two investigations were conducted.	

PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries. Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's values and foreign policy objectives.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Enhanced African Agenda and sustainable development.
- Strengthen political and economic integration in the Southern African Development Community (SADC).
- Strengthen South-South relations.
- Strengthen relations with strategic formations of the North.
- Participate in the Global System of Governance.
- Strengthen political and economic relations.

ENHANCED AFRICAN AGENDA AND SUSTAIN- ABLE DEVELOPMENT

South Africa participated in the 17th Ordinary African Union (AU) Session held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, from 26 June to 1 July 2011. The theme of the Summit was "Accelerating Youth Empowerment for Sustainable Development" and, among other things, endorsed South Africa's candidature for election as a member of the Council of Administration and the Postal Operations Council of the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

South Africa also participated in the 18th Ordinary AU Summit between 23 and 30 January 2012 in Addis Ababa under the theme "Boosting Intra-Africa Trade". The summit lauded the successful outcomes of COP17, expressed appreciation to the Government of South Africa for the quality of leadership demonstrated and reconfirmed the AU's support for South Africa's hosting of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA).

South Africa embarked on an extensive lobbying campaign for the election of the South African nominee for the post of Chair of the AU Commission. The South African candidacy was en-

dorsed and supported by SADC member states. However, the election was inconclusive and deferred to the next summit.

South Africa hosted the fifth and sixth sessions of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), held in May and October 2011 in line with the Host Country Agreement.

South Africa started preparing for the hosting of the Global African Diaspora Summit (25 May 2012) through regional consultative meetings (covering the United States and the Caribbean) in New York as well as Washington, from 27 April to 20 May 2011. Progress on the implementation of the Diaspora Roadmap was reported to the AU Summit in June/July 2011, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. In addition, the African Diaspora Ministerial Meeting was convened in New York on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on 24 September 2011.

South Africa reported on the state of human rights in the country to the biannual sessions (April/May and October/November) of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR), which convened in Banjul, the Gambia. The department facilitated the visit of the African Court on Human and People's Rights (AfCHPR) to South Africa to disseminate information about its role and work and they met with The Presidency, Chief Justice, Speaker of Parliament, Chair of the National Council of Provinces as well as civil society.

NEW PARTNERSHIP FOR THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT (NEPAD)

The department continued to provide support to the President as Chair of the AU/NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Championing Initiative (PICI) and champion of the North-South Road and Rail Corridor Project. These initiatives are designed to accelerate key projects contained in the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). The department created with The Presidency, the dti, the Development Bank of Southern Africa and other national inter-stakeholder steering committees working groups to assist with the implementation of identified projects. The department supported the President's participation in two NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee meetings during the period under review.

The department continued to interact with and in processes such as the Africa Partnership Forum (including G8 and



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane during an interview at the African Union.

Organisation for Economic and Development (OECD) development partners); the G8/Africa Outreach; Brazil, Russia India, China and South Africa (BRICS); Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD); the United Nations Organisation; and the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa to secure support for integration and development priorities. The 10th anniversary celebrations of NEPAD provided an opportunity to review progress made and to chart the way forward based on lessons learned.

African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)

The department remained committed to the APRM process as one of the key instruments of the AU for the promotion of good governance in Africa. The department supported the Department of Public Service and Administration as national focal point in this regard, as well as in other aspects of its APRM responsibilities and activities. The department also supported the successful lobbying campaign for the appointment of Ms Baleka Mbete to the prestigious APR Panel of Eminent Persons for a four-year period. The President participated in two APR Forum meetings during the year under review.

African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF)

The ARF continued to be an invaluable instrument in the promotion of the objectives set out in the Act (51 of 2000), towards African development. The department, hosting the ARF Secretariat, continued to manage the ARF in accordance with the ARF Act, 2000 and the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), including ensuring that projects were prepared and considered by the ARF Advisory Committee for recommendation to the Minister of International Relations and Coordination and the Minister of Finance. Eight ARF Advisory Committee meetings were held, and 14 projects were recommended to the two ministers.

Contribute towards peace, security and stability in Africa

South Africa served on the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) for a two-year period ending in March 2012. During this time, South Africa chaired the council in May 2011. Pursuant to the objective of promoting security, stability and development on the African continent, South Africa championed the development of a

definitive approach to emerging security challenges, confronted dormant political and security challenges, contributed to debates on security sector reforms and AU/UN cooperation on peace-support operations, including support for the African Standby Force, financing of AU operations and close coordination in developing mandates. This resulted in the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2033 (2012) on AU-UN cooperation in January 2012.

South Africa continued to participate in the AU/UN peace missions on the African continent. Its involvement includes peacekeeping deployments in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), Sudan (UNAMID) and South Sudan (UNMISS), including mediation efforts in Zimbabwe and Madagascar as well finding ways and means to resolve issues in Libya and other areas under the aegis of the AU. To this end, South Africa participated in the Extraordinary Summit of the AUPSC in 2011 in Ethiopia to consider the political developments in Libya. Further, President Jacob Zuma chaired the AU Ad-Hoc High-Level Committee on Libya, which met between March and September 2011, to facilitate dialogue between the parties in the Libyan conflict. The committee facilitated the AU Roadmap on Libya.

South Africa took part in the Informal Consultative Meeting of selected heads of state and government on 18 February 2012 in Cotonou, Benin, to discuss the challenges facing the continent with regard to peace and security and to come up with ways on how to assist the AU in finding lasting solutions. South Africa further attended the ministerial meeting in Bamako on 20 March 2012, where the security situation in the Sahel region was discussed and South Africa pledged to provide humanitarian assistance to the affected countries (Mali, Chad, Niger and Mauritania). South Africa also attended the Sudan Consultative Forum meeting held on 29 March 2012 in Addis Ababa to review the security situation in Sudan and to review progress in the implementation of peace agreements.

To further pursue its foreign policy objective to strengthen the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), South Africa contributed to AU discussions on the African Standby Force in October 2011 to consider progress on the operationalisation of the APSA and to adopt a declaration identifying steps to be taken for the full operationalisation of the APSA. To this effect, South Africa participated in multilateral

peacekeeping policy fora, which included the African Chiefs of Defence Staff and Heads of Security Committee and the AU's Draft Strategy on Small Arms and Light Weapons, as well as the AU's Draft Common Position for the United Nations Arms Trade Treaty during a meeting of the AU in September 2011.

South Africa actively participated in the deliberations of the 2012 UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34). This committee is mandated to undertake a comprehensive review of UN peacekeeping policy issues in all their aspects. In this context, South Africa pursued discussions aimed at advancing the interests of the African continent in the area of the enhancement of African peacekeeping capacities. This bolstered African countries' capacity to address the challenges associated with conflicts, mandates, protection of civilians, modern technology in peacekeeping and other related matters and therefore contributing towards peace, security and stability on the continent.

Domestically, the department also continued its regular engagements with troop-deploying departments through the Joint Task Team (JTT) meetings, which coordinate South Africa's participation in peace missions.

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

South Africa continued to facilitate PCRD initiatives in Sudan through its chairing of the AU Committee on PCRD of Sudan.

South Africa led the Technical Assessment Exercise to Sudan from 28 March to 10 April 2011, during which a needs analysis was conducted of key post-conflict development and peace-building needs in the context of the new dispensation in Sudan. The outcome of this visit was presented to the AU in June 2011.

The department developed a training module on post-conflict reconstruction and promoted South African positions on PCRD at the Army Seminar held from 29 February to 1 March 2012, titled "How does South Africa's Foreign Policy Guide PCRD in the African Union Context".

DEEPENING BILATERAL RELATIONS

SOUTHERN AFRICA

South Africa, as the facilitator in the Zimbabwe Political Dialogue, assisted the Inclusive Government with the implementation of the Global Political Agreement (GPA). Key in this process was the development of a roadmap to elections, which focused on the required legislative amendments and creating a conducive environment for peaceful and credible elections.

Within the context of the Binational Commission (BNC), South Africa continued to support the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The two countries held a BNC meeting in Lubumbashi from 20 to 21 June 2011, which focused on South Africa's support to the capacity-building programmes in the DRC. Following the BNC meeting, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the DRC and South Africa on the development of the Grand Inga Hydro Power Project was signed. It is expected that the Grand Inga could potentially generate 40 000 megawatts of electricity power.

With regard to Lesotho, South Africa signed the Agreement on Phase II of the Lesotho Highlands Water Project with Lesotho on 11 August 2011. Phase II will commence in 2014 and will augment the delivery of water from Lesotho to South Africa and include a hydropower generation system.

At the invitation of President Zuma, President Jakaya Kikwete of Tanzania paid a two-day state visit to South Africa from 18 to 20 July 2011, during which the Agreement on the Establishment of the South Africa-Tanzania BNC at Heads of State Level was signed.

Upon the invitation of His Excellency, President Armando Guebuza, President Zuma paid a two-day state visit to the Republic of Mozambique from 13 to 14 December 2011, during which the Agreement on the Establishment of the South Africa-Mozambique BNC at the Heads of State Level was signed.

South Africa and Swaziland concluded a MoU on Financial Assistance, which is still in process.

WEST AFRICA

During the reporting period, President Zuma received the following heads of state: President Alpha Condé of Guinea



President Jacob Zuma with his counterpart, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, during a state visit, Union Buildings, Pretoria.

in May 2011; President John Evans Atta-Mills of Ghana in August 2011; President Boni Yayi of Benin in November 2011; and President Mahamdon Issoufou of Niger in November, 2011. Further, President Zuma undertook working visits to Benin and Nigeria at the invitation of his counterparts. He attended the inauguration of the Nigerian President, Mr Goodluck Jonathan, in May 2011.

Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe paid official visits to Côte d' Ivoire and Guinea-Bissau in May 2011 and August 2011 respectively and also hosted Deputy President John Mahama of Ghana in Pretoria in March 2012.

With regard to the trilateral agreement, South Africa financed the deployment of 30 Cuban doctors in Sierra Leone for a period of three years.

The first High-Level Review Panel Meeting of the Trilateral Project (Guinea, Vietnam and South Africa) to improve rice and vegetable production in Guinea, was held in July 2011 with a subsequent one in March 2012. The participants noted the importance of the financial assistance provided by South Africa to fund Vietnamese experts who are assisting Guinean farmers with agricultural know-how to improve food security.

South Africa pledged aid to Chad, Mali, Niger and Mauritania in support of international efforts to avert the humanitarian crisis in the Sahel region.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Since April 2011, relations between South Africa and Equatorial Guinea have been defined by high-level exchange visits between the two countries' security servic-



President Jacob Zuma at the Shehu Musa Yar' Adua Memorial Lecture, during his working visit to Nigeria.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane with Sudanese Foreign Minister Ali Ahmed Karti.

es, led by their respective Ministers of State Security. To further consolidate the relations, in October 2011, South Africa hosted the President of Equatorial Guinea on a state visit – outcomes of which were the direct instructions from the two Presidents to their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs, to facilitate the launch of the Joint Coordinating Committee this year (2012)

In October 2011, South African Airways launched its inaugural direct flight to Pointe Niore, the economic hub of the Republic of Congo. At the same time, South African farmers launched their agricultural project.

NORTH AFRICA

South Africa and Algeria established a Joint Trade Committee in November 2011 to promote trade and investment links between the two countries. Further, South Africa and Algeria continued to cooperate on the issue of illegal occupation of Western Sahara.

Following the political changes in Tunisia, President Zuma dispatched his special envoys in 2012 (former Deputy President Baleka Mbete; Minister of State Security, Dr Siyabonga Cwele; Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Ms Maite Nkoana-Mashabane; and Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma) to Tunisia to strengthen bilateral relations. In this regard, South Africa, in February 2012, offered to share experiences of its transition to democracy. Furthermore, President Zuma and President Moncef Marzouki met on the margins of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 30 January 2012 and agreed to work together for the development of the African continent.

South Africa welcomed the transition to democracy in Egypt. Subsequently, President Zuma sent his special envoy, Minister Siyabonga Cwele, to Egypt to engage the Egyptians on both bilateral and multilateral issues. President Zuma also met the Egyptian Prime Minister, HE Essam Abdel Aziz Sharaf, during the Tripartite Summit (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa-East Africa Community-Southern African Development Community) in Johannesburg on 12 June 2011. South Africa also established high-level contact with a broad range of political parties such as the Freedom and Justice Party, Al-Nour Party, Al Wafd Party and Progressive Party.

South Africa and Mauritania met for bilateral consultations in Mauritania from 7 to 8 June 2011 to consolidate existing relations.

EAST AFRICA

South Africa attended the international London Conference on Somalia hosted by the United Kingdom on 23 February 2012. The conference agreed mainly on the following points: to inject new momentum into the political process; to strengthen AMISOM and help Somalia develop its own security forces; to help build stability at local level; and to step up action to tackle pirates and armed opposition groups; and the establishment of a Joint Financial Management Board to oversee international aid donated to Somalia as well as the administration of Somali public funds.

Subsequently, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane received her Somali counterpart, HE Abdullahi Haji Hassan Mohamed, on an official visit in Pretoria on 13 March 2012. In this regard, the Minister announced that an amount of R100 000 000

would be set aside for the purpose of supporting capacity and building projects in Somalia.

President Zuma visited Khartoum from 8 to 9 July 2011, where he met President Omer Hassan Al-Bashir during which the Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Agriculture was signed. On 9 July, President Zuma attended South Sudan's independence celebrations. South Africa provided protocol and radar assistance during the celebrations.

President Zuma undertook a state visit to the Republic of Burundi from 10 to 12 August 2011 to strengthen bilateral relations and socio-economic development between the two countries. Four agreements in the fields of defence, education, sport and agriculture as well as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Economic Cooperation were signed. President Zuma reaffirmed South Africa's commitment to PCRD programmes by supporting the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Committee (TRC).

SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

South Africa attended and participated in all the SADC statutory meetings during the 2011 – 2012 cycle, the 31st Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government (16 to 18 August 2011), an Extraordinary Council (24 November 2011) and Ordinary Council (1 to 2 March 2012). Angola as chair of SADC hosted all the aforesaid meetings.

SADC was in the process of reviewing the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP) and South Africa took part in a review with a view of working towards meeting the millennium development goals (MDGs).

South Africa participated in the June 2011 SADC Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO) meeting held in Zambia as incoming Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The MCO provided the SADC member states with the platform to deliberate on the peace and security issues of the SADC region, including the ongoing mediation engagements in Madagascar and Zimbabwe. Further, and in line with the operational objectives of the SADC Organ, South Africa participated and led the SADC Electoral Observer Missions to the Republic of Zambia (September 2011), Republic of Seychelles (May 2011 and October 2011), and

the DRC (November 2011), having assumed the Chair of the SADC Organ in August 2011.

South Africa, as Chair of the SADC Organ, attended the Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC) workshop in Botswana on the SADC Standby Force Civilian Component Policy Framework.

The department played an active role in the SADC Infrastructure Seminar held in March 2012 in Tokyo, where a range of projects were presented to Japanese investors.

With regard to the review of the jurisdiction of the SADC Tribunal, two meetings of SADC justice ministers were held during 2011 to consider the report on the SADC Tribunal Protocol and prepare a roadmap for the review process.

The Southern African Customs Union (SACU), as authorised by the March 2011 SACU Summit, commenced focusing on the following: the review of the Revenue Sharing Formula, development of SACU institutions e.g the Tribunal and Tariff Board, and trade development through increased industrialisation in identified sectors.

With regard to the SADC Free Trade Agreement (FTA) signed in 2008, notable progress has been made in trade liberalisation leading to the attainment of a Free Trade Area (FTA) in 2008. However, not all member states have signed the SADC Protocol on Trade and there are also challenges of non-compliance.

The department participated in the fourth Meeting of the High-Level Expert Group (HLEG) on the SADC Customs Union (27 October 2011) as well as Senior Officials Meeting of the Task Force on Regional Economic Integration (28 October 2011). The Ministerial Task Force on Regional Economic Integration considered the HLEG report on the framework for a SADC Customs Union at the 25 November 2011 deliberations that took place in Luanda, Angola.

South Africa hosted the second COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Summit (12 June 2011) in Sandton, where, among other things, the launching of the FTA negotiations was discussed. The Inaugural Meeting of the Tripartite Trade Negotiation Forum (TTNF) in Nairobi, (7 to 9 December 2011) was to formally constitute the TTNF. The second TTNF was held in Lusaka, Zambia (12 to 14 March 2012). It was agreed, among other things, that the Tripartite Free Trade Area Agreement

would allow the co-existence of different trading arrangements which are being applied within COMESA, EAC and SADC member states and new trading arrangements that would arise under the implementation of the TFTA.

STRENGTHENING SOUTH-SOUTH RELATIONS

South Africa participated in the activities of organisations of the South to contribute to the formulation of common positions in respect of developmental priorities for the South and mutual cooperation between countries of the South. This is achieved through bilateral engagements, and contributions to common positions in the work of traditional and new and emerging groupings of countries of the South for the purpose of, among other things, the reform of global governance.

Engagement with the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and G77 within the multilateral system

One of the major objectives of the NAM is to give a political voice to the South in international fora. Through continued participation in the Coordinating Bureau (CoB) of NAM in New York, NAM Chapters in Geneva and Vienna, the working groups of the movement and ministerial and summit meetings, South Africa contributed to the development of common positions of the South. Cooperation with the G77 through the Joint Coordinating Committee of NAM and G77 further contributed to a coherent voice of the South. In its capacity as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), South Africa also participated in the monthly meetings of the NAM Security Council Caucus and through the rotational system chaired the caucus in December 2011.

The NAM commemorative event to celebrate its 50th anniversary in Belgrade, Serbia, in September 2011, was also utilised by the Minister, through informal discussions with participants, to promote, among other things, South Africa's Presidency of COP17 among countries of the South.

In order to contribute to the promotion of mainstreaming gender issues globally, South African high-level participation

in the third NAM Ministerial Meeting of the Advancement of Women, held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 14 February 2012, was facilitated through a request by the Minister to the Minister for Women, Children and People with Disabilities to participate on behalf of the Government.

India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA)

Closer cooperation between the three IBSA countries was achieved during the fifth IBSA Summit on 18 October 2011 and common positions were agreed on in respect of global governance, peace and security issues and country-specific situations as set out in the Tshwane Declaration. The leaders expressed their joint resolve to ensure inclusive growth for their countries. A key outcome for South Africa was the MoU on Mutual Cooperation among the Rio Branco Institute of the Ministry of External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Foreign Service Institute of the Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India and the Diplomatic Academy of DIRCO of the Republic of South Africa.

In the context of non-permanent membership of the UNSC, the IBSA foreign ministers issued a Joint Communiqué during UNGA66 addressing issues on the UNSC agenda, reflecting common positions while serving together on the UNSC. Under the IBSA Fund for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation, various projects were approved and implemented, i.e. for Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, and Sierra Leone as well as new projects for Palestine, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Vietnam.

The IBSA countries also jointly initiated the first-ever UN Resolution in the area of human rights, addressing the issues of "Strengthening United Nations action in the field of human rights through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity", which was adopted by consensus in the UNGA Third Committee in November 2011.

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

South Africa participation in BRICS commenced with its attendance of the third BRICS Summit in Sanya, Hainan, China, on 14 April 2011, and subsequently also attended the fourth summit in India, New Delhi, on 29 March 2012.

The third summit focused on strengthening various political and economic matters resulting in the Sanya Declaration and Action Plan, given the simultaneous membership of the BRICS countries on the UNSC. The BRICS leaders also expressed their support for infrastructure development in Africa and its industrialisation within the framework of the NEPAD. DIRCO also facilitated the participation of various ministers in BRICS mechanisms, i.e. foreign affairs, finance, trade and industry, agriculture, health and competition matters.

The prestigious Boao Forum (Asian Davos) was addressed by President Zuma, which was hosted on the margins of the third BRICS Summit.

The fourth summit resulted in the Delhi Declaration and Action Plan that strengthened cooperation among the BRICS countries in various sectors, including conducting a feasibility study on the initiative of the New Development Bank to fund infrastructure and sustainable development projects.

BRICS leaders indicated comprehensive support to development and stability in Africa and the diversification of economies through infrastructure and skills development inclusive of increased access to technology, enhanced capacity-building and investment in human capital, including within the framework of NEPAD. The BRICS leaders also called for exchanges of comparative best practices (peer learning) to strengthen domestic priorities related to growth, notably to stimulate job creation.

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

A South African delegation attended the 11th meeting of the Council of Ministers of the IOR-ARC, held on 15 November 2011 in Bengaluru, India, which focused on capacity-building training endeavours in the organisation's technical areas of cooperation as well as the scourge of piracy in the Indian Ocean. Areas that were identified for future cooperation included infrastructure-building and trade facilitation.

South Africa participated in the Africa-South America (ASA) Ministerial Meeting during 22 to 25 November 2011, held in Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The meeting reviewed the implementation plan and financing mechanism. It also approved the regulations for the Strategic Presidential Com-



President Jacob Zuma during the SA-EU Summit, Skukuza Rest Camp, Kruger National Park, Mpumalanga.

mittee of the ASA and incorporated support for the hosting of the 17th Conference of the Parties (COP17)/CMP7 by South Africa.

South Africa participated in the Africa-Turkey Ministerial Meeting in Turkey during 14 to 17 December 2011 to review the implementation plan as well as discuss the financing mechanism. The outcome document adopted was the Ministerial Communiqué which, among other, commended South Africa for the hosting of the COP17 Conference.

STRENGTHEN RELATIONS WITH STRATEGIC FORMATIONS OF THE NORTH

EUROPEAN ORGANISATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

South Africa-European Union (EU) bilateral relationship

The FTA between South Africa and the EU, in accordance with the SA-EU Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), came into full effect on 1 January 2012. The TDCA allowed for the asymmetrical implementation of the elimination of tariffs on 86% of EU imports to South Africa over a 12-year period, while the EU was to eliminate tariffs on 95% of South African exports over a 10-year period.

A guiding principle of the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan is that the EU must support South Africa's na-



Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe addressing the opening of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane during a United Nations Security Council (UNSC) press conference after South Africa officially assumed the rotating Presidency of the UNSC.

tional, regional and African priorities and programmes to eradicate poverty and underdevelopment.

The fourth SA-EU Summit, held at Skukuza on 15 September 2011, focused on possible new areas of cooperation: Outcomes of the EU's review of its nine strategic partnerships; EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations, cooperation in infrastructure development in Africa; closer Africa-EU cooperation in radio astronomy; and the political developments in North Africa and the Middle East.

The 12th Joint Cooperation Council (JCC) meeting was held on 20 July 2011 in Brussels, focusing on the implementation of the Joint Action Plan, particularly in areas such as space, ICT, health and education. South Africa and the EU, through the established dialogues on peace and security, science and technology, trade, environment, migration, health, energy, transport, Parliament and ICT, focused on several implementation projects e.g. broadband roll-out, switching over television and radio signals from analogue to digital, strengthening infrastructure in southern Africa, the National Health Insurance policy, the creation of green jobs as well as vocational education and training. Progress was made with regard to the establishment of a dedicated project facility (to the value of €50 million) for utilisation of EU development funds for regional infrastructure.

Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) negotiations

The EPA negotiations failed to address South Africa's concern that the proposed EPA would unduly limit the region's economic policy space, undermine regional integration and limit the region's opportunities to diversify its trade relations with emerging economies.

PARTICIPATE IN THE GLOBAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

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

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

In this regard, South Africa or South African experts were elected during UNGA66 to serve on the International Law Commission, the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Council of the International Maritime Or-

ganisation, International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT) and United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) – Industrial Development Board and the Programme and Budget Committee.

Recommendations were submitted in respect of elections for the 18 international bodies or committees. The Executive-approved recommendations allowed South Africa to participate in all the respective electoral processes.

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

DIRCO facilitated, coordinated and supported the engagements of President Zuma and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane at the General Debate of the 66th session of the UNGA during September 2011. UNGA66 was preceded by a high-level meeting on the MDGs, convened by the UN Secretary-General (UNSG), Mr Ban Ki-Moon. President Zuma and Minister Nkoana-Mashabane also participated in several bilateral engagements on the margins of UNGA with their foreign counterparts to advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives.

South Africa's ongoing commitment to a Global Governance System, based on international law and the UN Charter, was illustrated through being fully paid-up in all areas of assessments to the UN, including those for the Regular Budget and UN peacekeeping, and was one of 26 member states on the Honours Roll of the Secretary-General of states fully paid up, in full and on time.

In the First Committee (disarmament and international security), South Africa worked with Colombia and Japan on drafting and tabling a resolution on Illicit Trafficking in Small Arms and Light Weapons that was adopted by consensus. Together with the Netherlands and Switzerland, South Africa also presented a resolution on "Revitalising the Work of the Conference on Disarmament and Taking Forward Multilateral Disarmament Negotiations" that was adopted by consensus. The resolution offers space for continuing the dialogue on breaking the impasse at the Conference on Disarmament. As part of the New Agenda Coalition, a resolution on nuclear disarmament highlighting the position of non-nuclear weapon states, was also tabled and adopted by a vote. South Africa continued to participate in work related to several resolutions traditionally tabled by the NAM,

focusing on the positions of developing countries in relation to disarmament and international security issues.

In the Second Committee (economic development), working in coordination with other member states of the G77 and China, South Africa sought to deepen the debate on the international development agenda, also promoting the development agenda of Africa and the South. With the target date of 2015 fast approaching, much of the focus was on the need to achieve the MDGs and other internationally agreed development goals. The impact of the global economic and financial crises on the achievement of the MDGs remains a cause for serious concern.

With regard to the Third Committee dealing with human rights and social, humanitarian and cultural issues, South Africa co-sponsored a number of thematic resolutions pertaining to civil and political rights, and are working towards the development of new international human rights norms and standards in UN fora. South Africa also participated in negotiations and decisions on more than 62 UNGA Plenary resolutions covering issues such as achieving the MDGs, rights of the child, the girl child, the right to development, globalisation and its full enjoyment of human rights and the right to food, cooperation between the UN and the AU, conflict diamonds and international cooperation on humanitarian assistance. In respect of the latter, South Africa participated in the debates on humanitarian coordination within the United Nations Economic and Social Council and UNGA66 that further highlighted the need for the values of impartiality, humanity, neutrality and independence being protected when rendering humanitarian assistance.

Participation in the Fourth Committee continued to focus on the question of Palestine where South Africa joined others to call for a resolution of the long-standing Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The Fourth Committee also deals with the issues of Western Sahara where South Africa continued to advance a policy which is based on the principles of self-determination, decolonisation, promotion and protection of human rights, international legality and the stability and security of the Maghreb region.

The focus of efforts in the Fifth Committee (administrative and budgetary) was aimed at increasing the ability of the UN to improve its performance in compliance with its principles, objectives and mandates more efficiently and effectively. In this regard, South Africa continued to support G77 and Africa Group efforts that seek to bring about improved

accountability and oversight structures, establishing improved ethical standards as well as an efficient, transparent and service-oriented secretariat. In addition, South Africa played a role in advocating UN system support for NEPAD in the Committee on Programme and Coordination and was at the forefront advocating for the appointment of a high-ranking official to lead the UN system support for NEPAD. After many recommendations to the UNSG in this regard, an official with the rank of Under SG was appointed as the SG's Special Adviser on Africa in March 2012.

In the Sixth Committee (international law), South Africa participated in the debates on the report of the International Law Commission, the progress of negotiations on the comprehensive counter-terrorism convention, criminal accountability, the rule of law at national and international levels, reservations to treaties, treaties over time and universal jurisdiction.

Contribute to the promotion of human rights and humanitarian affairs

South Africa initiated and led a landmark and historic resolution adopted at the 17th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in June 2011, which called for the first-ever UN Panel discussion during the 19th session of the HRC on 7 March 2012 aimed at promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of lesbians, gay, bisexual, transsexual and the intersex community.

In the area of economic, social and cultural rights and vulnerable groups, South Africa also provided substantive inputs during the 19th session of the UNHRC to resolutions on the right to development that was adopted by a vote. South Africa contributed to the debates and consensus-building on the resolutions on the rights of persons with disabilities, the right to food, the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to non-discrimination. In this context, the Social Forum, the question of realisation in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights and the rights of the child were adopted by consensus.

The Special Rapporteur of the UNHRC on the Right to Food, Mr Olivier de Schutter, was hosted by South Africa from 7 to 15 July 2011 with the objective to share the country's experiences and best practices towards the implementation of the right to food, particularly in terms of national policies and

programmes established by the South African Government. Subsequently, on 6 March 2011, a high-level delegation represented South Africa during the Interactive Dialogue on the Reports of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food as well as the Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing, to further contextualise the country's position on the promotion, protection and realisation of the right to food and the right to adequate housing.

DIRCO hosted the third annual South Africa-Norway Strategic Dialogue Forum and the inaugural sessions of the South Africa-Sweden and South Africa-Russia Strategic dialogue forums on human rights. The primary purpose of the latter two meetings was to establish modalities for future consultations, identify thematic issues for deeper reflection, as well as relevant areas of joint cooperation in the framework of the UNHRC. These consultations further reflected on some of the challenges posed by thematic and country-specific resolutions and statements in the HRC and the Third Committee of the UNGA.

South Africa continued to engage and support the mandates of the Special Mechanisms of the UNHRC. In this context, a disbursement from the ARF contributed to the support of the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights by mainstreaming the African experience on extreme poverty and human rights.

South Africa co-hosted with the International Committee of the Red Cross the 11th annual Regional Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, promoting the principles of international humanitarian law to contribute to the protection of vulnerable people on the continent. South Africa also contributed an amount of R470 000.00 to the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. Within its modest means, a contribution of approximately R23 million was made to humanitarian emergencies around the globe, particularly in Africa. Furthermore, South Africa made annual voluntary contributions of R516 000.00 for the 2011/12 financial year to the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Voluntary Fund for Disability and the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women.

The contributions by South Africa aim to consolidate stability and contribute towards peace and development of mainly developing countries in promoting a better life for the vulnerable, especially those who were victims of humanitarian emergencies. An additional priority for South Africa is the process of reform of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) and emphasising the imperative need to appropriately

classify the countries in the context of FAO activities. South Africa continued to engage in the debates on food security to which it contributed during the various fora within the UN Rome-based food agencies.

International crime prevention and criminal justice

South Africa participated in the 20th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Vienna, Austria, from 11 to 15 April 2011, and the proceedings of the first session of the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working Group meeting on the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and its three protocols, held in Vienna from 17 to 19 May 2011. The meeting agreed to draw on lessons from the review mechanisms already developed to implement the United Nations Convention Against Corruption when developing the review mechanisms on the implementation of the UNTOC and its protocols.

In respect of debates on cybercrime, South Africa chaired the Open-Ended Intergovernmental Expert Group meeting on cybercrime held in Vienna, Austria, from 17 to 21 January 2011. The objective of the meeting was to finalise the scope and methodology for a comprehensive study of the problem of cybercrime and responses to it by member states, the international community and the private sector, including the exchange of information on national legislation, best practices, technical assistance and international cooperation.

During the 55th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in Vienna, Austria, from 12 to 16 March 2012, South Africa, on behalf of the Africa Group, led a resolution for "Follow-up to Resolution 54/14 on Measures to Support African States to Combat the World Drug Problem". The resolution was successfully adopted by consensus.

International Law (IL) and domestic law: legal advice

The Office of the Chief State Law (IL) continued to act as the primary counsel on international law matters for the government as a whole. Enhancing a rule-based international order places a high importance on the respect for international law. Thus, international law continued to underpin and inform all the strategic priorities of DIRCO. Through the Office

of the Chief State Law Adviser (OCSLA), DIRCO played its part in the furtherance of the promotion and codification of international law. The office provides legal advice and support to the Government on all aspects of international law and to the department on issues of South African law and legal matters related to its missions, while also coordinating and managing all litigation matters involving DIRCO.

The official custodianship of the South African Treaty Section also rests with DIRCO and the Treaty and Information Management Section of the Office of the State Law Advisor, is the official custodian of the South African Treaty Record.

Legal opinions on international law matters in respect of the strategic priorities of government have been provided on a consistent basis. Under the consolidation of the African Agenda, the AU was active on a number of legal issues. OCSLA continued to provide legal advice and support on an ongoing basis on various aspects of South Africa's participation in intergovernmental deliberations in respect of, among other things, the International Criminal Court, Law of the Sea, Lesotho Highlands Water Project, SADC Tribunal and other matters and, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The strengthening of the existing international legal regime relating to climate change reached a watershed outcome in December 2011 with OCSLA playing a central role in the Presidency of COP17/CMP7.

The non-permanent membership of the UNSC also required an analysis of some of the international law aspects of matters on the Security Council agenda. The promotion of international law continued through participation in the formulation and codification of international law that take place, in among other things, the work of the International Law Commission, the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the UN and in the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee.

Participation in the UNSC

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

In the current round of intergovernmental negotiations on UNSC reform, South Africa continued to be guided by the African Common Position (Ezulwini Consensus). South Af-

rica maintained that comprehensive UNSC reform involves an expanded council in both the permanent and non-permanent categories and that Africa must be represented in the expanded permanent category.

In January 2012, South Africa conducted a successful Presidency of the UNSC and initiated and convened three high-level events. On 10 January 2012, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane presided over a meeting of the council to receive briefings from the UN Secretariat, the AU Commission and the Ministers from the Troop Contributing Countries to the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The outcome of this dialogue paved the way for the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2036 (2012), which enhanced the force strength of AMISOM to 17 731 uniformed personnel, as recommended by the AU-UN Joint Assessment Team. On 12 January 2012, President Zuma presided over the UNSC Summit on “Strengthening the Relationship between the UN and Regional Organisations, in particular the AU, in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security”.

The outcome of the summit was the unanimous adoption of Resolution 2033 (2012) that, among other things, reiterated the importance of establishing an effective relationship between the UNSC and the AUPSC, including in the area of conflict prevention, resolution and management, electoral assistance and regional conflict prevention. The resolution also encouraged the improvement of regular interaction, consultation and coordination between the two bodies on matters of mutual interest. Furthermore, South Africa convened an Open Debate on the “Promotion and Strengthening of the Rule of Law in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security in Conflict and Post-conflict Situations”. The outcome was the unanimous adoption of a Presidential Statement (PRST/2012/1).

Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

A primary goal of South Africa’s policy on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control includes reinforcing and promoting South Africa as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of defence-related products and advanced technologies. In this regard, DIRCO continued to promote the benefits which disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security, particularly to countries in Africa.

As part of its continued and strong commitment to multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation, DIRCO commenced the drafting of a host-country agreement with the AU for South Africa’s hosting of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) in terms of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba). The aim of the commission is to ensure compliance with treaty obligations and further encourage regional and subregional programmes for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology. South Africa was elected to be the first chair of the AFCONE.

Participation in the preparatory Nuclear Security Summit process culminated in President Zuma conveying South Africa’s position and progress made on nuclear security at the summit in Seoul in March 2012. The summit took place within the context of the commitment to achieve a world free from all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and provided a forum to raise awareness and to support the work of existing bodies on nuclear security, especially the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In its capacity as the designated member of the Board of Governors of the IAEA, South Africa continued its participation in the IAEA General Conference and the IAEA Board of Governors. South African nuclear experts continued their participation in numerous IAEA technical meetings that hold potential benefits not only for the nuclear industry in South Africa, but also for accelerated economic growth on the African continent.

In relation to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, South Africa continued to make constructive contributions, including at the Review Conference of the Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and provided inputs to contribute to the successful implementation of the Convention on Chemical Weapons, particularly in its capacity as Chair of the Executive Council. Furthermore, South Africa continued its participation in the various export control regimes, such as the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime.

With regard to conventional weapons, including small arms and light weapons, South Africa continued to actively participate in UN efforts related to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, the UN Programme of Action on Small Arms and Light Weapons and efforts aimed at establishing an arms trade treaty.

Engagement with the Group of Twenty (G-20)

Together with The Presidency and National Treasury, DIRCO is part of the core group within government that coordinated South Africa's participation in the work and processes of the G-20. South Africa was an active participant in the G-20 Sherpas' track and the G-20 Development Working Group and played a leadership role in monitoring the implementation of the Seoul Multi-Year Action Plan for Development (MYAP) that directs the initiatives undertaken by the Working Group. The implementation of the work of the Working Group directly benefits the rest of the continent.

President Zuma, supported by the Minister of Finance, Mr Pravin Gordhan, and senior officials, participated in a Leaders' Summit in Cannes in November 2011 to further consider global responses to the financial and economic crises and the coordination of measures aimed at restoring financial stability and promoting global economic growth. The outcome documents of the summit delivered strong messages and concrete results to address long-term issues on the G-20 agenda, including important commitments that were made to further promote strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

In the interests of Africa and other developing countries, the G-20 undertook valuable work in the areas of infrastructure development, food security, financial inclusion and domestic resource mobilisation. South Africa continued to stress the importance of sustained outreach by the G-20, to ensure that the concerns of non-member countries are taken into account in decisions made by the group. As the only African country in the G-20, South Africa continued to be active in raising issues of concern affecting Africa with other G-20 member countries, including at the Leaders' Summit in Cannes. Minister Nkoana-Mashabane further participated in an informal meeting of G-20 Ministers of Foreign Affairs, which was convened by the Mexican Chair of the G-20 for 2012, in February 2012.

Contribute to debates on climate change

South Africa hosted COP17/CMP7 from 28 November to 11 December 2012. This conference agreed to a package of decisions that included a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a set of outcomes under the Ad hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action. Parties also agreed



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane with US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton, at the G-20 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Mexico.

to launch the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, which provides for a roadmap towards the adoption of a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all parties. The Durban Platform anchors all the decisions of COP17/CMP7.

Parties established the GCF; the Adaptation Committee and the Standing Committee for Finance. The Bali and Cancun decisions were also implemented, including on difficult issues such as response measures and loss and damage. An important outcome in Durban was the internalisation of the issue of long-term finance into the climate change negotiations. South Africa further restored transparency and trust in climate change negotiations through the indaba process.

Follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of major international conferences and summits

South Africa actively contributed to the follow-up of the Copenhagen Plan of Action, during the 50th session of the UN Commission for Social Development in February 2012 in New York, by initiating and facilitating the draft resolution on the "Social Dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development" on behalf of the G77 and China. In the commission South Africa also negotiated, through the G77 and China, the resolutions on the "Methods of Work of the Commission"; "Poverty Eradication"; "Mainstreaming Disability in the Development Agenda", and "Preparations for, and Observance of the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family".

During the 44th session of the UN Commission on Population and Development, which took place in New York from



President Jacob Zuma, Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, Minister Edna Molewa and Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe showing their support to the COP17 Conference that was held in Durban.



Minister and UNFCCC President, Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, attending the G77 plus China meeting.

11 to 5 April 2011, South Africa promoted a rights-based approach to reproductive and sexual health based on South Africa's population policy, the Constitution and regional agreements.

In the context of efforts towards combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, South Africa on behalf of the G77 and China, led a process for the adoption of a resolution on the modalities for the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination and Related Intolerance and its landmark outcome, the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA). Further, South Africa also led the G77 negotiations on the Outcome of the UN-GA66 Commemorative Event, highlighted by the adoption of a declaration during the high-level segment. President Zuma used the event to highlight the importance of the Year for People of African Descent.

South Africa participated in a number of initiatives in the area of promotion, protection and realisation of the rights of vulnerable groups through high-level participation at the 56th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York from 27 February to 9 March 2012. It focused on the empowerment of rural women and their role in poverty and hunger eradication, development and current challenges.

South Africa participated in the third NAM Ministerial Meeting on the Advancement of Women held in Doha, Qatar, from 12 to 14 February 2012. DIRCO substantively supported the Minister for Women, Children and People with Disabilities, who delivered a statement at the meeting. A declaration was adopted at the end of proceedings.

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

South Africa highlighted the challenges faced by developing countries, particularly African countries, as a member of the Joint Executive Board of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Office for Project Services.

DIRCO supported the advancement of socio-economic development in the World Health Organisation by, among other things, participating in the 64th session of the World Health Assembly and South Africa's participation in UNESCO.

Support for the attainment of the MDGs was advanced through ministerial participation at the Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting on the MDGs during 2 and 3 June 2011 in Tokyo, Japan, and the Inaugural Meeting of the Post-MDGs Contact Group, established by the Japanese Government during 15 and 16 December 2011.

Participation in other international organisations

The Minister participated in the Commonwealth Foreign Affairs Ministers Meeting, held in New York in September 2011, where the report of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to Commonwealth Heads of Government, with 106 recommendations in respect of the reform of the Commonwealth, was first introduced. The President and the Minister participated in the Commonwealth Heads of Gov-

ernment Meeting (CHOGM 2011), held in October 2011 in Perth, Australia, to formally consider the EPG recommendations. The Interdepartmental Working Group on the Commonwealth meetings were held in preparation for the CHOGM 2011 and recommendations were made to the President and Minister to facilitate their high-level participation in the debate on the reform and revitalisation of the Commonwealth. The Director-General addressed letters to his counterparts in departments, in association with the Commonwealth, to solicit input on the Commonwealth Draft Charter and the EPG recommendations deferred by CHOGM 2011 to capitals for further consultation. South Africa submitted eight amendments on the Charter to the Commonwealth Secretariat as input for the second version of the draft Commonwealth Charter and almost all were incorporated in one form or the other.

Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS)

South Africa participated in the work and meetings of various standing bodies of the KPCS, as well as the annual intersessional and plenary meetings of the scheme. South Africa will assume the Chair of the KPCS in 2013, which will be the 10th anniversary of the international implementation of the KPCS.

STRENGTHENING POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Republic of Korea (RK)

The RK was South Africa's fourth-largest trading partner in Asia and South Africa was the RK's largest trading partner in Africa. Bilateral trade from January to December 2011 was as follows: the trade imports added up to R16,5 billion while the trade exports equalled R17,30 billion. Tourist arrivals from South Korea was 16 632 for the period January – November 2011 as compared to 16 241 over the same period in 2010. South Africa restated its position in support of the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful resolution of the conflict between the RK and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Japan

The 11th session of the South Africa-Japan Partnership Forum at Ministerial level was held in Tokyo from 1 to 2 June 2011. The Partnership Forum meeting focused on preparations for COP17/CPM7, Japan's development assistance to Africa in support of infrastructure development, the role that Japan can play in support of the New Growth Path and Industrial Policy Action Plan II, as well as the signing of the Technical Development Cooperation Agreement.

During the TICAD Africa Ministerial Follow-up Meeting in Dakar, Senegal, on 1 and 2 May 2011, Japan renewed its commitment to Africa's development goals. On 11 January 2012, Japan extended an invitation to President Zuma to pay an official visit to Japan and also to participate in the TICAD V Summit in 2013.

Japan was South Africa's third-largest trading partner globally for the period January to December 2011, with trade imports totalling R34,5 billion and trade exports amounting to R55,3 billion, registering a trade surplus for South Africa of R20,8 billion. Further, tourist arrivals from Japan stood at 24 355 for the period January to November 2011.

People's Republic of China

In implementing the Comprehensive Strategic Partnership signed in August 2010, several high-level visits took place between South Africa and China. In May 2011, Chairman Wu Bangguo of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, paid an official visit to the National Assembly of Parliament and China agreed to support the North-South Corridor Project of the AU.

In September 2011, Deputy President Motlanthe paid an official visit to China with the specific focus on promoting value-added exports to China and attracting Chinese foreign direct investment into priority sectors of the South African economy. Simultaneously, a Strategic Dialogue Mechanism at Deputy Ministerial level was held on 26 September 2011.

China was South Africa's largest trading partner with a significant increase in bilateral trade. Imports from China for the period January to December 2011 were R94,3 billion and exports totalled R78,5 billion. South Africa expe-

rienced a steady increase in tourists from China, totalling 77 380 in 2011.

A Deputy Ministerial visit to Mongolia took place in September 2011 to strengthen political and economic relations, and with regard to the latter, particularly in the area of mining.

SOUTH ASIA, SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

South Asia

Bilateral relations between South Africa and India were strengthened through various high-level engagements at President and Deputy President level with their Indian counterparts on the margins of the third BRICS Summit in Sanya Hainan Island in China, at the second India-Africa Forum Summit in Ethiopia in May 2011, the fifth IBSA Summit in South Africa in October 2011 and the fourth BRICS Summit in India in March 2012.

Imports from India for the period January to December 2011 were R29,2 billion and exports to India were R24,5 billion, a balance in favour of India of R4,7 billion. Exports to India include coal, gold, diamonds and phosphates. Imports include pharmaceuticals, garments/textiles, spices, machinery and metal products. There was a slight decrease in the number of tourists to South Africa from India in 2011, from 71 587 in 2010 to 67 039 in 2011.

In July 2011, South Africa hosted the second Joint Commission with Pakistan to strengthen the bilateral relationship.

A Deputy Ministerial visit was undertaken to Sri Lanka in late 2011, to acquaint South Africa with reconstruction and reconciliation efforts in that country and this was followed by a visit to South Africa by the Sri Lankan Minister of External Affairs in March 2012.

South-East Asia

Relations between South Africa and countries in the South-East Asian region continued to grow and deepen. This was evidenced by the numerous high-level exchanges, including the official visit to South Africa by the Vice President of Vietnam in May 2011 following the visit to Vietnam by Deputy President Motlanthe in October 2010. Ministerial exchanges took place with Thailand, Singapore, Philippines, and Indonesia, covering areas such as health, defence, tourism, sport and

trade. Trade between South Africa and the region grew to a total volume of R64,7 billion compared to R52,3 billion in 2011.

Oceania

South Africa, Australia and New Zealand continued to enjoy solid cooperation in a wide range of issues of mutual interest, both at the bilateral and multilateral levels.

Australia is a significant economic partner in the region. In 2011, South Africa's exports to Australia amounted to R6,58 billion and imports from there amounted to R11,54 billion. In 2011, tourist arrivals from Australasia were more than 100 000 and constituted the bulk of the total number of tourists from Asia and the Middle East.

The signing of a cooperation agreement between South Africa and New Zealand in September 2011, allowed for exploring co-production opportunities.

South Africa continued to engage the Pacific Islands nations through its high commissions in Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Gulf states

The Gulf region remained an important market for South African goods and services and an important source of investment funds. It is also the source of most of South Africa's crude oil, with more than half of South Africa's imports during the financial year coming from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

South Africa continued to prioritise the development of bilateral relations with the Gulf states, evidenced by the two state visits paid by President Zuma to Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) respectively. On both occasions, the President was accompanied by several ministers and large business delegations. In the UAE, agreements to establish a joint commission (JC), to promote bilateral consultations, as well as defence cooperation, were signed. In addition to the two state visits, the President also paid a working visit to the State of Qatar.

South Africa's relations with the Gulf states are managed through structured bilateral mechanisms such as JCs, part-

nership forums and bilateral consultations. During the financial year, the third round of bilateral consultations with Qatar and the inaugural meeting of the Partnership Forum with Oman were held. In both instances, discussions on collaboration in a wide variety of areas were held and significant progress was made.

The Levant

South Africa pursued its economic engagement with Iraq given its strategic location in the Middle East and its economic growth potential. South Africa's relations with countries of the Levant expanded during the period under review. The accreditation of ambassadors between South Africa and Iraq paved the way for the strengthening of bilateral political and economic relations.

With regard to the situation in Syria, exchanges took place at Deputy Ministerial level and South African participation in an IBSA delegation that visited Damascus in August 2011 to engage the Syrian Government on its political crisis.

Concerning relations with Palestine, a Deputy Ministerial visit took place to Palestine in November 2011 to officiate at the opening of the IBSA-funded sports complex in Ramallah. The Palestinian Minister of Arts and Culture visited South Africa in January 2011 and signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of arts and culture. Furthermore, the Deputy Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs visited Palestine in March 2012 and signed an MOU to launch a cooperation and exchange programme.

AMERICAS North America

United States of America (USA)

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the USA remained strong with expanding cooperation on matters of common interest and mutual benefit. High-level visits and interactions, including the visit by President Zuma to Texas in September 2011, where he was conferred with an honorary degree from the Texas Southern University, characterised relations.

During the period under review, two annual bilateral forums (ABFs) took place, the first on 7 April 2011 against the backdrop of the Strategic Dialogue (SD) between Minister Nko-

ana-Mashabane and Secretary Hillary Clinton; the second took place on 26 March 2012 in preparation for the next SD which took place in August 2012. The achievements of the various working groups established under the ABF were reviewed during the ABFs and issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed. These strong bilateral ties are further reflected in the Obama Administration's willingness to partner with South Africa on issues both domestically and regionally.

Bilateral trade between the two countries continued to grow. South African exports to the USA increased from R52,4 billion in 2010 to R80,4 billion in 2011, reflecting a 31% increase. USA exports to South Africa in 2011 were \$11,4 billion, down by 31,4 %. The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) continued to provide duty-free access for many South African exports to the USA and contributed to the favourable trade balance.

Total official development assistance from the USA in 2011 amounted to approximately \$691 million, with most of it directed towards healthcare and a specific emphasis on HIV/AIDS and TB prevention, especially through the PEPFAR Programme as well as police training.

Canada

The bilateral relations between South Africa and Canada are conducted under the umbrella of the Annual Consultations (AC), established in terms of a Declaration of Intent signed in 2003. The last AC took place in Canada in November 2010. The scheduled 2011 AC had to be re-scheduled for May 2012 due to South Africa's hosting of COP17. Despite this, bilateral relations were conducted in a variety of fields such as agriculture, mineral resources, policing, defence in addition to political discussions on issues of mutual interest such as Libya, UN reform and the Kimberley Process.

Canada is South Africa's eighth-largest foreign direct investor, mainly in the mining as well as gas and oil sectors. The bilateral trade balance is in favour of Canada with 2011 statistics showing South African exports at R3 403 844 105 while imports were at R5 950 685 090. South African tourism noted a rise in Canadian tourists visiting South Africa between September and December 2011. During this period, arrivals doubled from 8 000 tourists to 16 000 tourists.

Latin America and the Caribbean

The developing countries in Latin America continued to play an important role in international political bodies and formations such as the NAM, the G-20 (Brazil and Mexico), BRICS (Brazil), IBSA (Brazil) and the UN. South Africa's bilateral relations with Latin America and the Caribbean continued to advance the development agenda of the South, as well as South Africa's domestic priorities.

In July 2011, the Minister of External Relations of Brazil undertook a visit to meet Minister Nkoana-Mashabane. During the meeting, discussions focused on the use of the Strategic Partnership Agreement to strengthen relations in important areas such as bilateral trade, defence and cooperation in the fields of social development and security. In October 2011, on the margins of the IBSA Summit, President Zuma and President Dilma Rousseff also held their first bilateral meeting reconfirming the intention of the two countries to strengthen cooperation in the aforesaid areas. Meetings were also held between Minister Nkoana-Mashabane and her Brazilian counterpart.

On the margins of the fourth BRICS Summit, on 28 March 2012, President Zuma again met President Rousseff and agreed, among other things, that following the success of COP17, the issue of sustainable development be kept as a top priority in view of the upcoming Rio+20 Conference.

In June 2011, the Brazilian Deputy Minister of Sports visited South Africa to learn from South Africa's successful hosting of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™ and to identify areas of possible collaboration with South Africa in the 2014 FIFA World Cup programmes.

Cooperation between Argentina and South Africa continued in various fields, such as agriculture, forensic anthropology, and biotechnology. South African exports to Argentina grew by 80.4% in 2011.

An MOU in the Field of Arts and Culture was also signed between the two countries on 1 December 2011.

Cuba is a strategic partner of South Africa in the region and relations were further strengthened during the South Africa-Cuba ninth Joint Consultative Mechanism (JCM), held on 29 August 2011 in Havana. The JCM confirmed Cuba's continued support in delivering basic and essential services

to the South African people, i.e. through joint programmes in health, labour, social development, housing and public infrastructure and the deployment of architects, engineers, doctors and technical experts, as well as the training of South African medical practitioners. A Technical Committee was established to work with the Cuban authorities on modalities of the US\$14 million aid package announced by President Zuma in 2010 for which a facilitating agreement was signed in February 2012. South Africa continued to call on UN member states to join those supporting the lifting of the USA Economic, Financial and Trade Embargo against Cuba.

South Africa worked closely with Mexico, the host country of COP16/CMP6, in preparation for South Africa's hosting of COP17/CMP7 in Durban from 28 November to 11 December 2011.

Senior officials from the department visited Peru and it was decided that meetings between the two countries would be held on a regular basis.

Minister Nkoana-Mashabane visited Bolivia and received the Order of the Condor of the Andes (*Orden Nacional del Cóndor de los Andes*), awarded for "exceptional merit", either civil or military, by Bolivians or foreign nationals.

EUROPE Western Europe

The Department continued to utilise its engagement with countries in the region to advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives. Relations with the United Kingdom (UK) remained strong as demonstrated by a number of high-level visits exchanged during the period under review. British Prime Minister David Cameron paid his first-ever official visit, followed by Foreign Secretary William Hague. The South Africa-UK Bilateral Forum adopted the South Africa-UK Joint Strategy as a framework for bilateral cooperation, among other things, enhancing cooperation on the African continent in the area of peace, post-conflict reconstruction and development, collaborating in the multilateral fora and support for South Africa's national priorities. The UK committed £76 million for the period 2011 to 2015 to support, among other things, the implementation of the South Africa-UK Joint Strategy.

For the purpose of strengthening relations between South Africa and France, the French Foreign Minister paid a visit to South Africa in December 2011, followed by the French

Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry in February 2012 on the occasion of the South Africa-France Forum for Political Dialogue, co-chaired by the respective DGs. During both these visits, the two countries undertook to improve cooperation in the area of PCRD on the African continent.

Relations with countries in the Nordic region continued to deepen and President Zuma paid a successful state visit to Norway in August 2011. On this occasion, the two countries agreed to further expand trade and commercial relations, cooperate in the field of renewable energy, collaborate on research, and extend the cooperation partnership on the African continent. Similar commitments were made with Denmark and Sweden during the visits of Deputy President Motlanthe in October 2011. In Sweden, the Deputy President co-chaired the BNC meeting with the Swedish Prime Minister. Two agreements were entered into: the Joint Research with the Swedish Trade Council to develop the capacity of the Department of Trade and Industry for our export industry; and the Cooperation between South African Women Entrepreneurs and their Swedish Counterparts

Central and Eastern Europe

The department focused on expanding South Africa's economic relations with Central and Eastern European countries given the strong potential for growth as well as their advanced science and technology capacity. A number of

structured bilateral engagements took place: President Zuma paid a state visit to Russia in July 2011, accompanied by a high-level ministerial and business delegation, as well as an incoming state visit by the Prime Minister of Turkey to South Africa in October 2011. Minister Nkoana-Mashabane also visited Bulgaria and Serbia.

The President of South Africa and his Russian counterpart agreed that the South Africa-Russia Strategic Partnership would be implemented through presidential summit meetings and presidential consultations on the margins of major multilateral meetings. The two presidents also agreed to enhance cooperation on the African Agenda, the G8, G-20 and the UNs and two agreements were concluded.

The 10th session of the South Africa-Russia Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade and Economic Cooperation took place in South Africa in September 2011, resulting in the implementation of a number of science and technology projects in the areas of space, nuclear and nanotechnology, as well as focusing on Russian investment in mining and support for skills development.

Ministerial and senior officials' bilateral meetings were held with several other Central and Eastern European countries. The focus of all the high-level bilateral engagements was to enhance political, economic and technical cooperation in support of South Africa's national priorities.

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
<p>To promote security, stability and development on the African continent through processes, debates and resolutions in the organs of the United Nations (UN), the Africa Union (AU) and its structures and the Southern African Development Community (SADC).</p>	<p>Aligned and promoted South Africa's positions and the positions of Africa and the South in organs of the UN, AU and SADC.</p>	<p>Participate in all deliberations in the various organs of the UN, AU and SADC.</p>	<p>Promoted security and stability on the African continent through participation in the following meetings and initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fifth Annual African Standby Force (ASF) Training Implementation Workshop held in Accra, 6 to 8 December 2011, to consider progress in the implementation of the ASF training plan for 2011 – 2012 and to develop the ASF training plan for 2012 – 2013 • Informal Consultative Meeting of selected heads of state or government, 18 February 2012, Cotonou, on peace and security issues in Africa, inclusive of the security situation in West Africa • Sudan Consultative Forum meeting, 29 March 2012, Addis Ababa, to review the security situation in Sudan and South Sudan and progress made on the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement • 17th Ordinary AU Summit held in Malabo, 23 June and 1 July 2011, focusing on youth empowerment and sustainable development • 18th Ordinary AU Summit, 23 – 30 January 2012, Addis Ababa, contributed to the peace and security agenda items discussed at the summit, as well as boosting intra-African trade. <p>Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane chaired the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) meeting, on 11 January 2012, to encourage support for the Transitional Federal Government in Somalia to establish authority throughout the country, build institutions and expand the presence of the AU Mission in the country (AMISON).</p> <p>Advocated for enhancing support of the UN for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and appointing an Under Secretary-General (SG), as Special Adviser to the UNSG on Africa, by submitting recommendations through the CPC report during the 51st session of the CPC, 6 June – 1 July 2011.</p> <p>South Africa, in conjunction with the African Group, advanced the appointment of Under SG as Special Adviser to the UNSG on Africa.</p>	

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements to promote South Africa's positions and the positions of Africa and the South in multilateral fora.	Participated in the Africa-South America (ASA) Ministerial Meeting, 22 to 25 November 2011, Equatorial Guinea, where the implementation plan and financing mechanism were reviewed and where the Regulations for the Strategic Presidential Committee of the ASA were approved.	
	Utilised South Africa's tenure on the UNSC to promote and support efforts to find lasting solutions to conflict on the African continent.	Advance South Africa positions in debates and deliberations of the UNSC.	<p>Through South Africa's incumbency of the rotating Presidency of the UNSC, 1 – 31 January 2012, South Africa contributed to AU-UN cooperation in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister Nkoana-Mashabane presided over a ministerial session of the UNSC with African troop-contributing countries on increasing the force level of AMISOM in Somalia, which resulted in the adoption of Security Council Resolution 2033 (2012). Convened a UNSC open debate on the promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security in conflict and post-conflict situations, resulting in the unanimous adoption of a Presidential Statement (S/PRST/2012/1). 	
		Enhance co-ordination between African countries represented in the UNSC to promote AU positions and decisions.	Engaged and coordinated positions between African members on the UNSC on issues before the council, particularly with regard to African conflict situations.	
		Collaborate with identified countries and major groupings.	<p>Provided briefings on UNSC matters to the African Group in New York.</p> <p>Coordinated and convened three meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Security Council caucus, 6 to 8 December 2011, to consult on the draft PRST on AU/UN Cooperation to be adopted at the end of the UNSC Summit chaired by President Jacob Zuma, on 12 January 2012. Five consultative meetings from 19 to 23 December 2011 were convened with the broader membership of the council on the draft PRST Agreement prior to the summit, 12 January 2012.</p>	

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		Promote cooperation between UNSC and AU structures.	President Zuma presided over the UNSC Summit (12 January 2012) on strengthening the relationship between the UN and regional organisations, in particular the AU, in maintaining international peace and security through the adoption of Resolution 2036 (2012).	
	Utilised South Africa 's membership of the African Union Peace and Security Council (AUPSC) to enhance working methods of the AUPSC with increased focus on conflict prevention mechanisms.	Introduce and lobby for approval of a draft paper on enhanced working methods.	Developed a strategy for South Africa's membership of the AUPSC, including improving working methods of the AUPSC, as well as a list of priority issues to be addressed during South Africa's chairing of the AUPSC, May 2011. Key elements of the draft strategy were utilised to provide written directive for the Mission participation in the AUPSC meetings.	
		Contribute to the capacity of the early warning mechanisms and support its utilisation in conflict prevention.	Provided early warning reports on a weekly basis on developments in Africa, particularly conflict situations that appear on the agendas of the UNSC, AUPSC and SADC Organ on Defence, Politics and Security.	
	Utilised South Africa's membership of the African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE) to strengthen nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.	Establish and activate mechanisms for hosting the Secretariat of AFCONE.	Engaged the AU Commission and the Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (IL) on a draft host country agreement for the AFCONE. South Africa elected as the first Chair of AFCONE, 4 May 2011.	
		Contribute to the strengthening of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (NWFZ) and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.	Through participation in the African Wilton Park Conference, South Africa, 5 – 7 March 2012, strengthened South Africa's position on Africa as an NWFZ, as agreed in the Pelindaba Treaty.	

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Engaged the African Diaspora internationally.	Engage with the African Diaspora internationally to promote Africa's development initiatives. Prepare for the hosting of the Diaspora Summit.	Undertook regional consultative meetings (covering the United States (USA) and the Caribbean) in preparation for the September 2011 Diaspora Ministerial Meeting in South Africa. Submitted a progress report on the implementation of the Diaspora roadmap to the AU 2011 mid-year Summit. Convened the African Diaspora Ministerial Meeting, New York, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), 24 September 2011. With regard to the preparations for the Global African Diaspora Summit to be held in South Africa on 25 May 2012, the January 2012 AU Summit approved the revised Road Map, which includes the schedule of activities and calendar of events leading up to and following the summit.	
To strengthen bilateral relations on the African continent.	Strengthened and expanded cooperation in economic, political and social spheres.	Utilise structured bilateral and high-level engagements to strengthen and enhance economic, political and social relations.	Strengthened and enhanced economic, political and social relations through 55 high-level engagements (Presidential; Deputy President; Ministerial and Deputy Minister).	
To contribute to the entrenchment of good governance, democracy and human rights on the African continent.	Participated in activities of relevant fora dealing with democracy and human rights on the continent.	Engage relevant stakeholders.	Facilitated the funding of one million Euro to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the election process in Guinea-Bissau. Provided assistance to Kenya in the implementation of its new Constitution, through facilitating a study tour by the Kenyan Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC), 25 – 29 July 2011.	
		Coordinate and participate in AU and SADC election observer missions.	Coordinated South African participation in the following election observer missions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seychelles Presidential and Parliamentary elections, May and September 2011 Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Presidential elections, November 2011. 	
	Provided support to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP).	Continue to support the PAP in executing its mandate.	Provided substance and logistical support for the hosting of the fifth and sixth sessions of PAP, held in May and October 2011.	

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Promoted the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).	Participate in APRM processes, including the revision of the APRM Panel operating procedures.	<p>Supported South African participation in the following APRM processes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15th and 16th summits of the Committee of participating Heads of State and Government of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APR Forum), Equatorial Guinea (29 June 2011) and Ethiopia (28 January 2012) • Meeting of the National Governing Council (NGC) of the APRM, 15 August 2011. <p>Facilitated the election of Ms Baleka Mbete to serve on the APRM Panel of Eminent Persons.</p> <p>Provided support to the National APRM Focal Point in the finalisation of the draft operating procedures adopted at the 16th Summit of the APR Forum.</p>	
To contribute to the strengthening of the AU and its structures.	Contributed to strengthened governance and capacity in the AU.	<p>Support the transformation of the AU Commission into the AU Authority.</p> <p>Support the implementation of the AU Audit Report recommendations.</p>	Participated in the sixth meeting of Government Experts, October/November 2011, Addis Ababa, where the Protocol of the African Court of Justice and Human and People's Rights, and the Protocol of the PAP were reviewed. The AU January 2012 Summit deferred the consideration of the protocols to June 2012 in Malawi.	

Subprogramme: Enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To promote the accelerated implementation of NEPAD programmes related to priority sectors nationally, regionally and globally.	Facilitated the national implementation of the Africa Action Plan (AAP) 2010– 2015 and promoted the acceptance of the Joint AU/NEPAD AAP 2010 – 2015 among all stakeholders and development partners.	<p>South Africa to lead the Heads of State and Government Infrastructure Priority Programme (Committee of 8 Heads of State and Government), prioritising AAP 2010 – 2015.</p> <p>Advocate prioritised NEPAD programmes in structured bilaterals and high-level engagements with other countries and development partners.</p>	<p>Championed the infrastructure programmes of the AAP 2010 – 2015 through participation in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26th NEPAD HSGOC meeting in Ethiopia, 28 January 2012, to provide a progress report regarding Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative (PICI) as championed by South Africa • 42nd and 43rd NEPAD Steering Committee meetings, 25 June 2011 and 24 January 2012 respectively • Inter-Ministerial meeting on PICI in Equatorial-Guinea, 28 June 2011 • bilateral fora with France, Turkey, China and the UK. <p>Participated in the 51st session of the CPC, 6 June – 1 July 2011, coordinated and drafted recommendations on behalf of African delegations serving on the CPC, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a request for UN support for the high-level subcommittee on the PICI • closer coordination with the NEPAD Co-ordinating Agency and other AU structures. <p>Advocated support for NEPAD programmes through the following engagements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa-China cooperation on green economy and agroprocessing fund, as well as infrastructure projects, April 2011 • Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development-Africa Ministerial follow-up on coordination between the TICAD process and the revised AU-NEPAD AAP, 1 to 2 May 2011 • strengthened cooperation with China on implementation of the African Agenda through Forum for China-Africa Cooperation, September 2011. 	

Outcome: Strengthened Contribution in Peace Missions and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)

Outcome: Strengthened Contribution in Peace Missions and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To participate in regional and continental PCRD initiatives.	Provided support to PCRD initiatives in identified post-conflict situations on the African continent.	<p>Coordinate South Africa's contribution to PCRD programmes and United Nations Peace-Building Commission (UNPBC) activities.</p> <p>Pay assessed contributions in full and on time.</p>	<p>South Africa supported PCRD in Africa through the following meetings and initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assessment Mission to Sudan, April 2011, conducting a needs analysis on PCRD activities • Technical Meeting of the AUPCRD on Sudan, which reported to the AU, 3 June 2011 • Meeting on AU Draft Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform. <p>Advanced South Africa's position on peace-keeping in the formulation of the political/technical mandate during the annual February/ March 2012 session of the United Nations Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (C34).</p> <p>Utilised bilateral engagement with Japan to secure financial support for eight peacekeeping training centres in Africa.</p> <p>Paid assessments for existing peacekeeping missions, within 30 days of assessment by the UN, amounting to USD 5,391,470 on time, in full, without preconditions.</p>	

Outcome: Strengthened Contribution in Peace Missions and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		<p>Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements and pursue trilateral cooperation to garner support for PCRD initiatives in identified post-conflict situations on the African continent.</p>	<p>Engaged with Guinea-Bissau and Cuba to manage and advance the three trilateral PCRD programmes in Guinea Bissau, namely a university teaching hospital project, community-based malaria project and the Cabral Museum Project.</p> <p>Discussed African security and PCRD issues during the Joint South Africa-France Workshop on Africa, 19 – 20 May 2011, Paris.</p> <p>Utilised the ministerial bilateral engagement between South Africa and the UK to secure continued support for PCRD in Sudan.</p> <p>Developed Terms of Reference for South Africa-European Union (EU) Political and Security Dialogue Forum through Joint South Africa-EU Peace and Security Committee meetings, 7 June 2011, Pretoria, 19 July 2011, Brussels.</p>	
<p>To coordinate South Africa's contribution to peace missions.</p>	<p>Streamlined South Africa's participation in peace missions.</p>	<p>Intergovernmental involvement in planning of South Africa's participation in peace missions.</p>	<p>The following mechanisms and meetings were utilised to coordinate South Africa's participation in peace missions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint Task Team (JTT) meetings held on a monthly basis • UN engagement re secondment posts to UNMIS and UNAMID for the South African Police Service (SAPS) • JTT meetings held in preparation for the UN C34 meeting and to consider the Draft SADC Civilian Dimension Policy Framework • Discussions with the SAPS, 14 March 2012, regarding the deployment of 94 SAPS members and the deployment of an officer to UNAMID. <p>Assisted SADC mediation efforts on the implementation of the Roadmap for Madagascar.</p>	

Outcome: Strengthened Contribution in Peace Missions and Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		Maintain database of South African civilians and coordinate their participation in the SADC Standby Force.	Chaired the Interstate Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC) Workshop on the SADC Civilian Dimension to consider the SADC Policy Framework on the Civilian Dimension, Gaborone, 19 March 2012.	
		Assist in obtaining approval of the revised <i>White Paper on Peace Missions</i>.	Coordinated with the Department of Defence on proposed input to the <i>White Paper on Peace Missions</i> as per recommendation of the International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster.	

Outcome: Technical and Development Cooperation

Outcome: Technical and Development Cooperation				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To establish the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA).	SADPA established and functioning.	Promote the promulgation of the SADPA Bill.	Completed feasibility study for establishing SADPA and the Bill for creating a development cooperation fund.	
		Develop corporate documents and plans for SADPA.	Developed the framework for SADPA's functioning, its structures and posts, a policy framework and operational guidelines.	
		Promote trilateral cooperation with South Africa development partners outside Africa.	Trilateral cooperation arrangements explored with 15 development agencies, and in-principle agreements reached for trilateral cooperation.	
To manage the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF).	Managed ARF.	Manage ARF in accordance with the ARF Act and Public Finance Management Act (PFMA).	Held eight ARF Advisory Committee meetings in accordance with the ARF Act and the PFMA. Recommended 14 projects in terms of the ARF Act to the two responsible ministers for approval.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Integration of SADC

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Integration of SADC				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To contribute to the strengthening of the political cohesion of SADC.	Engaged in activities that will strengthen the political cohesion of SADC.	Participate in identified SADC efforts to entrench democracy, human rights and good governance.	Participated in SADC Summit and Council of Ministers meeting, 17 to 18 August 2011, where South African policy positions on the forthcoming COP17 and SADC Consultative Conference were advanced.	
		Utilise structured bilateral and high-level engagements within SADC to strengthen and enhance political relations.	Participated in Extra-Ordinary SADC Council of Ministers meeting, 18 to 24 November 2011, where South Africa's positions on SADC's human resources, financial and community-building issues were proposed and accepted.	
			Participated in SADC Council of Ministers meetings, 27 February and 2 March 2012, where, among other things, South Africa's proposal to include engagement with other BRICS member states to support infrastructure development projects in the region, was supported.	
			Hosted joint SADC-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Second Expert Group Meeting, 15 to 16 November 2011, to develop and adopt a five-year Joint-SADC-UNODC Regional Programme to make the SADC region safer from crime and drugs.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Integration of SADC

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Advanced the functioning of the SADC Tribunal.	<p>Participate with relevant stakeholders to review the SADC Tribunal.</p> <p>Participate in statutory meetings of the tribunal.</p>	<p>Participated in and contributed to the deliberations of the SADC Summit, 17 to 18 August 2011, towards the approval of the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised Constitution of SADC Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation Annex 12 to the SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment draft schedule of activities for SADC justice ministers to review the SADC Tribunal (articles 14,15 and 16). 	
To coordinate South Africa's contribution to the functioning of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security and the implementation of the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO).	Contributed to the implementation of SIPO.	Coordinate South Africa's participation in scheduled SADC Organ meetings.	<p>Coordinated and facilitated substantive and logistical preparations to host participation in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit in Windhoek, 19 May 2011, to discuss the situation in Madagascar as well as the SADC Tribunal SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit of the Organ, Lusaka, 21 June 2011, to discuss the situation in Zimbabwe SADC Extra-Ordinary Summit in Sandton, 11 and 12 June 2011, discussing the situation in Zimbabwe and Madagascar SADC Extra-Ordinary Double Troika Ministerial and the Organ ISPDC ministerial meetings, Cape Town, 11 to 12 February 2012, to discuss the SADC candidature for the position of AUC Chair. 	
		Promote the coordination of work between the SADC Organ and the AUPSC.	Briefed the AUPSC on SADC Organ Troika efforts to resolve the political situation in Madagascar through joint AUPSC and SADC coordination.	
		Coordinate identified interdepartmental meetings to formulate South Africa positions.	<p>Biweekly interdepartmental meetings arranged and attended by DOD, SAPS, SASS, DHA and Correctional Services, to formulate and implement a South African strategy on its tenure as Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.</p> <p>Coordinated interdepartmental meetings to prepare South Africa's inputs for the three SADC summits and three SADC Council of Ministers meetings.</p>	

Outcome: Economic Integration of SADC

Outcome: Economic Integration of SADC				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To contribute to the effective functioning of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).	Participated in the review of the SACU Revenue Sharing Formula and on agreed development objectives.	Participate in negotiations on the review of the SACU revenue-sharing formula and development objectives.	Participated and monitored the progress on the implementation of the five priority outcomes of the SACU Summit of March 2011 through quarterly statutory SACU Commission meetings, as well as council meetings.	
		Participate in negotiations on SACU trade and tariff policies and strategies in support of industrialisation of SACU member states.		
To contribute to the strengthening of governance and capacity in SADC Secretariat.	Contributed to the strengthening of governance and capacity in SADC, especially in the Secretariat.	Participate in the processes to build capacity in SADC Secretariat.	Facilitated the secondment of a South African national as Immigration Liaison Officer, September 2011.	
To coordinate and review South Africa's participation in the enhanced functioning of SADC and implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan the (RISDP).	Contributed to the implementation of RISDP.	Participate in and contribute to the activities and review process of RISDP.	Facilitated South Africa's inputs for the SADC Secretariat Desk Assessment of the RISDP, October 2011.	
		Coordinate identified interdepartmental meetings to formulate South Africa positions.	Attended and coordinated interdepartmental meetings for South Africa's positions on the SADC Secretariat Desk Assessment of the RISDP, July and August 2011.	
		Include regional economic integration on agenda of structured bilateral and high-level engagements.	Played a leading role in SADC participation in the SADC Infrastructure Development Seminar, Tokyo, 15 to 16 March 2012, where priority infrastructure projects were identified for presentation to the TICAD Ministerial Meeting in Marrakech, May 2012.	
		Engage identified SADC member states on the implementation of the Free Trade Agreement (FTA).	Monitored negotiations and progress with the implementation of the SADC FTA and engaged member states.	

Outcome: Economic Integration of SADC

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To promote the expansion of regional markets through closer cooperation between SADC, East Africa Community (EAC) and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).	Promoted closer cooperation between SADC, EAC and COMESA in regional infrastructure development.	Participate in identified activities and utilise relevant fora to promote closer cooperation.	Hosted and utilised the SADC-EAC-COMESA Summit, June 2011, to initiate the first phase of negotiation to create a new enlarged FTA between the three regional economic communities.	
		Engage identified stakeholders to obtain support for and include spatial development initiative in structured bilateral and high-level engagements.	Engaged stakeholders in preparation for the structured bilateral with China and Japan to solicit support for North-South Corridor Project.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen South-South Relations

Subprogramme: Strengthen South-South Relations				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To participate in, and contribute to, the formulation of common positions in the NAM and G77 as developing countries positions in other international processes.	Contributed to the formulation of common positions of the South.	Promote South Africa positions in NAM and G77 outcome documents.	<p>Coordinated logistical and substance arrangements for South African participation in the XVI NAM Ministerial Conference, Bali, Indonesia, 23 to 26 May 2011</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six bilateral meetings were held, among other things, to promote the COP17 and solicit support for the South African Presidency of COP17. <p>Utilised the NAM Commemorative Event to celebrate the 50th NAM Anniversary in Belgrade, 4 to 6 September 2011, to promote South Africa's Presidency of COP17 through a formal statement and informal discussions with participants.</p> <p>Inputs and proposed amendments submitted to the Zero Draft document of the NAM COB Ministerial Meeting, scheduled for May 2012, that was negotiated in New York, 14 March to 4 April 2012.</p> <p>Coordinated substance support for South African participation in the Annual G77 Ministerial on the margins of UNGA 66.</p>	
		Promote common positions of the South in respect of the developmental priorities of Africa in multilateral fora.	Promoted common positions of the South through South Africa's engagements in multilateral processes, including UNGA and its main committees, subsidiary bodies of United Nations Economic and Social Council, specialised agencies, funds and programmes, as well as NAM and G77 processes.	
		Coordinate inter-departmental planning sessions for the formulation of South Africa positions and initiatives.	Coordinated intra- and interdepartmental input in preparation for participation of South African delegations in meetings and multilateral processes, including UNGA and its main committees, subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC, specialised agencies, funds and programmes, strategic formations of the South and the North and other organisations in association with the UN system.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen South-South Relations

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		<p>Facilitate high-level participation of meetings of the organisations of the South.</p>	<p>Coordinated and facilitated South African participation in technical sectoral meetings of the organisations of the South, such as NAM, G77, IBSA, BRICS and IOR-ARC.</p> <p>Supported high-level South African participation in the 11th Meeting of the Council of Ministers of IOR-ARC, Bengaluru, 15 November 2011.</p> <p>Participated in the feasibility study on promoting intraregional tourism in the IOR-ARC, concluded and adopted at the 11th Meeting of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Strengthened the Secretariat through the secondment of an official to the Secretariat of the IOR-ARC in Mauritius.</p>	
<p>To engage identified organisations and formations of the South to promote the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South.</p>	<p>Pursued common positions within these organisations and formations in support of the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South.</p> <p>Promoted common positions of the South.</p>	<p>Engage identified organisations and formations of the South.</p> <p>Contribute to the consolidation of positions of Africa and of the South on issues of global importance.</p>	<p>Coordinated and supported participation at the third BRICS Summit in Sanya, Hainan Island, 14 April 2011, and the fourth BRICS Summit, New Delhi, 29 March 2012.</p> <p>In the Sanya Declaration, BRICS member states supported Africa's industrialisation and infrastructure development, based on inputs made by South Africa.</p> <p>In the Delhi Declaration and the Action Plan, BRICS member states supported a feasibility study on a development bank to fund infrastructure projects; the signing of two agreements that will contribute to enhancing intra-BRICS trade; as well as knowledge exchange and support for access to technology within the framework of NEPAD.</p>	
<p>To strengthen bilateral relations with countries of the South.</p>	<p>Strengthened cooperation with countries of the South in support of national priorities, the African agenda and the agenda of the South.</p>	<p>Promote the agendas of South Africa, the South and Africa through structured bilateral and high-level engagements.</p>	<p>Utilised eight structured bilaterals and high-level engagements to promote the agendas of South Africa, Africa and the South.</p>	

Subprogramme: Strengthen South-South Relations

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To facilitate and coordinate South Africa 's participation in IBSA processes and fora.	Facilitated, coordinated and monitored the implementation of IBSA decisions, agreements and action plans.	Coordinate South Africa's participation in IBSA structures and processes.	Spearheaded the first landmark and historic IBSA human rights resolution/initiative, in the context of the UNGA third committee work, October/November 2011. Monitored implementation of IBSA working group decisions through three stakeholders meetings.	
	Promoted the agenda of the South through structured high-level engagements between member states.	Coordinate South Africa's participation in IBSA structures and processes.	Eight Working Group meetings and seven people-to-people fora were coordinated and facilitated on the margins of the 5 th IBSA Summit, 10-17 October 2011.	
	Strengthened bilateral, trilateral and multilateral coordination in the IBSA Forum.	Host the fifth IBSA Summit (2011).	Hosted the fifth IBSA Summit, 18 October 2011, Pretoria. The key outcomes of the summit were the Tshwane Declaration focusing on: Areas of Cooperation in Global Governance Reform; Libya; Arab-Israeli peace process; Syria; Sri Lanka; Afghanistan; Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan; Somalia; Guinea-Bissau; and Haiti. An MoU on Mutual Cooperation between the diplomatic training institutes of the IBSA members was signed at summit.	
	Coordinated the identification and submission of projects for funding by the IBSA Trust Fund.	Submit identified projects for consideration by the Board of the IBSA Trust Fund.	South Africa paid its annual contribution of USD 1 Million to the IBSA Fund. The IBSA Fund, with the consent of the focal points, contributed funding to projects in Haiti, Guinea-Bissau, Palestine and Burundi.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Relations with Strategic Formations of the North

Subprogramme: Strengthen Relations with Strategic Formations of the North				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To pursue a developmental and investment-oriented approach to engagements with the North.	Utilised and expanded partnerships with countries of the North to advance national priorities and positions, as well as the African Agenda and positions of the South.	<p>Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements to further national priorities, as well as the objectives of Africa and the South.</p> <p>Participate in activities and identified structures of organisations of the North.</p>	<p>Utilised two Joint South Africa-EU Peace and Security Committee meetings, 7 June 2011, Pretoria and 19 July 2011, Brussels, to discuss regional and continental peace and security matters in Africa and the Middle East.</p> <p>12th SA-EU Joint Cooperation Council meeting, 20 July 2011, Brussels, on the implementation of the SA-EU Strategic Partnership Joint Action Plan, in particular cooperation on space, information and communications technology (ICT), health and education.</p> <p>Fourth SA-EU Summit held at Skukuza, 15 September 2011, focusing on the long-term prospects of the Strategic Partnership with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • new areas for cooperation (e.g. infrastructure development in Africa) • EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement negotiations • Africa-EU cooperation in radio astronomy • security situation in Africa and the Middle East. <p>Participated in the Africa-Turkey Ministerial Meeting, Turkey, 14 - 17 December 2011, to review the Implementation Plan of the Africa-Turkey Partnership.</p>	
To strengthen bilateral relations with countries of the North.	Strengthened cooperation with countries of the North in support of national priorities, the African Agenda and the agenda of the South.	Promote the agendas of South Africa, Africa and the South through structured bilateral and high-level engagements.	Utilised 14 structured bilateral and high-level engagements with countries of the North to promote the agendas of South Africa, Africa and the South.	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To participate in the global financial reform processes.	Promoted the reform of the international financial architecture, including increasing the voice and representation of Africa and the South.	Support national participation in the debate on the reform of the international financial architecture.	Provided logistical and substance support to high-level South African participation in the Group of Eight (G8) – Africa Outreach Session in Deauville, France, 27 May 2011.	
To advocate for the reform of global governance institutions and their secretariats to better address the needs of developing countries.	Advocated for the accelerated transformation and strengthening of global governance institutions.	Contribute to deliberations on transformation.	Participated in CHOGM, 23 – 30 October 2011, Perth, to consider the 106 recommendations of the Eminent Persons Group in respect of the reform of the Commonwealth. South Africa submitted eight amendments as inputs for the second version of the draft Commonwealth Charter.	
		Continue to advocate for the assessment of the AU's common position on UNSC reform.	Compiled policy directives on Africa and South Africa's position on UNSC reform for the guidance of South African delegations to UN fora in the deliberations on UNSC reform.	
To promote South Africa's national strategies and developmental agenda in global organisations.	Promoted the increased alignment between the developmental agenda of Africa and the South with that of global organisations, to address underdevelopment, poverty and growth.	Promote developmental needs in the debates of international organisations.	Supported participation in negotiations on socio-economic development needs in the following meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the 64th Session of the World Health Assembly, 16 – 24 May 2011, Geneva the 5th Global Forum on Migration and Development, 1 – 2 December 2011, Geneva the 36th Session of United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation General Conference, 25 October - 10 November 2011, Paris, where South Africa supported Palestine's full membership with the organisation. 	
To cooperate with countries of the North and formations of the South to identify and advance common goals within the major multilateral centres and the UN system.	Cooperated with countries of the North and formations of the South to identify and advance common goals within the major multilateral centres and the UN system.	Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements to advance common goals within the major multilateral centres and the UN system.	Conducted 10 bilateral engagements with like-minded countries on the margins of the General Debate of the regular session of UNGA 66.	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To support South Africa's participation in the World Trade Organisation towards the conclusion of the Doha Development Round (DDR) of negotiations.	Monitored and reported on the developments in respect of DDR negotiations and report to stakeholders.	Monitor and report on DDR.	Supported calls in multilateral fora for the continuation of WTO Doha Development Agenda and related issues i.e. BRICS Delhi Declaration.	
To engage within global governance institutions on political, sustainable development and security matters.	Promoted positions of the South, specifically Africa, in the engagement of multilateral institutions dealing with security, sustainable development and human rights issues.	Contribute to deliberations in all relevant multilateral institutions.	<p>Provided substance and logistical support for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President and Minister's participation at the High-Level Segment of UNGA, including the participation of the South African delegation at UNGA66 • Minister's participation in the G-20 Ministerial Meeting, focusing on sustainable development, 18 – 20 February 2012, Mexico • South African delegation at the 4th Conference of State Parties to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), 7 – 9 September 2011, New York • President and Minister at the CHOGM, 23 – 30 October 2011, as well as the preparatory meetings held prior to CHOGM • Minister for bilateral engagements on the margins of the NAM Mid-Term Meeting, 23 – 27 May 2011, Bali and the NAM Commemorative Event, 4 – 6 September 2011, Belgrade • 20th Session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), 11 – 15 April 2011, Vienna. 	
		Coordinate and contribute to discussions on food security within the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).	Supported the visit to South Africa by the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, 7 – 15 July 2011.	
		Contribute to deliberations on the review of the UNHRC.	Participated in the 19th session of the HRC, 28 February – 23 March 2012, Geneva, where Resolution 17/19 on Sexual Orientation and Gender identity was adopted.	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
		<p>Coordinate and contribute to deliberations in all relevant multilateral institutions with respect to Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW), and Conventional Arms.</p>	<p>Promoted South Africa's positions at the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), 20 – 24 June 2011, The Hague, promote positions of the developing world and support nuclear non-proliferation and access of the developing world to advanced technologies for development.</p> <p>Promoted South Africa and Africa's position, and reported on progress made on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action (UNPOA), during the Prep-Com on the UNPOA on Small Arms and Light Weapons, 19 – 23 March 2012, New York.</p> <p>Through South Africa's Governor on the Board of the IAEA, reflected South Africa's national positions on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, at four meetings of the IAEA Board of Governors, and the General Conference, 19 – 23 September 2011.</p>	
		<p>Coordinate South Africa's reporting on the implementation of treaty obligations on WMD, SALW, Conventional Arms and UNSC sanction regimes.</p>	<p>Complied with international obligations by coordinating and submitting South Africa's Annual Reports to the Anti-Personnel Mine-Ban Treaty on 4 May 2011.</p>	
		<p>Participate in deliberations to finalise the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT).</p>	<p>Participated in preparatory processes articulating South Africa's position on the ATT leading to formal negotiations on the ATT, due in July 2012.</p>	
		<p>Support the President's Sherpa on the Nuclear Security Summit Initiative.</p>	<p>Provided logistical and substance support to the Sherpa in preparation for the President's participation in the Nuclear Security Summit, 26 – 27 March 2012, Seoul.</p> <p>Provided substance and logistical support for the President's participation in the Nuclear Security Summit, Seoul, 26 – 27 March 2012, during which South Africa's position on Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) minimisation was articulated.</p>	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Promoted multi-lateral initiatives on security sector reforms (SSRs).	Coordinate and contribute to multi-lateral deliberations on SSRs, more especially in post-conflict countries.	Participated in the AU 5th Ordinary Session of the Specialised Technical Committee on Defence, Security and Safety, Addis Ababa, October 2011, towards the finalisation of the Draft AU SSR Strategy.	
	Promoted international support for post-conflict reconstruction in identified countries outside the African continent.	Promote international support.	Promoted international support for PCRDR through the construction of the Sport Complex in Ramallah, funded through the IBSA Trust Fund.	
	Supported South Africa's participation in G-20.	Participate in the summits and other relevant processes of the G-20.	Supported South African participation in the following preparatory meetings for the G20 Summit in November 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • G-20 Development Working Group, Paris, 28 April 2011 • G-20 Sherpa meeting, Paris, 28 – 29 May 2011 • G8 Africa Outreach Session, Paris, 26 May 2011 • G-20 Development Working Group Meeting, Cape Town, 30 June – 2 July 2011, with other line-function departments • G-20 Sherpa meeting, Paris, 21 – 22 July 2011 • G-20 Development Working Group, Paris, 18 – 20 September 2011 • G-20 Sherpa meeting, Paris, 28 – 29 September 2011. 	
	Coordinated South Africa's international humanitarian assistance to victims of conflict and disaster.	Coordinate identified activities.	Finalised the Strategic Framework Agreement between South Africa and UNDP to enhance cooperation in Sub-Saharan Africa and through South-South cooperation, signed by the Minister, 22 September 2011. Provided humanitarian financial assistance to the value of R23,75 million to countries and institutions, namely Turkey, Nicaragua, Thailand, AU Pledging Conference on Somalia, Namibian Red Cross, Gift of the Givers, ICRC, UNRWA, CERF, IFRC, FAO, UNHRC, WFP and IOM.	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Advocated the mainstreaming of gender equality, and the empowerment of women in international fora.	Promote the mainstreaming of gender issues in international fora.	<p>Contributed to the promotion of gender mainstreaming through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the accreditation of the Representative of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), South Africa, 22 February 2012 high-level participation in the third NAM Ministerial Meeting of the Advancement of Women, 12 – 14 February 2012, Doha, Qatar participation in the 56th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (UNCSSW), 27 February – 9 March 2012. 	
	Participated in the follow-up of major international conferences dealing with security, sustainable development and human rights issues.	Prepare for and participate in the follow-up of relevant conferences.	<p>Participated in the 50th Session of the UN Commission for Social Development, 1 - 10 February 2012, New York, where South Africa facilitated the resolution entitled "The Social Dimensions of NEPAD".</p> <p>Supported and facilitated South Africa's participation in the 44th UN Commission on Population and Development, New York, 11 – 15 April 2011 on, inter alia, the promotion of sexual and reproductive health rights for women and girls, socio-economic development and education.</p> <p>Piloted and negotiated the modalities and Outcome Document for the UNGA Commemorative Event for WCAR and DDPA, on behalf of the G77, held on the margins of UNGA66.</p> <p>Provided substance and logistical support for the President's participation in the high-level meeting for the 10th Commemorative Event of the adoption of the DDPA that also highlighted the importance of 2011 being the International Year of People of African Descent.</p>	
	Contributed to strengthening global governance through hosting of identified conferences.	Identify and host specified conferences.	<p>South Africa hosted the following summits where global governance issues were discussed: SADC-EAC-COMESA Tripartite Summit, 8 – 12 June 2011: SA-EU Summit, 12 – 15 September 2011: African Diaspora Ministerial Conference, 24 September 2011: IBSA Summit, 17 – 18 October 2011: COP17, 28 November – 9 December 2011.</p>	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
	Promoted the special developmental needs of Africa and countries of the South in the upcoming COP17/CMP7 and related processes.	<p>Host COP17/CMP7.</p> <p>Participate in identified activities related to climate change.</p>	<p>South Africa hosted COP17/CMP7, Durban, 28 November – 9 December 2011, resulting in the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol (KP) • the establishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) • a set of outcomes under the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Long-term Cooperative Action (AWG-LCA) • the launch of the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, providing for the roadmap that anchors all the decisions of COP17/CMP7. <p>Promoted the COP17 Conference and solicited support for the South African Presidency through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 bilateral meetings during the XVI NAM Ministerial Conference, Bali, 23 – 26 May 2011 • statement made on COP17 and three bilaterals conducted during the NAM commemorative event to celebrate its 50th anniversary in Belgrade, 4 – 6 September 2011 • 12 bilateral meetings during CHOGM, Perth, 28 – 30 October 2011 • a special Ad-Hoc Committee on Climate Change, convened on the margins of the South Africa-Japan Partnership Forum, Tokyo, 2 – 3 June 2011, with a view to enhancing closer cooperation. 	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
<p>To utilise South Africa's tenure in the UNSC to promote and support efforts to find lasting solutions to threats to international peace and security.</p>	<p>Promoted and supported efforts to find lasting solutions to threats to international peace and security.</p>	<p>Utilise South Africa's tenure of the UNSC to promote efforts to advance international peace and security.</p>	<p>Supported the maintenance of international peace and security, through South Africa's participation in UNSC debates regarding the issues before the council, including Libya, Yemen, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria and the Middle East.</p> <p>Participated in the adoption of 62 resolutions, 24 presidential statements and 19 communiqués.</p> <p>Advanced South Africa's positions through participation in the counter-terrorism debates and other technical processes of the UNSC.</p> <p>Utilised strategic partnerships in the UNSC to enhance international peace and stability through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an IBSA delegation to Damascus, August 2011, to promote national dialogue in Syria • BRICS Ministerial Delegation to Moscow, November 2011, to promote South Africa's position regarding dialogue in Syria • the BRICS Summit, Delhi; and the NAM meeting, April 2011, called for a solution of the Palestinian situation • UNGA66 high-level segment during which South Africa supported the Palestinian application for Statehood. 	
<p>To promote the attainment of the millennium development goals (MDGs).</p>	<p>Advocated the delivery of commitments aimed at realising MDGs, especially on the African continent.</p>	<p>Engage development partners.</p>	<p>The following engagements were undertaken with development partners towards MDG commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participated in the MDG Contact Group Ministerial follow-up meeting in Japan, 2 – 3 June 2011, during which South Africa advocated acceleration towards the achievement of the MDGs in Africa by 2015 • motivated and advocated continued support from Japan for MDG goals in Africa through TICAD, during the TICAD Africa Ministerial Follow-Up Meeting in Dakar, May 2011 • facilitated and hosted the UNDP MDGs Acceleration Framework (MAF) national task team meeting, discussing health-related MDGs, 31 August 2011. 	

Subprogramme: Participate in the Global System of Governance

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To advise on adherence to and promotion of International and domestic law in the conduct of international relations, including custodianship of the official treaty records.	<p>Provided legal advice and assistance on all issues related to international and domestic law.</p> <p>Managed treaty records.</p>	<p>Provide legal advice and assistance on all issues related to international and domestic law.</p> <p>Manage treaty records.</p>	<p>Provided 1 312 legal opinions, managed 26 litigation matters, attended three hearings, two Promotion of Access to Information Act requests and certified 120 agreements for Presidential approval.</p> <p>Participated in negotiations requiring legal input in the AU and its institutions and mechanisms, BRICS Sherpa meeting, Maritime Piracy Conference, Donors Conference, SADC Tribunal and Transport Corridor, SADC Roadmap for Peace in Madagascar, UNCOPUOS, AFCAC Air Transport Committee, UNFCCCC, Greater Mapungubwe Trans-Frontier Conservation Area, AALCO, UN Ad Hoc open-ended informal working group (marine biological diversity), UN open-ended informal consultative process and the Law of the Sea, UNIDROIT, Diplomatic Conference for the Adoption of the UNIDROIT Space Assets Protocol, Annual Steering Committee Meeting of the South African Extended Continental Shelf Claim Project, COP17 – Bureau and BASIC meetings, and FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Food.</p>	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Relations

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Relations				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To strengthen people-to-people cooperation through civil-society organisations and identified stakeholders on international relations.	Engaged civil society and identified stakeholders on political, economic and social issues.	Engage with civil society and identified stakeholders, including organised business on political, economic and social issues.	<p>Facilitated engagement of civil society through the following:</p> <p>Technical Committee of Burundi's TRC visit to South Africa, 5 – 6 September 2011 for training from Department of Justice and Constitutional development, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation and the Nelson Mandela Foundation.</p> <p>Egyptian delegation from the Freedom and Justice Party to South Africa, 19 – 22 March 2012, to consult on constitutional drafting.</p> <p>Japan Organised Business in South Africa (Keidanren) 8 – 11 November 2011.</p> <p>Roundtable discussion of the Somali Diaspora at UWC, 14 February 2012, in preparation for London Conference on Somalia.</p> <p>Technical assistance provided to several health and education NGOs through the US Pefpar programme.</p>	
To facilitate intra-governmental coordination and implementation of South Africa's foreign policy.	Coordinated intragovernmental participation and implementation of South Africa's foreign policy.	Coordinate participation from all spheres of government on, and implementation of, South Africa's foreign policy.	<p>Convened the second Consultative Forum on International Relations (CFIR) meeting 12 – 13 October 2011, attended by senior representatives from all spheres of government, to improve the coordination of South Africa's international engagements as per Cabinet decision of 10 December 2009.</p> <p>Promoted the enhancement of interdepartmental coordination through the following:</p> <p>IDWGC meetings convened, 9 September 2011 and 22 March 2012, respectively, to consult interdepartmentally in formulating South Africa's positions on the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) recommendations for the high-level participation in the Commonwealth processes to consider EPG recommendations.</p>	
To facilitate identified high-level engagements on international relations.	Facilitated identified high-level engagements.	Facilitate identified high-level engagements.	Facilitated 103 engagements at the level of President, Deputy President, Minister, Deputy Ministers and Presidential Special Envoys during 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Relations

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To facilitate conclusion of identified legal instruments on international relations.	Promoted the conclusion of identified legal instruments.	Engage identified countries.	Facilitated the signing of 88 agreements of which 80 bilateral and eight multilateral agreements.	
To increase South Africa representation in international institutions.	Identified and promoted South Africa's candidatures for membership in identified strategic organisations.	Coordinate identification and declaration of candidates for membership of identified strategic organisations.	<p>South African experts elected to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Law Commission (ILC), • Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) • International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (IRMCT) • Council of the International Maritime Organisation. <p>Facilitated the lobby action of the Presidential special envoys for the SADC candidature for the position of Chair of the AUC.</p>	
		Strategic management of South Africa's candidature policy.	Through the decision on improved coordination at the CFIR meeting in October 2011, an annexure on the Candidatures Policy was added to the document "Measures and Guidelines for the Enhanced Coordination of South Africa's International Engagements".	
		Recommend support for foreign candidates for approval by political principals.	<p>Convened 12 meetings of the Candidatures Committee and submitted to EMC recommendations in respect of elections for 18 international bodies or committees.</p> <p>Received 53 diplomatic representatives concerning requests for South African support of their candidatures to international bodies.</p>	
To develop and implement a national strategy on secondment of South Africans into structures and secretariats of identified strategic organisations.	National Secondment Strategy developed and implemented.	Develop and formalise Secondment Strategy.	Developed a Secondment Strategy through the ICTS structures and presented for approval at political level.	

Subprogramme: Strengthen Political and Economic Relations

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To promote and facilitate the transfer of identified skills to South Africa residents and the rest of Africa.	Promoted and facilitated the transfer of identified skills.	Pursue skills transfer with identified governments and other stakeholders.	<p>Facilitated training of South Africans by the following countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROK: HR development strategies and agriculture • Japan: Basic Education, health and water purification • Serbia: 10 scholarships in aid of youth development • US: Basic Education, Further Education and Training support services and HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness • Flanders: maritime training • Turkey: jewellery design and manufacturing • EU: academic exchange programme • Russia: nuclear and space postgraduate exchange programme. 	

Outcome: Strengthened Bilateral Political Relations

Outcome: Strengthened Bilateral Political Relations				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South, through strengthened and expanded bilateral and multilateral cooperation with individual countries.	Increased support and understanding for national priorities and positions, including the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South.	Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements.	Facilitated 22 structured bilateral (JBC, JCC, BNC etc), to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South with Europe 10; Asia & Middle East six; America & Caribbean three; and Africa three.	

Outcome: Strengthened Bilateral Economic Relations

Outcome: Strengthened Bilateral Economic Relations				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To promote and facilitate increased exports of South African goods and services, especially value-added products.	Promoted and facilitated increased South Africa exports to identified markets.	Engage identified economies to support national priorities.	Engaged 14 identified countries with significant trade promotion potential in agriculture, agroprocessing, energy, finance, health, information technology, aviation, aerospace, arts and crafts, and construction, among other things, for the purpose of increased South African exports.	
		Facilitate and support interdepartmental cooperation to coordinate and guide economic activities.	Participated in interdepartmental meetings (including stakeholder fora) with identified partner departments and sectors, such as the SA Fruit Industry to ensure cooperation on ways to, among other things, remove non-tariff barriers for South African fresh produce.	
		Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements in pursuit of national priorities.	Utilised 22 structured bilaterals (JBCs, BNCs, JCCs, partnership fora, etc. in pursuit of national priorities with Europe 10; Asia & Middle East six; America & Caribbean three; and Africa three.	
To promote and facilitate increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to South Africa.	Promoted and facilitated increased inward investment.	Engage identified economies to support national priorities.	Engaged nine identified countries to promote FDI in support of national priorities in the following sectors: transport, automotive, chemical engineering, agriculture, finance, infrastructure including ports, among other things.	
		Facilitate and support interdepartmental cooperation to coordinate and guide economic activities.	Participated in four interdepartmental meetings to enhance facilitation and support for interdepartmental coordination in the following sectors: finance, arts and culture, and defence, among other things.	
		Utilise structured bilaterals and high-level engagements in pursuit of national priorities and positions.	Utilised 22 structured bilaterals (JBCs, BNCs, JCCs, partnership fora, etc. in pursuit of national priorities: Europe 10; Asia & Middle East six; America & Caribbean three; and Africa three.	
To promote and facilitate inward tourism.	Promoted and facilitated increased inward tourism, including medical tourism.	Engage relevant role players in identified countries to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination.	Conducted 38 tourism promotional activities through South African missions in identified countries to promote South Africa as a preferred destination for nationals of host countries and regions.	
		Promote Brand South Africa.	Developed communication streams and worked with Brand SA and government departments to raise awareness of Brand SA.	

Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and State Protocol

Purpose: Communicate South Africa's role and position in international relations in the domestic and international arenas. Provide protocol services.

Strategic objective:

- Provide effective State Protocol services
- Provide strategic public diplomacy direction nationally and internationally

State Protocol

State Protocol is an instrument for facilitating the delivery of the strategic objectives of government through the provision of professional protocol services. During the period under review, 10 conferences, including major events like the Tripartite Summit, 17th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (COP17/ CMP7) and the ANC centenary celebrations, were hosted as well as 103 state and ceremonial events. Protocol services were also rendered to the President and Deputy President for 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits.

To improve coordination between the three spheres of government, the department facilitated 159 international visits as well as the signing of eight Memoranda of Understanding/twinning agreements. One Consultative Workshop for Protocol practitioners was held, in addition to the briefings on Foreign Policy and Protocol to senior members of provincial parliaments.

The State guest houses were renamed after former freedom fighters during the 2011 State of the Nation Address. The Presidential Guest House in Pretoria was named after Mr Sefako Makgatho and the Diplomatic Guest House in Waterkloof was named after the late prominent and well-known ANC diplomat, Mr Johnny Makhathini.

King Shaka State Protocol Lounge was officially inaugurated by Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane in June 2011. State Protocol facilitated 42 000 VIPs through the protocol lounges.

Azerbaijan, Georgia and South Sudan established diplomatic representation in South Africa.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane at the University of Cape Town during one of her public lectures, as part of her public participation programmes.

Public Diplomacy

The department sought to strengthen its public engagements through the various public diplomacy platforms that it coordinated nationally and internationally. Public Diplomacy is not only about communication, but the broader focus is also on promoting South Africa's image. The department, in its public diplomacy activities, focused on the media, non-governmental organisations and civil society through the issuance of media statements, interviews with political principals and the conducting of regular outreach and public participation programmes throughout the entire country. Outreach programmes provided political principals with opportunities to articulate and clarify South Africa's foreign policy. Particular attention was given to the use of social media to convey South Africa's foreign policy positions.

Efforts were also made to strengthen media research and analysis, as well as speechwriting capacity, for the purpose of addressing unfavourable perceptions about South Africa's foreign policy positions. The department continued to interact with the various diplomatic missions accredited to South Africa through the Minister's Dinner and the Annual Diplomatic Fun Fair.

With regard to South Africa's successful hosting of the COP17/CMP7, Minister Nkoana-Mashabane as President of COP17, utilised various media platforms to showcase South Africa's readiness to host the historic Climate Change Conference in Durban as well as to highlight the successful outcomes.



Deputy Minister Ebrahim Ebrahim with Oman Ambassador, Mr KS Ba'Omar.



Deputy Minister Marius Fransman at a public participation programme at Saldanah and St Helena on the West Coast.



Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane with Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng at a gala dinner hosted by the Minister in honour of the Diplomatic Corps, at Vergelegen, Cape Town.

Sub-programme: State Protocol

Subprogramme: State Protocol				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To manage ceremonial events, international visits and conferences.	<p>Provided protocol services at state events.</p> <p>Managed ceremonial events, international visits and conferences.</p>	<p>Provide protocol services at state events.</p> <p>Plan, execute and manage international state events.</p>	<p>Provided protocol services at 10 conferences, including events such as the Southern African Development Community/Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa/East Africa Community Tripartite Summit, 8 – 12 June 2011; COP17, 28 November – 9 December 2011; India Brazil South Africa Summit, 17 – 18 October 2011; South Africa-European Union Summit, 12 – 15 September 2011; and the ANC centenary celebrations, 7 – 8 January 2012.</p> <p>Provided protocol services for 103 state and ceremonial events, and during 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits.</p>	
To provide protocol services to provincial and local government.	<p>Rendered protocol advisory services.</p> <p>Facilitated and coordinated international visits for provinces and local government.</p>	<p>Render protocol advisory services.</p> <p>Coordinate international visits for provincial and local government.</p>	<p>Held one Consultative Workshop for Provincial and Local Government Protocol practitioners.</p>	
To manage state protocol lounges (SPLs), guest houses and related facilities.	<p>Managed SPLs, guest houses and related facilities.</p>	<p>Manage and maintain SPLs, guest houses and related facilities.</p>	<p>Hosted and facilitated 107 events at the guest houses.</p> <p>Facilitated 42 000 transfers through all SPLs.</p> <p>Facilitated the official opening of the King Shaka SPL, 24 June 2011.</p>	
To facilitate the accreditation of heads of missions (HOMs), consular and plenipotentiary appointments.	<p>Managed diplomatic, consular and plenipotentiary appointments, according to international practice.</p>	<p>Process documentation for accreditation of heads of diplomatic missions, consular and plenipotentiary appointments.</p>	<p>Approved and communicated the Policy for Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges to the diplomatic community during a briefing, 15 March 2012.</p> <p>Facilitated the following diplomatic and consular appointments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 RSA diplomatic HoMs • nine RSA consular HoMs and honorary consuls • 32 foreign diplomatic HoMs • 10 foreign consular HoMs. 	
To manage the implementation of the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act, 2001.	<p>Managed diplomatic immunities and privileges in terms of the Act.</p>	<p>Implement the provisions of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 and policy.</p>	<p>Managed the processing of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 931 IDs • 700 TRP permits • 700 fuel-levy registrations • 1 614 duty-free imports • 174 reports on crimes against diplomats. 	

Sub-programme: Public Diplomacy

Subprogramme: Public Diplomacy				
OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
To provide strategic public diplomacy direction nationally and internationally.	Respective audiences with a comprehensive understanding and appreciation of what the South Africa Brand stands for and how it contributes to the global multi-lateral governance system.	Develop, implement and monitor the country's comprehensive Public Diplomacy Strategy.	Developed and implemented Public Diplomacy Strategy.	
		Develop integrated public diplomacy platforms/vehicles for full utilisation by both state and non-state actors.	<p>Developed programmes and utilised the following public diplomacy platforms to enhance understanding of South Africa's foreign policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministerial public participation outreach programmes (Minister and Deputy Ministers) • public lectures/seminars • exhibitions (national and international) • compiled and distributed 365 media reports on local, regional and international issues • weekly media briefings to South African media, academic organisations • radio and television interviews • Internet website and social media: Facebook, Twitter. 	
		Develop a template/framework for leading government and all its agencies in the implementation of an integrated communication strategy for all international engagements.	Drafted framework guiding intergovernmental communication on South Africa's foreign policy.	
To entrench and protect Brand South Africa and its reputation through an assertive integrated marketing campaign (Brand Management).	A worldwide positive and credible image of South Africa among all targeted stakeholders.	Lead government and all its agencies in the implementation of the country's integrated marketing communication plan in line with the framework created by the International Marketing Council (IMC).	<p>Adopted MOU with Brand South Africa (former IMC) relating to a marketing communication plan.</p> <p>Implemented marketing initiatives for the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COP17 • 103 state and ceremonial events • 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits. 	

Subprogramme: Public Diplomacy

OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET		Reason for variance
		Target (2011/12)	Actual (2011/12)	
Position DIRCO as a reliable, credible service-delivery agent and partner among its stakeholders – national and international, state and non-state actors.	An increase in the uptake of DIRCO's products and services by stakeholders/customers, both nationally and internationally, and thereby improving their lives.	<p>Publish DIRCO's comprehensive product and service manuals.</p> <p>Develop and implement a comprehensive calendar for public participation programmes.</p>	<p>Promoted communication on South Africa's foreign policy objectives through the following products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotional material for COP17 • article on COP17/CMP7 for a parliamentary publication. <p>Provided departmental coverage on Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial activities through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - media interviews - press statements - video recordings. <p>Provided 24-hour call centre service to South Africans, as well as the Diplomatic Corps.</p> <p>Developed comprehensive calendar for political principals' public participation programmes.</p>	
To continually address public perceptions on foreign policy positions.	Informed public on foreign policy positions.	Develop and implement a strategy on monitoring and addressing public needs and perceptions.	Developed a survey to measure public needs and perceptions.	

Programme 4: International Transfers

Purpose: This programme provides for the payment of fees and contributions to various international organisations.

OUTPUT AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS:

Contribution to multilateral development and co-operation

The transfer payments provided for and paid for during the reporting period are reflected in the annual financial statements section of the Report (please refer to the contents page).

PART 3



ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





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REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee is pleased to present its report in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2012 year in accordance with Treasury Regulation 3.1.12, issued in terms of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999, Section 38(1) as amended by Act 29 of 1999.

1. Appointment of Audit Committee members, meetings and attendance

1.1 An Audit Committee for the department has been established in accordance with the requirements of Section 38(1) (a)(ii) and 77 of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (PFMA). During the year under review, the Audit Committee comprised six members, four members being from outside the Public Service and with the Director-General of the department as an ex-officio member.

1.2 In terms of Section 77(b) of the PFMA, the Audit Committee must meet at least twice a year. The Audit Committee meets four times per annum and on an “ad hoc” basis to consider specific matters, as per its approved terms of reference. Audit Committee members also meet individually with certain units to deal with critical areas, e.g. Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Human Resources (HR), Finance and Diplomatic Training Research and Development and report back at committee meetings on progress made concerning these interactions. The Chairperson of the Audit Committee met on several occasions, individually, with the Director-General and management of the Internal Audit Chief Directorate.

The Audit Committee of the department complied with the provisions of the PFMA, 1999 by holding four normal audit committee meetings and 20 “ad hoc” specific-purpose meetings during the current financial year, which dealt with HR, ICT, Finance, Mission Management, etc. The majority of the meetings took place

during the month of April and May 2011 to review and consider the annual financial statements for the department and the African Renaissance Fund (ARF).

Mr Z Jojwana secured the permission of the Audit Committee to take leave of absence from most of the ad hoc meetings because he was busy with a retrenchment consultation process (Sec 189) with the Labour Movement at his work environment. The meetings were attended as follows:

Name of member	Number of normal meetings attended	Number of ad hoc meetings attended	Total number of meetings attended
Ms L Mthembu (Chairperson)	4	11	15
Mr Z Jojwana (Member)	4	3	7
Mr E Cousins (Member)	4	9	13
Mr C Motau (Member)	4	11	15
Ms N Lila (Member)	4	7	11

2 Audit Committee responsibility

2.1 The Audit Committee has complied with its responsibility arising from Section 38(1) (a)(ii) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 3.1.13, and also reports that it operated in terms of Chapter 2 of National Treasury’s Financial Reporting Framework Guide for the Audit Committees and the Audit Committee Charter as its terms of reference in discharging all its responsibilities as regulated therein.

3. The effectiveness of internal controls

3.1 The systems of internal control were evaluated by both Internal Audit and the Auditor-General (external auditor). The department developed an audit findings (internal and external auditor) matrix for the 2011/12 financial year, and action plans based on audit recommendations.

3.2 Significant improvement has been noted in the implementation of and compliance with the system of internal controls. The quality of the implementation and execution of adequate control and work procedures have

significantly improved although much still has to be done, especially at missions where standardisation of understanding and implementation of uniform internal control standards remain a challenge. This is evident from reported instances of non-conformity with prescribed internal control and best practice.

3.3 The department continued to implement a comprehensive detailed plan as an intervention measure to remedy the matters, reported by the Auditor-General and Internal Audit Unit during the 2011/12 financial year.

3.4 In implementing a comprehensive detailed plan, some strategic interventions were made by the department in managing missions and furthermore, the Audit Committee encouraged the department to implement the Management Monitoring Schedule which serves as a self-tool assessment for both missions and head office units. This management tool will guide management in enhancing and standardising the internal control and governance processes.

3.5 The Audit Committee notes that the department made significant progress in addressing all areas previously reported by the Auditor-General and Internal Audit. This has yielded significant improvements, resulting in the department obtaining an unqualified audit report without any matter of emphasis.

3.6 Economic diplomacy

3.6.1 In the field of economic diplomacy, great strides towards improvement were made with extensive training of staff and the introduction of a toolkit to easily facilitate insight on the subject.

3.7 Evaluation of predetermined objectives

3.7.1 The Audit Committee has during the course of the financial year interacted with Executive Management and advised that a system be devised in full compliance with the requirements as embodied in the framework on Performance Information issued by National Treasury and other practice notes.

3.7.2 The Audit Committee was therefore not entirely satisfied with the format and processes followed around

this portfolio, and various shortcomings were still present. However, the Audit Committee has been assured by senior management that the format and procedures have since 1 April 2012 been greatly improved to comply with all the prescripts.

3.8 ICT management

3.8.1 The effectiveness and efficient management of the ICT environment is still a challenge. Although the ICT policies processed are in the process of being approved, there have been no approved plans to update and configure the accepted ICT systems.

3.8.2 Furthermore, the ICT infrastructure refresher plan has not been submitted and presented, and this exposes the department to major risks related to financial implications, loss of departmental information and ICT environment.

3.8.3 The Audit Committee intends to attend to relevant issues in 2012/13 in a more focused manner.

3.9 Other areas:

3.9.1 There are areas which were identified during the review of annual financial statements for the 2011/12 financial year. The Audit Committee requested that Internal Audit conducted a special audit to establish any possible fruitless and/or irregular expenditure. The Internal Audit report will be completed and issued after 31 May 2012 to the Audit Committee and Departmental Management.

4. Specific focus areas going forward

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

4.1.1 Monitor the implementation of Audit Committee Visit (to Mission) Report, which include findings and recommended strategic interventions by the department.

- 4.1.2 The implementation of ICT governance frameworks, management of ICT policies and projects and management transversal systems by the department.
- 4.1.3 The development of a project management framework for effective and efficient management and monitoring of all departmental capital projects and ARF projects.
- 4.1.4 Enhancement of economic diplomacy or trade and tourism promotions by developing a uniform implementation framework and structured guidelines for all missions.
- 4.1.5 Further development, enhancement and across-the-board implementation of a comprehensive strategic human capital business plan with clear policies and procedures with focus on labour relations, talent management, training and staff retention.
- 4.1.6 Establishment and management of a performance information management system and reporting framework of performance information as required by National Treasury with focus on missions.
- 4.1.7 Continuing with monitoring the entire financial management improvement plan with special attention to clearing of suspense accounts, management and enhancement of financial management reporting.
- 4.1.8 The implementation of the enterprise-wide risk management approach in compliance with risk management policy and risk management plan.
- 4.1.9 Enhancement of HR culture related to high performance through its operating model with regard to sustaining organisational capability by way of initiating a talent workforce planning for transferred officials.
- 4.1.10 Monitor the implementation of the management monitoring schedule.

- 4.1.11 Review of management monthly/quarterly reports submitted in terms of the PFMA and the Division of Revenue Act.

5. Risk management

- 5.1 During the 2011/12 financial year, Internal Audit assisted in the facilitation of the risk management process of the department which is in line with the Departmental Risk Management Policy and the Risk Strategy Plan. An extensive risk assessment exercise was conducted, which resulted in the development of a risk profile and a risk register. The risk profile and risk register were presented, considered and endorsed by the Audit Committee.

6. Internal Audit

- 6.1 The Audit Committee works in close cooperation and partnership with Internal Audit Chief Directorate in its oversight responsibility of the Internal Audit function. The three-year risk-based Internal Audit Strategic Plan and an annual operational plan were developed by Internal Audit, in consultation with departmental management, and approved by the Audit Committee. A comprehensive plan was developed and monitored for the implementation of all internal control weaknesses identified during the audit.
- 6.2 Furthermore, Internal Audit conducted a number of ad-hoc assignments as requested by management. Internal Audit was effective for the year under review and achieved its annual operational plan targets. However, the capacity of Internal Audit was affected by internal audit staff leaving the department for more senior positions with other departments. All the Internal Audit vacant funded positions will be filled during the 2012/13 financial year. All internal audit work performed as well as monthly and quarterly progress reports were reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee.

7. Evaluation of annual financial statements

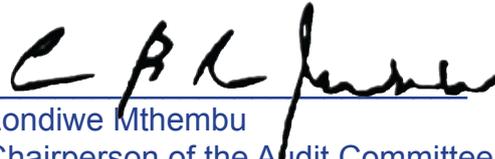
- 7.1 The Audit Committee has:
 - 7.1.1 reviewed and discussed with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer the audited annual financial statements to be included in the report

7.1.2 reviewed the Auditor-General's management letters and management's responses

7.1.3 reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices

7.1.4 reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

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



Londiwe Mthembu
Chairperson of the Audit Committee

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER TO THE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY AND PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

1. GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE OF FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

1.1 Introduction

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is responsible for the formulation, application and implementation of South Africa's foreign policy. South Africa's diplomatic missions abroad liaise and interact with foreign governments and other establishments on international relations matters. The Head of a South African diplomatic mission abroad acts as the representative of the South African Head of State. Currently, South Africa is represented in 125 diplomatic missions located in 109 countries throughout the world.

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), the Money Bills Amendment Procedures Act, 2009 (Act 9 of 2009) and the Treasury Regulations, the department submitted its strategic plan for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period 2011/2012 to 2013/2014. The department's strategic priorities are aligned to Outcomes 11 of the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

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

- enhanced African Agenda and Sustainable Development
- strengthen political and economic integration of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)
- strengthen South-South relations
- strengthen relations with strategic formations of the North
- participate in the Global System of Governance
- strengthen political and economic relations

- organisational support
- state protocol services
- public diplomacy
- organisational strengthening.

Currently, in order to align the resources of the department with its strategic priorities and to allow the department to comply with monitoring, evaluation and reporting requirements, departmental programmes are structured as follows:

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

The department received an unqualified audit opinion with certain other matters emphasised and reported by the Auditor-General in respect of the 2010/11 annual financial statements. The department thereafter developed a comprehensive action plan to attend to those matters raised by the Auditor-General.

1.2 Foreign Service Bill

The department conducts its affairs in a global environment with circumstances and conditions which are often vastly different and diverse from the policy. For this reason, the department embarked on a process to draft a Foreign Service Bill to cater for the unique working environment in which it operates and in which it would allow to fulfil its administrative and management responsibilities within the framework of South African legislation, but also the necessary flexibility to address the challenges posed by it operating at a global level.

1.3 South African Council on International Relations (SACOIR)

The Cabinet meeting of Wednesday, 9 November 2011, noted the establishment of the SACOIR, the Terms of Reference of

SACOIR and approved that the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation appoints the members of SACOIR in consultation with Cabinet. In this regard, the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation has started a process for the selection of the members of SACOIR. Upon completion of the selection and appointment processes, the Minister will host an event for the official launch of SACOIR. The issues of administrative support (Human Resources) as well as financial support (long-term budget) for SACOIR are currently in progress.

1.4 Major events

1.4.1 17th Conference of Parties (COP17) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the 7th Conference of Parties serving as Meeting of Parties (CMP7) to the Kyoto Protocol

South Africa was chosen to host the COP17/CMP7 Conference on Climate Change during the period 28 November to 9 December 2011. This annual conference provides a platform for 196 countries to make decisions on the challenges posed by the current impact of man-made activities on the world's climate. The COP17/CMP7 was unique in that the continuation of the Kyoto Protocol would have had to be decided because the Kyoto Protocol will reach its conclusion in December 2012. Therefore, COP18/CMP8 would not have provided sufficient time to address and take this matter forward. DIRCO was requested by the President to manage the hosting of the conference while the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation presided over the conference.

The conference was a resounding success and made history with regard to the decisions on climate change. Approximately 18 000 people attended the conference or participated in related activities. South Africa received commendation for the manner in which the conference was hosted.

1.5 Major projects undertaken

1.5.1 Properties and Facilities Management

The department undertook a comprehensive renovation of the state-owned Official Residence in London and complet-

ed the project in February 2012. Significant progress was made in Washington DC, where the renovation and re-utilisation of the state-owned Official Residence and Chancery had been planned and designed in previous financial years. In December 2011, the mission was relocated to temporary office accommodation to allow renovation contractors to commence with the actual renovations. As at the end of the financial year, the construction works were progressing well and indications are that the project may be completed by the end of the 2012/13 financial year. Furthermore, the construction of the Chancery in Abuja, Nigeria, was completed and the preparatory work for the renovation of the Official Residence in Japan commenced. The department added to its state-owned international property portfolio by purchasing an Official Residence in Geneva, Switzerland, to be used by South Africa's Permanent Representative to the UN.

1.5.2 Information and communications technology (ICT)

ICT has under the period of review embarked on and completed the following projects under the flagship of the "Vhudavhidzano" Programme:

- connected four new missions onto the DIRCO global network
- provided WAN connectivity to nine additional missions
- initiated and managed the development of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges (DIAP) System, which will enable the department to introduce world-class professional management of the diplomatic privileges in South Africa.

The other achievement was to solidify and facilitate the approval of the ICT policies through the statutory approval structures within the department.

During the 2012/13 financial year, the department will embark on an ICT equipment and infrastructure refresh programme. It is envisaged that this project will be completed over a period of three years.

Furthermore, the department will engage National Treasury and the State Information Technology Agency for the consolidation and integration of ICT systems, which currently pose a challenge for the efficient functioning of the department.

1.6 Spending trends

During the period under review, the department spent 97,5% (R5,022 billion) of its appropriated allocation of R 5,153 billion. The appropriated allocation includes an amount of R200 million received from the Department of Environmental Affairs for the hosting of the COP17/CMP7 Conference. The spending represents an increase of 13% in comparison with the 2010/11 financial year.

Overall, the department has realised net savings of R131 million, mainly attributed to the cost-saving mechanisms implemented after the Adjustment Estimates of National Expenditure (AENE) was concluded. Thus, the department managed its expenditure with a view to address priority requirements that could not receive additional funding through the Adjustment Estimates process, notwithstanding that the unfunded priorities were unforeseeable and unavoidable, which included, among other things, COP17/CMP7 as well as the Global African Diaspora Summit.

It is prudent to report that the department managed to curtail the expenditure for the hosting of the COP17/CMP7 to a minimum, through solicited sponsorships and pledges, which eventually contributed to the net saving realised at the end of the financial year. In addition, the department was not able to incur the preparatory expenditure related to the Global African Diaspora Summit, due to the delay in the concluding of the Host Country Agreement, service level agreements with regard to venue, accommodation and transport and other related logistical services, including protocol and security. The department had subsequently requested funds amounting to R60 million to be rolled over to the 2012/13 financial year.

1.6.1. Programme 1: Administration

During the period under review, the programme continued to provide support with regard to the development of the overall policy and management of the department through efficient, effective and economical utilisation of scarce resources.

Expenditure of R1,162 billion during 2011/12 represents an increase of 7,6% in comparison with the 2010/11 financial year.

The net saving of R77 million is attributable to the adjustment made during the AENE process on the Foreign Property Portfolio allocation, in order to augment the department's operational expenses. The adjustment was approved by the National Treasury with an understanding that an alternative model would be explored to accelerate property acquisition abroad.

1.6.1.1 Human Resource Management

The Branch: Human Resources is committed to ensuring that the department has people who make a difference for South Africa through effective, efficient and professional human resources services.

The department, through its Branch: Human Resources, has provided an infrastructure that ensures that the basic requirements regarding the employment and management of people are in place. These basic requirements include an appropriate organisational structure, policies, systems and procedures for managing performance, labour relations, organisational development and employee wellness.

The department is committed to service delivery, which is reflected in the Service Delivery Improvement Plan, approved by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation. Efficiency has also been improved through the filling of vacancies at all levels in the department. During this financial year, 285 posts were filled, of which 134 were promotions and 151 external appointments. We furthermore ensure that our missions abroad have the capacity to deliver on the mandate of the department. African missions are prioritised through staffing, in pursuit of the advancement of the African Agenda.

The Employment Wellness Centre (EWC) continues to render 24-hour psycho-social support to all employees and their families. Through the Health Promotion Programme, the EWC conducted the HIV Counselling and Testing Campaign. The campaign saw 312 employees participating in health screenings. Of these, 176 took the voluntary HIV testing. The EWC also provided trauma debriefings to employees in missions struck by natural disasters and political turmoil.

The department has also intensified its efforts to increase the recruitment of women and people with disabilities in order to meet the targets set by Cabinet.

16.1.2 Training and Capacity Development

The department continued to address the skills and developmental needs of its officials, and supported the international relations competencies of partner departments and provinces, and conducted policy research on priority issues for South Africa's foreign policy.

The Diplomatic Academy of the department is ISO 9001:2008 certified by the South African Bureau of Standards and accredited by the Public Sector Education and Training Authority as a training-provider in terms of the legislative requirements guiding the training environment. In support of the development of competent South African diplomats, 286 officials were trained in preparation for foreign service in various training programmes.

Protocol training was provided to 1 952 officials in three spheres of government. Training was provided to 171 officials on identified topics in partnership with UNITAR, Clingendael and Diplo Foundation. Facilitation of international training was provided to four officials.

Language training is designed to prepare all participants to live, work and participate effectively in a foreign environment and was offered in English, French, Arabic, Spanish, and Portuguese among other languages. Interpreting and translating services were provided, as well as proofreading and editing of documents.

Particular attention was given to training in Economic Diplomacy and the Masters in Diplomacy, and the Executive Development Programme was continued in support of leadership and management development.

In support of providing training and development to officials of identified foreign countries, five Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were signed. The department continued with its training partnership with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Diplomatic Academy and presented six training programmes. The department also provided four training programmes to a total of 116 African diplomats.

The department collaborated with research institutions and other stakeholders, including Clingendael, the Centre for Policy Analysis and Development from Indonesia and the Shanghai Institute of International Studies.

In researching global events that may impact on South Africa's foreign policy positions, three publications were produced in the reporting year.

DIRCO has also contributed in developing the youth of our country through our Internship Programme, where 50 young graduates were provided the opportunity to gain work experience and to prepare them for employment in the labour market. A Youth Directorate is being established in line with the request from the National Youth Development Agency.

1.6.2. Programme 2: International Relations and Cooperation

Expenditure increased significantly from R2,377 billion in 2010/11 to R2,552 billion in 2011/12 at an average annual rate of 7,4% attributable to cost of living and inflation-related adjustments on obligatory expenses, such as foreign allowances and accommodation leases as well as foreign exchange rate adjustments.

The programme's achievements recorded under the period under review include, among other things, the significant role the department played in the multilateral and trilateral formation in pursuit of South Africa's national interest, through its membership to the international organisations within the global community. A net savings of R47 million was realised in this programme.

1.6.2.1. United Nations membership

Membership of this global body also brings with it financial obligations towards the UN. Assessments are calculated on an agreed formula by all 193 member states, and are mandatory for all UN members. This item covers mainly South Africa's contribution to the UN Regular Budget and UN peacekeeping.

For UN membership, South Africa's assessed contribution to the regular budget for the current scale period remains assessed at 0,385%. South Africa is also grouped among the level I member states in terms of peacekeeping assessments.

During the period under review, South Africa continued its second tenure as the Chair of the UN Security Council as a non-permanent seat. The Chairpersonship provided South Africa with a platform to reaffirm its belief to resolve conflict through multilateral means as well as the respect of rule of law. South Africa continued to advocate the need to reform UN institu-

tions, including its organs and the Brettonwood Institutes for global representation and equitable share by member states, in particular countries of the South.

1.6.2.2. Commonwealth membership

As a member of the Commonwealth, South Africa is assessed yearly for the membership dues to the Commonwealth Secretariat. Payment for this assessment is mandatory. Other state departments are responsible for their own transfers to specific Commonwealth programmes and activities (e.g. National Treasury for the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation).

1.6.2.3. African Union (AU) and New Partnership for Africa Development NEPAD

South Africa continues to contribute to the AU at a rate of 15% of the total AU budget which was duly paid. The resolution to split the budget of the AU into the Operational and Programme Budget components remains. South Africa also contributes 20% to the budget of the SADC, which was duly paid.

Since its inception, the NEPAD has been hosted by South Africa. NEPAD is a socio-economic programme established by African leaders to eradicate poverty and place Africa on a path of sustainable growth and development as well as to participate actively in the world economy. The South African contribution to the NEPAD Secretariat continues to be channelled through the DIRCO.

1.6.2.4. India Brazil South Africa (IBSA)

The IBSA Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation was established in March 2004 under auspices of the IBSA Dialogue Forum. The objective for its creation was to alleviate poverty and hunger and contribute to the the realisation of the millennium development goals (MDGs). It is a groundbreaking and unique initiative to implement South-South co-operation through the multilateral system for the benefit of least-developed countries.

The IBSA Fund is located within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and comprises a Board of Directors, based in New York, which governs its operations. The board also considers and approves project proposals and monitors their implementation. The board is composed of the designated diplomatic representatives of the governments of

India, Brazil and South Africa. The board reports to the three IBSA focal points, regularly keeping them informed of all outcomes and new developments. Various fund projects are intended to contribute to the fight against poverty and hunger, including actions in the areas of improved access to health, sanitation, education and food security. In this regard, the heads of state and government of the IBSA countries committed to make a contribution on an annual basis to the trust fund, with effect from the 2006/07 financial year.

The IBSA governments were honoured in New York in September 2010 by being awarded the "Millennium Development Goals" prize, in recognition of the IBSA Fund as a breakthrough model of South-South technical cooperation.

The IBSA Fund currently has ongoing projects in Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau and Sierra Leone. It has already completed projects in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti and Palestine. New projects have been approved for LAO PDR (support to integrated irrigated agriculture); Palestine (rehabilitation of a cultural and hospital centre); and Vietnam (establishment of a rice seed production hub). There is also another proposal for Palestine (constructing and equipping a centre for persons with severe intellectual disability) under consideration.

DIRCO is furthermore facilitating proposals for projects in the Comoros, Sudan and South-Sudan as well as southern African countries. With regard to accountability, these organisations and institutions prepare detailed financial statements, which are subject to auditing and public scrutiny.

1.6.3. Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and State Protocol

Expenditure grew significantly from R204,7 million in 2010/11 to R487,4 million in 2011/12 due to expenditure of R285 million, which relates to the hosting of the COP17/CMP7 Conference in Durban.

Public Diplomacy continued to promote communication on South Africa's foreign policy objectives as well as branding and awareness through the following products and platforms:

- promotional material for COP17/CMP7
- article on COP17/CMP7 for a parliamentary publication
- departmental coverage on Ministerial and Deputy Ministerial activities through the following: media interviews, press statements and video recordings.

During the period under review, State Protocol provided protocol services at 10 conferences in relation to visiting heads of state and government as well as at Ministerial level. The highlights include events such as COP17/CMP7, SADC/Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa/East African Community Tripartite Summit, IBSA Summit, SA-European Union Summit, and the African National Congress' centenary celebrations.

The number of incoming and outgoing visits facilitated increased from 250 in 2010/11 to 284 in 2011/12. This increase was due to the successful hosting of COP17 in December 2011.

A saving of R 6,9 million was realised on this programme.

1.6.4. Programme 4: International Transfers

During the period under review, the department honoured its membership contributions to the international organisations in full, including contributions to the organs of the AU that are resident in South Africa, namely; Pan-African Parliament, NEPAD Secretariat and the African Peer Review Mechanism. Expenditure increase is attributable to the recapitalisation of the ARF. The detail list of all transfer payments, as per Annexure 1H.

1.7 Virement

During the period under review, the department processed shifting of funds to the value of R110 million, which consists of R100 million shifted from Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol to Programme 2: International Relations. The virement augmented operational expenditure for missions in relation to increases in compensations of employees related to foreign services benefits accrued to officials transferred abroad, salaries and wages for locally recruited personnel (LRP), including the inflationary adjustment related to other obligatory expenses, such as accommodation leases as well as foreign services benefits, such as schooling fee allowances and travelling special privileges.

In addition, the department also processed virement of funds with regard to the transfer payments to the international organisations to defray a shortfall related to the final assessment of South Africa's membership contributions, which were higher than the estimated amount which became due when

the final payment was made. The net amount processed from Programme 2: International Relations to Programme 4: International Transfers amounted to R9 million.

2. SERVICES RENDERED BY THE DEPARTMENT

2.1 Consular services

Consular Services are mandated in terms of Article V of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963. Consular services are those services rendered to South African citizens who travel, work and study or reside abroad and who require assistance or protection under circumstances of distress or destitution.

Consular services rendered to South Africans abroad include, but are not restricted to the following areas:

- visitation of injured and hospitalised persons
- assistance to detained and imprisoned persons
- interventions in cases of child abduction
- assistance to destitute persons and victims of crime
- assistance to South African companies in circumstances of distress abroad
- assistance to families of deceased persons
- consular notarial services
- transmitting judicial processes between states.

Certain of these services involve both mission and head office personnel travelling to destinations where the services are to be rendered. Numerous interventions were made internationally to protect the interests of distressed and destitute South Africans whose own access to recourse had become limited or non-existent.

Consular training interventions (in conjunction with the Diplomatic Academy) were standardised in line with South African Qualifications Authority standards and are being uniformly presented to the diplomatic trainees (including cadets) as well as corporate services managers and attachés.

2.2 Legalisation services

Legalisation services relate to the authenticating of South African public documents to be utilised abroad. During this process, documents can be either affixed with an Apostille (if documents are to be utilised in countries party to the

Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement for Legalisation of Foreign Public Documents of 5 October 1961) or a Certificate of Authentication (if countries are not party to the aforementioned Hague Convention).

2.3 Agency services

The department renders agency services as follows:

- on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs: Immigration and civic services are rendered abroad, and locally, temporary residence permits are issued to accredited members of the Diplomatic Corps
- agency services are also rendered to other departments that have staff members stationed abroad or where departmental delegations travel abroad for official purposes.

2.4 State protocol, guest houses and lounges

The work of State Protocol is informed by the Diplomatic Immunities Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001), with amendment No 35 of 2008, which incorporates into South African legislation, the various International conventions relating to immunities and privileges.

State Protocol is an instrument for facilitating the delivery of the strategic objectives of government through the provision of courtesies, in a way that is consistent with the spirit of all international agreements and legislations to which South Africa is a signatory.

Protocol services were provided to the President and Deputy President on 92 incoming and 89 outgoing state and official visits.

The relationship with the provinces and sister departments was strengthened through interaction and briefings to streamline international activities by the three spheres of government.

Through the Intergovernmental and Provincial Protocol Unit, 159 international visits were facilitated; eight MoUs/twinning agreements signed and one Consultative Workshop for Protocol practitioners was held, aside from the additional briefings on foreign policy and protocol to senior members of the provincial parliaments.

The re-naming of the State guest houses during the 2011 State of the Nation Address has proved to be a further source of pride and the guest houses are now named after former revolutionaries. The Presidential Guest House in Pretoria was named after Mr Sefako Makgatho and the Diplomatic Guest House in Waterkloof, Pretoria, after the late prolific diplomat, Mr Johnny Makhathini.

King Shaka State Protocol Lounge was officially inaugurated by the Minister of DIRCO in June 2011, with the involvement of the Provincial Government to extend government hospitality services in KwaZulu-Natal. The branch procured seven new luxury vehicles for use at the state protocol lounges. A total number of 42 000 VIPs were facilitated at all airport state protocol lounges.

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

- Azerbaijan
- Georgia
- South Sudan.

The department accredited 15 South African diplomatic heads of missions (HoMs), seven consular HoMs and honorary consuls, 23 foreign diplomatic HoMs, 16 foreign HoMs and honorary consuls and also facilitated for 27 foreign HoMs to present credentials to the President of the Republic of South Africa. The Policy for Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges was approved and communicated to the diplomatic community during a briefing by the Chief of State Protocol. The RSA Passports Policy was approved by the Departmental Executive Management Committee and is awaiting Cabinet approval.

2.5 Diplomatic bags

Diplomatic bags are utilised by the department to forward diplomatic mail between head office and missions.

Classified mail is dispatched via Diplomatic "A" Bag and unclassified mail is dispatched via Diplomatic Freight "AF" Bag.

Other departments also utilise the diplomatic bags to forward and receive diplomatic mail from missions.

The private mail tariffs for the transferred officials utilising the diplomatic bag facilities of the department were reviewed and approved in line with the inflation rate, South African Post Office box rental increase and the bank loan rate with effect from 1 April 2011.

3. CAPACITY CONSTRAINTS

The department currently faces the following capacity constraints:

3.1 Financial

Although the department has managed to stay within its budget for the 2011/12 financial year, numerous important projects had to be sacrificed. The mandate of the department is continuously expanding, however, the department's budgetary allocation from National Treasury is decreasing progressively on a year-to-year basis. Furthermore, the department functions in an unpredictable, complex environment that does not always allow the expenditure of funds according to plans.

3.2 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

Our ICT environment is challenged with multiple ICT systems that are not integrated.

An integrated and consolidated ICT system that will ensure end-to-end processing of transactions as well as reporting is necessary.

3.3 Security

The department continues to face increasing backlogs with regard to processing security clearances for departmental officials resulting in HR capacity constraints at head office and missions abroad. This has resulted in a situation where officials have to remain on the establishment at head office, while their posts remain unfilled, and yet those returning from abroad cannot be placed appropriately as well. A further effect of this situation is that employee morale decreases and impacts negatively on the overall performance of the department.

This challenge is now being addressed by the allocation of 10 members from the State Security Agency, on a temporary basis, specifically to clear the department's vetting backlog.

3.4 Vacancies/skills

The filling of vacancies at head office remains a challenge due to the department's limited scope to recruit employees for its foreign service mandate directly from the broader labour market.

4. UTILISATION OF DONOR FUNDS

No donor funds were received during the 2011/12 financial year.

5. TRADING ENTITIES AND PUBLIC ENTITIES

The department, in consultation with National Treasury, is responsible for the administration of the ARF, which was established in terms of Act 51 of 2000.

The purpose of the fund is to promote economic cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and other countries by granting loans and/or rendering other financial assistance in respect of development projects in such countries. Therefore, the fund will enable the South African Government to identify and fund, in a proactive way:

- cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and other countries, in particular African countries
- promotion of democracy and good governance
- prevention and resolution of conflict
- socio-economic development and integration
- humanitarian assistance
- human resource development.

The fund is under the control of the Director-General of International Relations and Cooperation who, as the Accounting Officer, keeps records and accounts of all payments into and out of the Fund. An advisory committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation and Finance on the disbursement of funds, as provided for in the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2000.

The fund made the following disbursements during the year under review:

- technical assistance to the mandate of the UN Independent Expert on Human Rights and Extreme Poverty (R1,5 million)
- improvement of veterinary laboratory capacities in Sub-Saharan African countries: International Atomic Energy Agency (R15 million)
- South Africa's International Diplomatic Training Programme (R13,5 million)
- the Cuba Economic Aid Package (R100 million)

- participation in AU/SADC observer missions (R5 million)
- humanitarian assistance to Somalia (R10, 6 million)
- electoral assistance to the DRC (R126 million).

Due to the urgency of some of the projects as well as the lengthy process to be followed to finalise the projects, the department had to utilise its own funds after the approval of the Director-General or the Minister. This is done with a view of claiming it back from the fund once a letter of concurrence has been received from the Minister of Finance. Such arrangement has resulted in the opening of control accounts (Payables and Receivables) in the books of the department and the fund. The arrangement poses a risk to the department, as the amount owed by the fund is not enforceable in the event that the Minister of Finance does not issue the letter of concurrence.

The financial statements of the fund are prepared separately from the department as the fund is registered as a public entity in terms of the PFMA, 1999.

6. ORGANISATIONS TO WHICH TRANSFER PAYMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE

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

Such transfer payments take the form of:

- membership fees due to organisations such as the UN, AU, SADC and the Commonwealth
- contributions to peacekeeping operations of the UN
- meetings of state parties (parties to international treaties) of which South Africa is a member, and in which South Africa has participated
- voluntary pledges that South Africa has made to international organisations for the purpose of humanitarian assistance, technical assistance, etc.

7. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

The department has adopted, through its draft PPP Policy, the Guidelines for Effective PPPs as contemplated in Treasury Regulation 16 of the Treasury Regulations for Departments, Trading Entities, Constitutional Depart-

ments and Public Entities, issued under the PFMA, 1999, together with the schedules.

The department concluded a Public-Private Partnership Agreement (PPPA) with Main Street 717 (Pty) Ltd in 2009. In terms of the relationship, the private party designed, constructed, co-financed and maintains a suitable and sustainable working environment for DIRCO.

The PPPA, through a Design and Construction Subcontract as well as a Facilities Management Subcontract, incorporates the carrying out of the works, the installation, commissioning, operation and maintenance of the facilities, including the repair, renewal or replacement thereof, the management and provision of the services and the performance of all other obligations of the private party under this PPPA from time to time.

The term of the PPPA is 25 years, ending in 2034 and is valued at R1,4 billion, which comprises a R746-million government contribution and a R646-million private party contribution. The total cost incurred in relation to the agreement for the financial years 2011/12 are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Unitary fees (Fixed Component)	61,225	118,686
Management fees, facilities and VAT (indexed component)	106,069	57,031
Total	167,294	175,717

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

During the 2010/11 financial year, the department took a stance to adopt the provisions of the *King III Report*. However, the implementation thereof will take place over a three-year period. The department continued with its efforts in subscribing to the relevant provisions of the good corporate governance during the 2011/12 financial year. Also, the department continued with implementing the Management Monitoring Schedule, which serves as a self-assessment tool for missions and head office units.

8.1 Departmental Institutional Architecture

Corporate governance within the department is strengthened by a system of management structures at executive level.

The Minister and Deputy Ministers meet with the Director-General (DG) and Deputy Directors-General (DDGs) to formulate the strategic policy direction of the department.

The Directors-General Forum (DGF), comprising the DG and DDGs, gives impetus to the implementation of the strategic policy direction as well as attend to high-level managerial tasks. The Departmental Management Committee (DMC), comprising all departmental Senior Management Service (SMS) at head office, meets to provide direction on the strategic management of the department. At branch level, branches hold their own meetings to ensure implementation of policy directives and for monitoring and assessing purposes.

8.2 Policies, procedures and business processes

Approved sets of policies, procedures and business processes are fundamental requirements for the existence of an adequate, effective system of internal control. The internal audits conducted recommended various enhancements of the current policies and the development of practical manuals for practitioners to ensure proper implementation of approved policies and procedures.

The department continued to ensure that existing policies are promptly updated, and in this regard, policies were updated and adopted by the department during the 2011/12 financial year.

8.3 Enterprise-Wide Risk Management Approach

During the 2011/12 financial year, the department took a strategic decision to adopt the Enterprise-Wide Risk Management Approach, which will be implemented during the 2012/13 financial year, with a specific focus on enhancement of managing and monitoring departmental risks.

8.4 Audit Committee and Internal Audit

8.4.1 Audit Committee

The Audit Committee continues to play an important and critical role in the corporate governance mechanisms of the department.

The Audit Committee has throughout the year under review, assisted management in discharging its responsibilities of safeguarding assets, operate adequate systems and controls and in the preparation of annual financial statements. It exercised all oversight responsibilities in line with Section 38(1) (a) of the PFMA, 1999 and Treasury Regulation 3, Chapter 2 of National Treasury's Financial Reporting Framework Guide for the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee Charter.

Furthermore, the Audit Committee played an oversight role with regard to the management of performance of both internal and external auditors and enhanced combined assurance for the benefit of the department.

The Audit Committee visited missions to gain more understanding of the challenges at missions, and a report was prepared, presented with recommended strategic interventions to the department.

8.4.2 Internal Audit

During the beginning of the 2011/12 financial year, Internal Audit developed its Three-Year Strategic Rolling Plan for the period 2011/12 – 2013/14 and the Operational Plan for the 2011/12 financial year, which was adopted by departmental management and approved by the Audit Committee.

The unit has conducted a number of internal, performance, forensic and ICT audits, both at missions and head office during the year and has offered the department comprehensive recommendations for improvement, where relevant and necessary. The unit also presented possible internal control weaknesses with recommendations in the management of missions by head office to the DMC.

The Internal Audit Unit reported its performance against the Operational Plan for the 2011/12 financial year, which enabled the Audit Committee to continually monitor the performance.

8.5 Implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems

The Minister, Deputy Ministers and DG monitor the implementation of policy and the strategic plan of heads of missions at South African diplomatic missions abroad and of senior officials of the department. Branches and the programme managers at Chief Director level determine

regional priorities and objectives, which are aligned to the Department's Strategic Plan and priorities. Directorates at head office, as well as missions abroad, implement business plans, which are country- and region-specific. This level monitors implementation of performance through a system of quarterly reports to head office on progress, supported by weekly and regular interaction and reports on the substance of the set objectives.

8.6 Departmental committees

The department has established the following committees to further comply with corporate governance requirements:

- the Quality Assurance Committee manages and reviews the preparation of the department's strategic and annual performance plans, quarterly performance information reporting and the department's *Annual Report*
- the Audit Steering and Risk Committee oversees the implementation of both internal and external audit recommendations and risk management
- the ICT Steering Committee reviews and makes recommendations on ICT projects initiated by the department
- the Fraud Prevention Committee manages the Fraud Prevention Policy and Strategy as well as the Fraud Awareness Implementation Plan
- bid adjudication committees monitor and ensure compliance with all supply chain management prescripts.

9. DISCONTINUED ACTIVITIES/ ACTIVITIES TO BE DISCONTINUED

The Presidential Guest House that was previously managed by DIRCO, has in accordance with a Department of Public Service and Administration directive, been handed over to The Presidency in the 2012/13 financial year.

10. NEW/PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

10.1 South African Development Agency (SADPA)

The South African Government directed that a development agency called the SADPA be established.

The agency's main objectives and functions will be as follows:

- the agency will be responsible for all South Africa's outgoing international development cooperation and

assistance, including bilateral, trilateral and multilateral partnerships with countries, development institutions, civil society and the private sector

- the agency will coordinate operational policy formulation on South African development cooperation and ensure coherence through government departments
- the agency will utilise the Partnership Fund for Development to support the financial commitments of development cooperation initiatives, programmes and projects.

The South African Government recognises the importance of using its development cooperation funding efficiently and effectively to address the challenges of poverty alleviation, underdevelopment and marginalisation of Africa and the South. These challenges simultaneously reflect South Africa's own interests for security and development, and its solidarity with the plight of people elsewhere. Hence, a commitment to drive a developmental agenda with enhanced efficacy that serves the dual purpose of greater accountability to the South African people and the intent of maximising its benefits to development partners.

Over the recent years, South Africa's commitment to support development was spread over many national, provincial and local government budgets, and operated at both a bilateral and multilateral level. The desire is to improve on the effective use of these funds through targeted interventions that meet both strategic goals and administrative requirements. The South African public sector environment and the global development discourse have changed in recent years with clearer expectations around intervening in partner countries, greater awareness of the need for local buy-in for sustainability and long-term success, and with greater need for accountability around procurement, outcomes and reporting.

SADPA will also support the development aspirations of sister nations that gave rise to the need for a dedicated competency in the form of the SADPA within the South African Government.

Essentially, the proposal is for DIRCO to continue as the department responsible for policy issues around development cooperation, and for a special delivery unit i.e. SADPA to facilitate programme and project implementation.

11. ASSET MANAGEMENT

The department implemented the following interventions to improve the accuracy and completeness of the Fixed Asset Register:

- Physical asset verification was conducted globally on a quarterly basis.
- Implementation of an Asset Management Web Browser that enables missions abroad to view their assets and to update asset locations and custodians directly on-line.
- Reconciliation of the Asset Register to the financial management system to give an accurate reflection of the total acquisitions and disposals for the year. The reconciliations were performed on a monthly basis to comply with the National Treasury Framework on the management of assets, which requires that the value of assets in the Asset Register reconciles with the expenditure on assets as per the financial management system.

12. INVENTORIES

The department purchases inventories in the form of materials or supplies which are:

- consumed in the production process
- distributed in the rendering of services
- held for distribution in the ordinary course of operations.

The department continued to manage its inventory and conducted quarterly in loco inspections as well as the annual stock taking. The inventory balances have been disclosed as Annexure 6 to the annual financial statements.

13. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

13.1 ICT equipment for COP17

13.1.1 Transfer to City of eThekweni (Durban International Convention Centre)

DIRCO was tasked with the responsibilities of hosting the COP17 from 28 November to 9 December 2011. The ICT infrastructure was one of the core requirements to deliver the outcome of the conference.

It was agreed between DIRCO and the City of eThekweni before the conference, that as part of the legacy heritage, some of the ICT equipment used at the conference would be transferred to the Inkosi Albert Luthuli ICC for the benefit of the City of eThekweni and for future government conferences. It was confirmed during the conference in a meeting between the DG and DDG: Corporate Services/CFO of DIRCO with the City Manager of eThekweni that the following equipment will remain at the ICC in Durban:

Item	Quantity	Amount R 000
Wireless access points	243	1 026
Outdoor mesh access points	40	406
Cisco 24 port POE network switches	30	343
Cisco 4 500 network switch	1	41
Cisco 6 500 Network Controller with LAN controller card and LMS software licence	1	194
15U cabinets	5	27
APC uninterruptible power supply units	5	130
Total	325	2 169

According to Treasury Regulation 16A 7.2, the Accounting Officer must approve assets to be transferred from one government department to another and such approval was obtained in the 2012/13 financial year. The total cost of the above-listed transferred equipment totalled R2,169 million. The department's Asset Register has been updated accordingly to reflect the transferred assets.

13.1.2 ICT equipment – Losses of DIRCO ICT assets during transportation from eThekweni to OR Tambo Building, Rietondale, Pretoria

At the COP17/CMP7 Conference, ICT equipment utilised had to be transported from Durban to Pretoria after the conference. The equipment was to have been re-deployed by the department to the missions. Unfortunately, the truck transporting some of the equipment was involved in an accident and the truck driver passed away during the accident. The following equipment was lost:

Item	Quantity	Amount R 000
Desktops	129	501
Monitors	121	129
Printers	8	95
Total	259	725

The incident was reported to the Heidelberg Police with Ref no. 96/12/2011 and AR 45/12/2011. The department is currently processing a claim against the company responsible for transporting the equipment to Pretoria.

14. INFORMATION ON PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

14.1 Planning and reporting

The department's predetermined objectives are derived from the Medium Term Strategic Framework and the Outcome 11 Delivery Agreement of the Minister. However, the Strategic Plan developed for the 2011/12 financial year, as approved by Parliament, did not fully incorporate the SMART principles and was reported as such by the Auditor-General. This matter was addressed in the development of the 2012/13 Annual Performance Plan in accordance with the National Treasury guidelines of August 2010 and The Presidency's Management Performance Assessment Tool (MPAT). The Presidency has formally confirmed that DIRCO's 2012/13 Annual Performance Plan is aligned to the outcome delivery report for the Minister.

The strategic objectives are contextualised for the DIRCO environment as DIRCO shares Outcome 11 with partner departments. The departmental strategic objectives are cascaded to branches, business units, missions and down to the individual's performance agreement. The Performance Management and Development System is a management tool for the effective monitoring of individual performance to ensure that departmental goals are achieved in line with its Strategic Plan.

During the year under review, the department ensured that business units had business plans and all employees signed performance agreements and that their activities were ultimately tied to the broader organisational goals.

Branches are required to compile a quarterly performance information report against the strategic objectives and targets set, in order to monitor the progress of the branches. The Quality Assurance Committee collated

these branch reports and drafted departmental quarterly reports for submission to the Minister for approval and authorisation. For the Mid-term Review, a two-pronged approach was adopted, whereby for the period April to September 2011, individual branch reviews were conducted and a departmental review was also conducted.

15. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

Reference to previous audit report and SCOPA resolutions	Subject	Findings on progress
Unauthorised expenditure in the 2006/07 awaiting authorisation	Unauthorised expenditure relating to the overspending of the vote or a main division within the vote.	SCOPA Resolution on the status of an unauthorised expenditure of R98.918 million is still awaited.

16. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

No prior modifications were made to audit reports.

17. EXEMPTIONS AND DEVIATIONS RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL TREASURY

No exemptions were requested from National Treasury for the year under review.

18. INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The department prepared the interim financial statements as at 30 September 2011 and submitted these statements to the Auditor-General. The Auditor-General performed an audit of the interim annual financial statements and made significant recommendations to the department. Action plans were developed to address the findings raised by the Auditor-General to ensure that these were addressed prior to tabling the year-end statements.

19. OTHER

19.1 Disclosure of financial interests of Senior Management Services (SMS) members

The department has implemented mechanisms to ensure that SMS members complete their financial disclosure forms. As at the date of this report, the disclosure forms from Auditor-General members were still to be received. This matter is receiving priority attention.

20. APPROVAL

The annual financial statements set out on pages 23 to 111 have been approved by the Accounting Officer.



Ambassador JM Matjila
Director General
31 May 2012

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO PARLIAMENT ON VOTE NO. 5: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Introduction

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) set out on pages 23 to 95, which comprise the Appropriation Statement, Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2012, the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Changes in Net Assets and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and the notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

The Accounting Officer's responsibility for the financial statements

2. The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) (PFMA), and for such internal control as the Accounting Officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor-General's responsibility

3. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act 25 of 2004) (PAA), the *General Notice* issued in terms thereof and International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

6. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DIRCO as at 31 March 2012, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Departmental Financial Reporting Framework prescribed by the National Treasury and the requirements of the PFMA, 1999.

Additional matter

7. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Financial reporting framework

8. The financial reporting framework prescribed by the National Treasury and applied by the department is a compliance framework. The wording of my opinion on a compliance framework should reflect that the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with this framework and not that they “present fairly”. Section 20(2) (a) of the PAA, however, requires me to express an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements. The wording of my opinion therefore reflects this requirement.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

9. In accordance with the PAA and the *General Notice* issued in terms thereof, I report the following findings relevant to performance against predetermined objectives, compliance with laws and regulations and internal control, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion.

Predetermined objectives

10. I performed procedures to obtain evidence about the usefulness and reliability of the information in the annual corporate performance report as set out on pages 24 to 97 of the Annual Report.
11. The reported performance against predetermined objectives was evaluated against the overall criteria of usefulness and reliability. The usefulness of information in the annual performance report relates to whether it is presented in accordance with the National Treasury annual reporting principles and whether the reported performance is consistent with the planned objectives. The usefulness of information further relates to whether indicators and targets are measurable (i.e. well defined, verifiable, specific, measurable and time bound) and relevant as required by the National Treasury Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information (FMPPI).

The reliability of the information in respect of the selected objectives is assessed to determine whether it adequately reflects the facts (i.e. whether it is valid, accurate and complete).

12. The material findings are as follows

Usefulness of annual performance report

Performance targets not specific

13. The National Treasury FMPPI requires that performance targets be specific in clearly identifying the nature and required level of performance. A total of 31% of the targets relevant to selected material programmes were not specific in clearly identifying the nature and the required level of performance.

Performance targets not measurable

14. The National Treasury FMPPI requires that performance targets be measurable. The required performance could not be measured for a total of 31% of the targets relevant to the selected material programmes.

Performance indicators not well defined

15. The National Treasury FMPPI requires that indicators/ measures should have clear unambiguous data definitions so that data is collected consistently and is easy to understand and use. A total of 39% of the indicators relevant to the selected material programmes were not well defined in that clear, unambiguous data definitions were not available to allow for data to be collected consistently.

Indicators not verifiable

16. The National Treasury FMPPI requires that it must be possible to validate the processes and systems that produce the indicator. A total of 61% of the indicators relevant to selected material programmes were not verifiable in that valid processes and systems that produce the information on actual performance did not exist. This was due to the fact that management was aware of the requirements of the FMPPI but did not receive the necessary training to enable application of the principles.

Compliance with laws and regulations

17. I performed procedures to obtain evidence that the entity has complied with applicable laws and regulations regarding financial matters, financial management and other related matters. My findings on material non-compliance with specific matters in key applicable laws and regulations as set out in the *General Notice* issued in terms of the PAA are as follows:

Annual financial statements, performance and annual report

18. The Accounting Officer submitted financial statements for auditing that were not prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the modified cash basis as required by section 40(1)(a) and (b) of the PFMA. The material misstatements identified by AGSA with regard to the disclosure items were subsequently corrected.

Strategic planning

19. The accounting officer did not adequately ensure that the department formally adopted policies and developed procedures, as part of an adequate, effective and transparent system of internal controls, that described and represented how the department's processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review and reporting were conducted, organised and managed as required by Section 38(1) (a) (i) and (b) of the PFMA.

Expenditure management

20. Payments due to creditors were not always settled within 30 days from receipt of an invoice, as per the requirements of Section 38(1) (f) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 8.2.3.
21. The Accounting Officer did not take effective and appropriate steps to prevent and detect identified irregular expenditure as per the requirements of Section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and TR 9.1.1

Procurement and contract management

22. There were instances noted for goods and services with a transaction value between R10 000 and R500 000 that were procured without inviting at least three written price quotations from prospective suppliers as per the requirements of TR 16A6.1 and National Treasury Practice Note 8 of 2007/08.

Asset management

23. The Accounting Officer did not adequately ensure that the system of internal control over asset management

was effective and functioned as required as per the requirement of Section 38(1)(a)(i) and Section 38(1) (a)(d) of the PFMA and Treasury Regulation 10.1.

Internal control

24. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements and compliance with laws and regulations. The matters reported below under the fundamentals of internal control are limited to the findings on compliance with laws and regulations included in this report.

Leadership

25. The monitoring controls to ensure that there is adequate oversight exercised over the financial statements, report on predetermined objectives and compliance were not always effective, resulting in material misstatements in the financial statements, findings on the predetermined objectives and non-compliance with laws and regulations.
26. The Accounting Officer did not adequately monitor the implementation of action plans to address internal control deficiencies on predetermined objectives.

Financial and performance management

27. There were instances noted where the Accounting Officer did not adequately implement controls over the monthly reconciling of transactions regarding asset management, reviewing and monitoring compliance with applicable laws and regulations and controls to prevent material and other adjustments that were made to the annual financial statements submitted for audit purposes.

Auditor-General

Pretoria
31 July 2012



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Appropriation per programme

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Programme 1									
Administration									
Current payment	1 078 445	(188 658)	-	889 787	822 867	66 920	92.5%	944 205	912 534
Transfers and subsidies	-	982	-	982	969	13	98.7%	2 677	2 165
Payment for capital assets	160 931	187 288	-	348 219	338 161	10 058	97.1%	309 404	142 610
Payment for financial assets	-	388	-	388	388	-	100.0%	22 298	22 672
	1 239 376	-	-	1 239 376	1 162 385	76 991		1 278 584	1 079 981
2. Programme 2									
International Relations									
Current payment	2 576 339	(51 987)	(9 645)	2 514 707	2 487 426	27 281	98.9%	2 346 408	2 346 408
Transfers and subsidies	-	7 318	-	7 318	7 203	115	98.4%	17 115	17 115
Payment for capital assets	33 329	1 066	-	34 395	14 957	19 438	43.5%	20 362	13 073
Payment for financial assets	-	43 603	-	43 603	42 814	789	98.2%	2 490	933
	2 609 668	-	(9 645)	2 600 023	2 552 400	47 623		2 386 375	2 377 529
3. Programme 3									
Public Diplomacy & Protocol									
Current payment	492 212	(4 365)	-	487 847	480 899	6 948	98.6%	197 058	179 909
Transfers and subsidies	-	103	-	103	103	-	100.0%	25 000	24 241
Payment for capital assets	2 190	4 262	-	6 452	6 451	1	100.0%	576	575
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	494 402	-	-	494 402	487 453	6 949		222 634	204 725

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Appropriation per programme

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
4. Programme 4									
International Transfers									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	809 943	-	9 645	819 588	819 588	-	100.0%	828 225	754 948
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	809 943	-	9 645	819 588	819 588	-		828 225	754 948
Subtotal	5 153 389	-	-	5 153 389	5 021 826	131 563	97.4%	4 715 818	4 417 183
Statutory Appropriation									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5 153 389	-	-	5 153 389	5 021 826	131 563	97.4%	4 715 818	4 417 183

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

	2011/12		2010/11	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
TOTAL (brought forward)				
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance				
ADD				
Departmental receipts	82 928		38 817	
Direct Exchequer receipts	-		-	
Aid assistance	-		-	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	5 236 317		4 754 635	
ADD				
Aid assistance				
Direct Exchequer payments				
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding				
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)		5 021 826		4 417 183

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Appropriation per economic classification

	2011/12							2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments										
Compensation of employees	1 843 564	99 826	-	1 943 390	1 934 206	9 184	99.5%	1 826 404	1 791 421	
Goods and services	2 192 872	(251 792)	(9 645)	1 931 435	1 854 657	76 778	96.0%	1 614 987	1 570 650	
Interest and rent on land	110 560	(107 214)	-	3 346	83	3 263	2.5%	110 066	76 781	
Transfers and subsidies										
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 849	24 164	
Departmental agencies and accounts	450 370	-	-	450 370	450 370	-	100.0%	401 072	401 072	
Universities and technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foreign governments and international organisations	359 573	-	9 645	369 218	369 218	-	100.0%	427 153	353 876	
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Households	-	8 273	-	8 273	8 272	1	100.0%	19 390	19 356	
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments for capital assets										
Buildings and other fixed structures	161 444	188 942	-	350 386	326 627	23 759	93.2%	237 353	133 791	
Machinery and equipment	35 006	17 974	-	52 980	35 191	17 789	66.4%	29 756	22 467	
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments for financial assets										
	-	43 991	-	43 991	43 202	789	98.2%	24 788	23 605	
Total	5 153 389	-	-	5 153 389	5 021 826	131 563	97.4%	4 715 818	4 417 183	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012 Statutory Appropriation

Direct changes against the National/ Provincial Revenue Fund	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
List all direct charges against the National/Provincial Revenue Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
President and Deputy President salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Member of executive committee / parliamentary officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Judges and magistrates salaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector education and training authorities (Setas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Skills Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per sub-programme 1 ADMINISTRATION	2011/12							2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
1.1 MINISTRY										
Current payment	5 072	-	-	5 072	4 140	932	81.6%	4 808	3 987	
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.2 MANAGEMENT										
Current payment	155 018	(33 870)	-	121 148	85 336	35 812	70.4%	85 104	79 898	
Transfers and subsidies	-	19	-	19	15	4	78.9%	417	417	
Payment for capital assets	617	-	-	617	193	424	31.3%	694	694	
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1.3 CORPORATE SERVICES										
Current payment	538 511	33 870	-	572 381	557 538	14 843	97.4%	616 974	611 501	
Transfers and subsidies	-	831	-	831	822	9	98.9%	2 199	1 687	
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 742	374	
Payment for financial assets	-	388	-	388	388	-	100.0%	22 298	22 672	
1.4 DIPLOMATIC ACADEMY										
Current payment	69 037	(1 357)	-	67 680	61 961	5 719	91.5%	73 471	66 409	
Transfers and subsidies	-	132	-	132	132	-	100.0%	61	61	
Payment for capital assets	-	358	-	358	358	-	100.0%	-	-	
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per sub-programme 1 ADMINISTRATION	2011/12							2010/11	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1.5 FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PROPERTIES MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	30 800	14 737	-	45 537	42 574	2 963	93.5%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	160 314	23 538	-	183 852	174 218	9 634	94.8%	220 895	57 522
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 OFFICE ACCOMMODATION									
Current payment	280 007	(202 038)	-	77 969	71 318	6 651	91.5%	163 848	150 739
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	163 392	-	163 392	163 392	-	100.0%	84 073	84 020
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1 239 376	-	-	1 239 376	1 162 385	76 991	93.8%	1 278 584	1 079 981

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programme 1 Per Economic classification	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	311 099	-	-	311 099	301 915	9 184	97.0%	291 150	273 345
Goods and services	656 786	(95 671)	-	561 115	520 871	40 244	92.8%	606 699	562 408
Interest and rent on land	110 560	(107 214)	-	3 346	83	3 263	2.5%	110 066	76 781
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	967	-	967	967	-	100.0%	2 199	2 165
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	160 931	188 942	-	349 873	326 522	23 351	93.3%	237 353	133 791
Machinery and equipment	-	12 588	-	12 588	11 639	949	92.5%	8 819	8 819
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	388	-	388	388	-	100.0%	22 298	22 672
Total	1 239 376	-	-	1 239 376	1 162 385	76 991	93.8%	1 278 584	1 079 981

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per Sub-Programme Programme 2 INTERNATIONAL REALATIONS	2011/12					2010/11			
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
2.1 BILATERAL RELATIONS MANAGEMENT									
Current payment	306 825	(6 064)	-	300 761	281 769	18 992	93.7%	343 236	343 236
Transfers and subsidies	-	2 998	-	2 998	2 990	8	99.7%	2 194	2 194
Payment for capital assets	513	1 066	-	1 579	579	1 000	36.7%	3 608	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(448)
2.2 DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION									
Current payment	2 269 514	(45 923)	(9 645)	2 213 946	2 205 657	8 289	99.6%	2 003 172	2 003 172
Transfers and subsidies	-	4 320	-	4 320	4 213	107	97.5%	14 921	14 921
Payment for capital assets	32 816	-	-	32 816	14 378	18 438	43.8%	16 754	13 073
Payment for financial assets	-	43 603	-	43 603	42 814	789	98.2%	2 490	1 381
2.3									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4									
Current payment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2 609 668	-	(9 645)	2 600 023	2 552 400	47 623	98.2%	2 386 375	2 377 529

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programme 2 Per Economic classification	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	1 334 212	99 929	100 461	1 534 602	1 534 602	-	100%	1 431 393	1 431 393
Goods and services	1 242 127	(151 859)	(110 106)	980 162	950 577	29 585	97.0 %	915 015	915 015
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	7 203	-	7 203	7 202	1	100%	17 115	17 115
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	513	-	-	513	105	408	20.5%	-	-
Machinery and equipment	32 816	1 124	-	33 940	17 100	16 840	50.4%	20 362	13 073
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	43 603	-	43 603	42 814	789	98.2%	2 490	933
Total	2 609 668	-	(9 645)	2 600 023	2 552 400	47 623	98.2%	2 386 375	2 377 529

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per sub-programme Programme 3 PUBLIC DIPLOMACY & PROTOCOL	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
3.1 PUBLIC DIPLOMACY									
Current payment	53 681	-	-	53 681	49 688	3 993	92.6%	50 268	39 465
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	773	16
Payment for capital assets	-	350	-	350	350	-	100.0%	397	396
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.2 PROTOCOL									
Current payment	438 531	(4 365)	-	434 166	431 211	2 955	99.3%	146 790	140 444
Transfers and subsidies	-	103	-	103	103	-	100.0%	24 227	24 225
Payment for capital assets	2 190	3 912	-	6 102	6 101	1	100.0%	179	179
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	494 402	-	-	494 402	487 453	6 949	98.6%	222 634	204 725

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programme 3 Per Economic classification	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	198 253	(103)	(100 461)	97 689	97 689	-	100%	103 861	86 683
Goods and services	293 959	(4 262)	100 461	390 158	383 209	6 949	98.2%	93 273	93 227
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 849	24 164
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	103	-	103	103	-	100%	76	76
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2 190	4 262	-	6 452	6 452	-	100%	575	575
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets									
Total	494 402	-	-	494 402	487 453	6 949	98.6%	222 634	204 725

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Detail per sub-programme Programme 4 INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS	2011/12						2010/11		
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Shifting of Funds R'000	Virement R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Expenditure as % of final appropriation %	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000
4.1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS									
Current payment	809 943	-	9 645	819 588	819 588	-	100.0%	828 225	754 948
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	809 943	-	9 645	819 588	819 588	-	100.0%	828 225	754 948

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

Programme 4 Per Economic classification	2011/12					2010/11			
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments									
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to:									
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	450 370	-	-	450 370	450 370	-	100%	401 072	401 072
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	359 573	-	9 645	369 218	369 218	-	100%	427 153	353 876
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for capital assets									
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets									
Total	809 943	-	9 645	819 588	819 588	-	100.0%	828 225	754 948

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the Note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the annual financial statements.

2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in Note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the annual financial statements.

3. Detail on payments for financial assets

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the Note on Payments for financial assets to the annual financial statements.

4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):

4.1 Per Programme	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
Programme 1 Administration	1 239 376	1 162 385	76 991	6%
Programme 2 International Relations	2 600 023	2 552 400	47 623	2%
Programme 3 Public Diplomacy and Protocol	494 402	487 453	6 949	1%
Programme 4 International Transfers	819 588	819 588	-	0%

The variance is due to the department not being able to spend on the preparatory expenditure related to the Global African Diaspora Summit, due to the delay in the concluding of the service level agreements with regard to venue, accommodation and transport and other related logistical services, including protocol and security, which the department had subsequently requested the funds to be rolled over. Reference is made to the Accounting Officer's report on page six of the financials.

4.2 Per Economic classification	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation R'000
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	1 943 390	1 934 206	9 184	0%
Goods and services	1 931 435	1 854 657	76 778	4%
Interest and rent on land	3 346	83	3 263	98%
Unauthorised expenditure approved	-	-	-	0%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	450 370	450 370	-	0%
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	0%
Foreign governments and international organisations	369 218	369 218	-	0%
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	0%
Households	8 273	8 272	1	0%
Gifts and donations	-	-	-	0%

4.2 Per Economic classification	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	350 386	326 627	23 759	7%
Machinery and equipment	52 980	35 191	17 789	34%
Heritage assets	-	-	-	0%
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	0%
Biological assets	-	-	-	0%
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	0%
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	0%
Payments for financial assets	43 991	43 202	789	2%

The variance is due to the department not being able to spend on the preparatory expenditure related to the Global African Diaspora Summit, due to the delay in the concluding of the service level agreements with regard to venue, accommodation and transport and other related logistical services, including protocol and security, which the department had subsequently requested the funds to be rolled over. Reference is made to the Accounting Officer's report on page six of the financials.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	<u>1</u>	5 153 389	4 715 818
Statutory appropriation	<u>2</u>	-	-
Departmental revenue	<u>3</u>	82 928	38 817
Direct Exchequer Receipts	<u>4</u>	-	-
NRF Receipts		-	-
Aid assistance	<u>6</u>	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE		5 236 317	4 754 635
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	<u>7</u>	1 934 206	1 791 421
Goods and services	<u>8</u>	1 854 657	1 630 266
Interest and rent on land	<u>9</u>	83	-
Aid assistance	<u>6</u>	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	<u>13</u>	-	-
Total current expenditure		3 788 946	3 421 687
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	<u>11</u>	827 860	774 304
Aid assistance	<u>6</u>	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	<u>13</u>	-	-
Total transfers and subsidies		827 860	774 304
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible capital assets	<u>12</u>	361 699	197 587
Software and other intangible assets	<u>12</u>	119	-
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	<u>13</u>	-	-
Total expenditure for capital assets		361 818	197 587
Payments for financial assets			
Direct Exchequer Payments	<u>5</u>	-	-
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		5 021 826	4 417 183
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		214 491	337 452

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		131 563	298 635
Annual appropriation		131 563	298 635
Conditional grants		-	-
Unconditional grants		-	-
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	<u>22</u>	82 928	38 817
Direct Exchequer receipts/payments	<u>23</u>	-	-
Aid assistance	<u>6</u>	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		214 491	337 452

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 March 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		846 380	961 786
Unauthorised expenditure	<u>13</u>	98 918	98 918
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	<u>14</u>	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>15</u>	382 570	343 845
Other financial assets	<u>16</u>	-	-
Pre-payments and advances	<u>17</u>	62 780	67 114
Receivables	<u>18</u>	302 112	451 909
Loans	<u>20</u>	-	-
Aid assistance prepayments	<u>6</u>	-	-
Aid assistance receivable	<u>6</u>	-	-
Non-current assets			
		-	-
Investments	<u>19</u>	-	-
Loans	<u>20</u>	-	-
Other financial assets	<u>16</u>	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		846 380	961 786
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		629 130	899 538
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>21</u>	131 563	298 635
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>22</u>	66 344	20 591
Direct Exchequer Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<u>23</u>	-	-
Bank overdraft	<u>24</u>	-	-
Payables	<u>25</u>	431 223	580 312
Aid assistance repayable	<u>6</u>	-	-
Aid assistance unutilised	<u>6</u>	-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	<u>26</u>	215 374	59 597
TOTAL LIABILITIES		844 504	959 135
NET ASSETS		1 876	2 651

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 March 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		-	-
Recoverable revenue		1 876	2 651
Retained funds		-	-
Revaluation reserves		-	-
TOTAL		1 876	2 651

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the year ended 31 March 2012

NET ASSETS	Note	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfers:		-	-
Movement in Equity		-	-
Movement in Operational Funds		-	-
Other movements		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		2 651	2 063
Transfers:		(775)	588
Irrecoverable amounts written off	10.6	-	-
Debts revised		(1 005)	(173)
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		(1 342)	(2 112)
Debts raised		1 572	2 873
Closing balance		1 876	2 651
Retained funds			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer from voted funds to be surrendered (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)		-	-
Utilised during the year		-	-
Other		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Revaluation reserve			
Opening balance		-	-
Revaluation adjustment (Housing departments)		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Other		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
TOTAL		1 876	2 651

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		5 234 444	4 746 465
Annual appropriated funds received	<u>1.1</u>	5 153 389	4 715 818
Statutory appropriated funds received	<u>2</u>	-	-
Departmental revenue received	<u>3</u>	81 055	30 647
Direct Exchequer Receipts	<u>4</u>	-	-
NRF Receipts		-	-
Aid assistance received	<u>6</u>	-	-
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		5 042	50 476
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(335 810)	(163 306)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Current payments		(3 788 946)	(3 502 562)
Payments for financial assets		(43 202)	(23 605)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(827 860)	(798 468)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	<u>27</u>	243 668	309 000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital assets	<u>12</u>	(361 818)	(92 548)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	<u>3.4</u>	1 873	8 170
(Increase)/decrease in loans		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in investments		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-	-
Net cash flows from investing activities		(359 945)	(84 378)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution/dividend received		-	-
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(775)	(639)
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables		155 777	3 290
Net cash flows from financing activities		155 002	2 651
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		38 725	227 273
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		343 845	116 572
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>28</u>	382 570	343 845

ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2012

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. However, where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act and the Division of Revenue Act, 2010 (Act 1 of 2010).

1. Presentation of the financial statements

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, except where stated otherwise. The modified cash basis constitutes the cash basis of accounting supplemented with additional disclosure items. Under the cash basis of accounting, transactions and other events are recognised when cash is received or paid.

1.2 Presentation currency

All amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (ZAR) which is also the functional currency of the department.

1.3 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated, all financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).

1.4 Comparative figures

Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.

1.5 Comparative figures – Appropriation Statement

A comparison between actual amounts and final appropriation per major classification of expenditure is included in the Appropriation Statement.

2. Revenue

2.1 Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise departmental allocations as well as direct charges against revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation).

Appropriated funds are recognised in the financial records on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the financial records on the date the adjustments become effective.

Unexpended appropriated funds are surrendered to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund. Any amounts owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year are recognised as payable in the statement of financial position.

Any amount due from the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year is recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.

2.2 Departmental revenue

All departmental revenue is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when received and is subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund at the end of the financial year is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

No accrual is made for amounts receivable from the last receipt date to the end of the reporting period. These amounts are, however, disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

2.3 Direct exchequer receipts

All direct exchequer receipts are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance when the cash is received and is subsequently paid into the National/Provincial Revenue Fund, unless stated otherwise.

Any amount owing to the National/Provincial Revenue Funds at the end of the financial year is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

2.4 Direct exchequer payments

All direct exchequer payments are recognised in the statement of financial performance when final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

2.5 Aid assistance

Aids assistance is recognised as revenue when received.

All in-kind aid assistance is disclosed at fair value on the date of receipt in the annexures to the annual financial statements

The cash payments made during the year relating to aid assistance projects are recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance when final authorisation for payments is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year)

The value of the assistance expensed prior to the receipt of funds is recognised as a receivable in the Statement of Financial Position.

Inappropriately expensed amounts using aid assistance and any unutilised amounts are recognised as payables in the statement of financial position.

All Criminal Asset Recovery Fund Account (CARA) funds received must be recorded as revenue when funds are received. The cash payments made during the year relating to CARA earmarked projects are recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance when final authorisation for payments effected on the system (by no later then 31 March of each year).

Inappropriately expensed amounts using CARA funds are recognised as payables in the Statement of Financial Position. Any unutilised amounts are transferred to retained funds as they are not surrendered to the revenue fund.

3. Expenditure

3.1 Compensation of employees

3.1.1 Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

Other employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements at its face value and are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or pPosition.

Employee costs are capitalised to the cost of a capital project when an employee spends more than 50% of his/her time on the project. These payments form part of expenditure for capital assets in the Statement of Financial Performance.

3.1.2 Social contributions

Employer contributions to post-employment benefit plans in respect of current employees are expensed in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

No provision is made for retirement benefits in the financial statements of the department. Any potential liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements of the National Revenue Fund and not in the financial statements of the employer department.

Employer contributions made by the department for certain of its ex-employees (such as medical benefits) are classified as transfers to households in the Statement of Financial Performance.

3.2 Goods and services

Payments made during the year for goods and/or services are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

The expense is classified as capital if the goods and/or services were acquired for a capital project or if the total purchase price exceeds the capitalisation threshold (currently R5,000). All other expenditures are classified as current.

Rental paid for the use of buildings or other fixed structures is classified as goods and services and not as rent on land.

3.3 Interest and rent on land

Interest and rental payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year). This item excludes rental for the use of buildings or other fixed structures. If it is not possible to distinguish between payment for the use of land and the fixed structures on it, the whole amount should be recorded under goods and services.

3.4 Payments for financial assets

Debts are written off when identified as irrecoverable. Debts written-off are limited to the amount of savings and/or underspending of appropriated funds. The write-off occurs at year-end or when funds are available. No provision is made for irrecoverable amounts but an estimate is included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements amounts.

All other losses are recognised when authorisation has been granted for the recognition thereof.

3.5 Transfers and subsidies

Transfers and subsidies are recognised as an expense when the final authorisation for payment is effected on the system (by no later than 31 March of each year).

3.6 Unauthorised expenditure

When confirmed unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an asset in the Statement of Financial Position until such time as the expenditure is either approved by the relevant authority, recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Unauthorised expenditure approved with funding is derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position when the unauthorised expenditure is approved and the related funds are received.

Where the amount is approved without funding, it is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance on the date of approval.

3.7 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Perform-

ance according to the nature of the payment and not as a separate line item on the face of the statement. If the expenditure is recoverable, it is treated as an asset until it is recovered from the responsible person or written off as irrecoverable in the Statement of Financial Performance.

3.8 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is recognised as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance. If the expenditure is not condoned by the relevant authority, it is treated as an asset until it is recovered or written off as irrecoverable.

4. Assets

4.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the Statement of Financial Position.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

4.2 Other financial assets

Other financial assets are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

4.3 Prepayments and advances

Amounts prepaid or advanced are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the payments are made and are derecognised as and when the goods/ services are received or the funds are utilised.

Prepayments and advances outstanding at the end of the year are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost.

4.4 Receivables

Receivables included in the Statement of Financial Position arise from cash payments made that are recoverable from another party (including departmental employees) and are derecognised upon recovery or write-off.

Receivables outstanding at year-end are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost plus any accrued interest. Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

4.5 Investments

Capitalised investments are shown at cost in the Statement of Financial Position

Investments are tested for an impairment loss whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the investment may be impaired. Any impairment loss is included in the disclosure notes.

4.6 Loans

Loans are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the cash is paid to the beneficiary. Loans that are outstanding at year-end are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost plus accrued interest.

Amounts that are potentially irrecoverable are included in the disclosure notes.

4.7 Inventory

Inventories that qualify for recognition must be initially reflected at cost. Where inventories are acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, their cost shall be their fair value at the date of acquisition.

All inventory items at year-end are reflected using the weighted average cost or FIFO cost formula.

4.8 Capital assets

4.8.1 Movable assets

Initial recognition

A capital asset is recorded in the asset register on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the movable capital asset is stated at fair value. Where fair value cannot be determined, the capital asset is included in the asset register at R1.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 are included in the register at R1.

Subsequent recognition

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance as “ex-

penditure for capital assets” and is capitalised in the asset register of the department on completion of the project.

Repairs and maintenance are expensed as current “goods and services” in the Statement of Financial Performance.

4.8.2 Immovable assets

Initial recognition

A capital asset is recorded on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the immovable capital asset is stated at R1 unless the fair value for the asset has been reliably estimated.

Subsequent recognition

Work-in-progress of a capital nature is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance as “expenditure for capital assets”. On completion, the total cost of the project is included in the asset register of the department that is accountable for the asset.

Repairs and maintenance is expensed as current “goods and services” in the Statement of Financial Performance.

4.8.3 Intangible assets

Initial recognition

An intangible asset is recorded in the asset register on receipt of the item at cost. Cost of an intangible asset is defined as the total cost of acquisition. Where the cost cannot be determined accurately, the intangible asset is stated at fair value. Where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible asset is included in the asset register at R1 each.

All intangible assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 can be included in the asset register at R1 each.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature is recorded in the Statement of Financial Performance as “expenditure for capital asset” and is capitalised in the asset register of the department.

Maintenance is expensed as current “goods and services” in the Statement of Financial Performance.

5. Liabilities

5.1 Payables

Recognised payables mainly comprise amounts owing to other governmental entities. These payables are carried at cost in the Statement of Financial Position.

5.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is possible that economic benefits will flow from the department, or when an outflow of economic benefits or service potential is probable but cannot be measured reliably.

5.3 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are included in the disclosure notes to the financial statements when it is probable that an inflow of economic benefits will flow to the entity.

5.4 Commitments

Commitments are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.5 Accruals

Accruals are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as a liability or as expenditure in the Statement of Financial Performance but are included in the disclosure notes.

5.6 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits that give rise to a present legal or constructive obligation are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. These amounts are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance or the Statement of Financial Position.

5.7 Lease commitments

Finance lease

Finance leases are not recognised as assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. Finance lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance and are apportioned between the capital and interest portions. The finance lease liability is disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statements. The resulting capital asset is recorded in the asset register on receipt of the item at cost.

Operating lease

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Financial Performance. The operating lease commitments are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the financial statement.

5.8 Impairment

The department tests for impairment where there is an indication that a receivable, loan or investment may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. An estimate is made for doubtful loans and receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Impairments on investments are calculated as being the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows/service potential flowing from the instrument.

5.9 Provisions

Provisions are disclosed when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

6. Receivables for departmental revenue

Receivables for departmental revenue are disclosed in the disclosure notes to the annual financial statements.

7. Net assets

7.1 Capitalisation reserve

The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.

7.2 Recoverable revenue

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year.

Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the Statement of Financial Performance when written-off.

8. Related party transactions

Specific information with regard to related party transactions is included in the disclosure notes.

9. Key management personnel

Compensation paid to key management personnel, including their family members where relevant, is included in the disclosure notes.

10. Public private partnerships (PPPs)

A description of the PPP arrangement, the contract fees and current and capital expenditure relating to the PPP arrangement is included in the disclosure notes.

Unitary payments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance as capital and operational expenditure. Operational expenditure consist of VAT, management and facilities management fees.

The asset is disclosed in the asset register at construction cost.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

1. Annual Appropriation

1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for national departments (voted funds) and provincial departments:

	Final Appropriation	Actual funds received	2011/12 Funds not requested/ not received	2010/11 Appropriation received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
ADMINISTRATION	1 239 376	1 239 376	-	1 278 584
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	2 600 023	2 600 023	-	2 386 375
PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PROTOCOL	494 402	494 402	-	222 634
INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS	819 588	819 588	-	828 225
Total	5 153 389	5 153 389	-	4 715 818

1.2 Conditional grants

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Total grants received	-	-
Provincial grants included in Total Grants received	-	-

1.3 Unconditional grants

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Total grants received	-	-

2. Statutory Appropriation

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
President and Deputy President salaries	-	-
Member of executive committee/parliamentary officers	-	-
Judges and magistrates salaries	-	-
Sector education and training authorities (Setas)	-	-
National Skills Fund	-	-
Total	-	-

Actual Statutory Appropriation received

NOT APPLICABLE TO DIRCO

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

3. Departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	1 589	1 215
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3.2	188	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	1 436	198
Sales of capital assets	3.4	1 873	8 170
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	77 842	29 234
Transfer received	3.6	-	-
Total revenue collected		82 928	38 817
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	22	-	-
Departmental revenue collected		82 928	38 817

3.2 PPP penalties charged for non-performance as per the PPP contract.

During 2010/11, five properties in Namibia were disposed and none in 2011/12.

Note 3.5 include an amount of R54 million that was charged twice in respect of forex loss realised in Harare, which resulted in lesser amount being surrendered to Treasury. The amount was charged as a loss in the books of DIRCO and as well charged against the payable account of DHA within the books of DIRCO.

The above transaction serves to reverse one transaction in an effort to increase the surplus surrendered to Treasury.

3.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department	3	586	546
Sales by market establishment		270	253
Administrative fees		-	-
		316	293
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		1 003	669
Total		1 589	1 215

3.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Fines	3	-	-
Penalties		188	-
Forfeits		-	-
Total		188	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

3.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	3	R'000	R'000
Interest		1 281	198
Dividends		-	-
Rent on land		155	-
Total		1 436	198

3.4 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	3	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		1 873	8 170
Buildings and other fixed structures	45	-	5 811
Machinery and equipment	43	1 873	2 359
Specialised military assets	43	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	45	-	-
Biological assets	43	-	-
Software and other intangible assets			
Computer software	43	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	43	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	43	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	43	-	-
Services and operating rights	43	-	-
Total		1 873	8 170

3.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	3	R'000	R'000
Loans and advances		-	-
Receivables		-	-
Forex gain		1 394	11 383
Stale cheques written back		47	297
Other receipts, including recoverable revenue		76 401	17 554
Total		77 842	29 234

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

3.6 Transfers received

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	3	R'000	R'000
Other governmental units		-	-
Universities and technikons		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
International organisations		-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises		-	-
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

3.2 Penalties charged to PPP as per the contract. Other revenue collected under note 3.5 relates to Value Added Tax refunds received by missions abroad with respect to services and goods procured in previous financial years in accordance with the diplomatic immunities and privileges that the Government enjoys.

4. Direct exchequer receipts

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-
Interest and dividends		-	-
Restructuring of state assets		-	-
Debt portfolio receipts		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

5. Direct exchequer payments

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Debt portfolio		-	-
Debt takeovers		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOT APPLICABLE TO DIRCO

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

6. Aid assistance

6.1 Aid assistance received in cash from RDP

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Local			
Opening balance		-	-
Revenue		-	-
Expenditure		-	-
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Prepayments		-	-
Surrendered to the RDP		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Foreign			
Opening balance		-	-
Revenue		-	-
Expenditure		-	-
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Prepayments		-	-
Surrendered to the RDP		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

6.2 Aid assistance received in cash from other sources

		2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Local			
Opening balance		-	-
Revenue		-	-
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Prepayments		-	-
Surrendered to the donor		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

Foreign

Opening balance	-	-
Revenue	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Surrendered to the donor	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

6.3 Aid assistance received in cash from CARA Fund

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Revenue	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Transferred to retained funds	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

6.4 Total assistance

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Opening balance	-	-
Revenue	-	-
Expenditure	-	-
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers	-	-
Prepayments	-	-
Surrendered/Transferred to retained funds	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

6.5 Analysis of balance

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Aid assistance receivable		-	-
RDP		-	-
Other sources		-	-
CARA Fund		-	-
Aid assistance prepayments		-	-
RDP		-	-
Other sources		-	-
CARA Fund		-	-
Aid assistance unutilised		-	-
RDP		-	-
Other sources		-	-
CARA Fund		-	-
Aid assistance repayable		-	-
RDP		-	-
Other sources		-	-
CARA funds transferred to retained funds		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

NOT APPLICABLE TO DIRCO

7. Compensation of employees

7.1 Salaries and wages

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Basic salary		1 075 887	972 463
Performance award		10 716	8 288
Service-based		2 471	3 876
Compensative/circumstantial		35 062	33 776
Periodic payments		175	481
Other non-pensionable allowances		607 429	596 353
Total		1 731 740	1 615 237

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

7.2 Social contributions

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Employer contributions			
Pension		137 215	118 128
Medical		65 121	57 933
UIF		-	-
Bargaining council		130	123
Official unions and associations		-	-
Insurance		-	-
Total		202 466	176 184
Total compensation of employees		1 934 206	1 791 421
Average number of employees		4 555	4 847

Other non-pensionable allowance includes foreign allowances amounting to R463 million paid to officials stationed abroad, including salary and wages for locally recruited personnel providing administrative support.

8. Goods and services

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		10 047	35 368
Advertising		15 908	15 512
Assets less than R5 000	8.1	11 535	6 580
Bursaries (employees)		704	769
Catering		17 095	17 465
Communication		78 129	52 139
Computer services	8.2	123 845	111 238
Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services	8.3	136 410	142 035
Entertainment		11 269	12 541
Audit cost – external	8.4	14 627	13 955
Fleet services		-	-
Inventory	8.5	41 341	41 885
Housing		-	-
Operating leases		557 116	555 322
Property payments	8.6	195 875	155 142
Rental and hiring		6 699	-
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		-	-
Travel and subsistence	8.7	363 772	253 201
Venues and facilities		110 599	81 778
Training and staff development		11 609	12 456
Other operating expenditure	8.8	148 077	122 880
Total		1 854 657	1 630 266

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

Consultant, contractors and agency/outsourced services for 2010/11 amounting to R30 million have been reclassified to finance lease.

An amount of R25 million relating to province and municipality for 2010/11 has been reclassified to property payments.

8.1 Assets less than R5 000

	Note 8	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
Machinery and equipment		11 535	6 580
Transport assets		-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-
Sub-Total		11 535	6 580
Intangible assets		-	-
Sub-Total		-	-
Total		11 535	6 580

8.2 Computer services

	Note 8	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
SITA computer services		13 087	26 468
External computer service-providers		110 758	84 770
Total		123 845	111 238

The reduction in 2011/12 expenditure for "SITA computer services" is as a result of the cancelled Business Intelligence (BI) licence and the revision of prices for the Enterprise licence.

Include in the 2011/12 expenditure for "External computer services-providers" were services relating to the COP 17 Conference.

8.3 Consultants, contractors and agency/outsourced services

	Note 8	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Business and advisory services		3 616	4 400
Infrastructure and planning		3 191	6 004
Laboratory services		-	-
Legal costs		5 062	3 548
Contractors		86 343	81 084
Agency and support/outsourced services		38 198	46 999
Total		136 410	142 035

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

The reduction in 2010/11 comparatives are as a result of the following:

The agency fees amounting to R30 million relating to PPP have been reclassified to finance lease.

8.4 Audit cost – External

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	8	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		14 627	13 944
Performance audits		-	11
Investigations		-	-
Environmental audits		-	-
Computer audits		-	-
Total		14 627	13 955

8.5 Inventory

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	8	R'000	R'000
Medsas inventory interface		-	-
Learning and teaching support material		-	-
Food and food supplies		937	1 200
Fuel, oil and gas		12 851	9 687
Other consumable materials		6 080	7 625
Materials and supplies		1 056	1 508
Stationery and printing		20 249	21 678
Medical supplies		168	187
Medicine		-	-
Military stores		-	-
Total		41 341	41 885

8.6 Property payments

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	8	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		106 646	83 219
Property management fees		80 871	56 879
Property maintenance and repairs		8 358	15 044
Other		-	-
Total		195 875	155 142

The increase in 2010/11 comparatives is as a result of an amount of R25 million relating to provinces and municipality (rates and taxes for diplomatic offices in SA) which has been reclassified to municipality.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

8.7 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	8	R'000	R'000
Local		124 174	41 912
Foreign		239 598	211 289
Total		363 772	253 201

The increase in 2011/12 expenditure is as a result of the COP17 Conference.

8.8 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	8	R'000	R'000
Learnerships		-	-
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		755	10 679
Resettlement costs		7 607	6 236
Gifts		-	-
Other		139 715	105 965
Total		148 077	122 880

Included in the expenditure for "other" is:

- school fees	R 51 million
- storage of goods and assets	R 18 million
- freight services	R 46 million

9. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Interest paid		83	-
Rent on land		-	-
Total		83	-

The interest on land for 2010/11 amounting to R33 million has been reclassified to finance lease.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

10. Payments for financial assets

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Material losses through criminal conduct		272	2
Theft	10.4	-	2
Other material losses	10.1	272	-
Purchase of equity		-	-
Extension of loans for policy purposes		-	-
Other material losses written off	10.2	-	-
Debts written off	10.3	253	640
Forex losses	10.5	42 677	22 963
Total		43 202	23 605

10.1 Other material losses

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Nature of other material losses	10		
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Incident			
			Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings
Vehicle incident		136	-
Mumbai loss		136	-
Total		272	-

10.2 Other material losses written off

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Nature of losses	10		
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

10.3 Debts written off

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	10	R'000	R'000
Nature of debts written off			
(Group major categories, but list material items: debts written off relating to irregular expenditure, recoverable expenditure and other debts must be listed here)		-	-
Irregular expenditure written off		-	-
Total		-	-
Recoverable revenue written off		-	-
Total		-	-
Other debt written off			
Bad debts written off		253	640
Total		253	640
Total debt written off		253	640

10.4 Detail of theft

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	10	R'000	R'000
Nature of theft			
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Subsidised vehicle insurance		-	2
Total		-	2

10.5 Forex losses

	Note	2011/12	2010/11
	10	R'000	R'000
Nature of losses			
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Forex loss		42 677	22 963
Total		42 677	22 963

The forex losses reported above are as a result of revaluation of cash book balance.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

11. Transfers and subsidies

		2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
	<i>Note</i>		
Provinces and municipalities		-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	<i>Annex 1C</i>	450 370	401 072
Universities and technikons		-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	<i>Annex 1F</i>	369 218	353 876
Public corporations and private enterprises		-	-
Non-profit institutions		-	-
Households	<i>Annex 1H</i>	8 272	19 356
Gifts, donations and sponsorships made		-	-
Total		827 860	774 304

Unspent funds transferred to the above beneficiaries

Households payments relate to salaries and wages in respect of leave gratuities and severance packages.

12. Expenditure for capital assets

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		361 699	197 587
Buildings and other fixed structures	45	327 582	175 120
Heritage assets	43, 45	-	-
Machinery and equipment	43	34 117	22 467
Specialised military assets	43	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	45	-	-
Biological assets	43	-	-
Software and other intangible assets		119	-
Computer software	44	119	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	44	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	44	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	44	-	-
Services and operating rights	44	-	-
Total		361 818	197 587
The following amounts have been included as project costs in Expenditure for capital assets:		-	-
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services		5 469	21 979
Total		5 469	21 979

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

12.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2011/12

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	361 699	-	361 699
Buildings and other fixed structures	327 582	-	327 582
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	34 117	-	34 117
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	119	-	119
Computer software	119	-	119
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
Total	361 818	-	361 818

12.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2010/11

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	197 587	-	197 587
Buildings and other fixed structures	175 120	-	175 120
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	22 467	-	22 467
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-
Computer software	-	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
Total	197 587	-	197 587

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

13. Unauthorised expenditure

13.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		98 918	104 816
Unauthorised expenditure – discovered in current year	21	-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature with funding		-	(5 898)
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature without funding and written off in the Statement of Financial Performance		-	-
Capital		-	-
Current		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery		-	-
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation/written off		98 918	98 918

13.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
Capital	-	-
Current	98 918	98 918
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Total	98 918	98 918

13.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote	98 918	98 918
Unauthorised expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote or main division	-	-
Total	98 918	98 918

13.4 Details of unauthorised expenditure – current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2011/12
		R'000
Total		98 918

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

14. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

14.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Less: Amounts condoned		-	-
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery		-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonement		-	-
Analysis of awaiting condonement per economic classification			
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Total		-	-

15. Cash and cash equivalents

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		211 063	130 643
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		6 394	664
Investments (local)		14 552	87 765
Investments (foreign)		150 561	124 773
Total		382 570	343 845

Reconciled General Amount	R'000
Bank reconciliation	R190 294
Outstanding transactions	(R39 722)
Cashbook balance	R150 572

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

16. Other financial assets

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Current			
Local		-	-
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Foreign			
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Current other financial assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current			
Local			
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Foreign			
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Non-current other financial assets		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

17. Prepayments and advances

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Staff advances		-	-
Travel and subsistence		3 378	4 653
Prepayments		59 402	59 597
Advances paid to other entities		-	2 864
SOCPEN advances		-	-
Total		<u>62 780</u>	<u>67 114</u>

Included in the prepayments for 2010/2011 is an amount of R59 597 million relating to rental deposits for DIRCO officials stationed abroad that was previously classified as staff loans.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

18. Receivables

		R'000	R'000	R'000	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
	<i>Note</i>	Less than one year	One to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
Claims recoverable	18.1 <i>Annex 4</i>	85 868	114 630	59 900	260 398	395 543
Trade receivables	18.2	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	18.3	-	-	-	-	-
Staff debt	18.4	29 695	2 392	4 553	36 640	31 625
Other debtors	18.5	523	728	3 995	5 246	24 741
Total		116 086	117 750	68 448	302 284	451 909

18.1 Claims recoverable

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
	18		
National departments		214 866	381 996
Provincial departments		5 125	4 583
Foreign governments		-	-
Public entities		40 086	7 299
Private enterprises		-	-
Universities and technikons		321	1 665
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Local governments		-	-
Total		260 398	395 543

The 2010/11 account for DHA included in the national departments was based on netting off the expenditure amounting to R290 million and revenue amounting to R15 million. In 2011/12 the department separated the debits and credits to payables and receivables.

Advances relating to public entities for 2011/12 were only received during the month of March 2012, which could only be cleared in April 2012.

18.2 Trade receivables

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
	18		
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

18.3 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	<i>18</i>	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Total			

18.4 Staff debt

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	<i>18</i>	R'000	R'000
Departmental debt account		34 921	30 847
Foreign staff debt		1 559	8
Persal account		160	770
Total		36 640	31 625

PERSAL account relates for Salary reversal account.

18.5 Other debtors

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	<i>18</i>	R'000	R'000
Detainees		-	86
Damages and losses		5 246	4 733
African Renaissance Fund		-	19 922
Total		5 246	24 741

Damages and losses is a provision of 101 theft and loss cases reported that are under investigation.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

19. Investments

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Non-current			
Shares and other equity			
(List investments at cost)		-	-
Total		-	-
Securities other than shares			
(List investments at cost)	<i>Annex 2A</i>	-	-
Total		-	-
Total non-current		-	-
Analysis of non-current investments			
Opening balance		-	-
Additions in cash		-	-
Disposals for cash		-	-
Non-cash movements		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

20. Loans

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Public corporations		-	-
Universities and technikons		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
Private enterprises		-	-
Non-profit institutions		-	-
Staff loans		-	-
Total		-	-
Analysis of balance			
Opening balance		-	-
New issues		-	-
Repayments		-	-
Write-offs		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

21. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		298 635	135 514
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		131 897	298 635
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for current year	13	-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	-
Transferred to retained revenue to defray excess expenditure (PARLIAMENT/LEGISLATURES ONLY)	21.1	-	-
Paid during the year		<u>(298 635)</u>	<u>(135 514)</u>
Closing balance		<u>131 593</u>	<u>298 635</u>

21.1 Voted funds/(Excess expenditure) transferred to the retained funds (Parliament/legislatures ONLY)

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance	21	-	-
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		-	-
Transfer from Departmental Revenue to defray excess expenditure	22	-	-
Closing balance		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

22. Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		20 591	9 566
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		82 928	38 817
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Transfer from aid assistance	5	-	-
Transfer to voted funds to defray expenditure (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)	21.1	-	-
Paid during the year		<u>(37 175)</u>	<u>(27 792)</u>
Closing balance		<u>66 344</u>	<u>20 591</u>

23. Direct Exchequer receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance		-	-
Paid during the year		-	-
Closing balance		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

24. Bank overdraft

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-	-
Fund requisition account		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Foreign)		-	-
Total		-	-

25. Payables – current

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Amounts owing to other entities	Annex 5	289 692	394 143
Advances received	25.1	141 315	185 939
Clearing accounts	25.2	216	208
Other payables	25.3	-	22
Total		431 223	580 312

25.1 Advances received

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Advances from institutions	25	36 694	20 278
Advances from national departments		98 892	160 165
Advances from provincial departments		5 431	5 494
Advances from universities and technikons		298	2
Total		141 315	185 939

Included in 2010/11 in Advances received are amounts received in March 2012 relating to the first quarter of the new financial year as well as the expenditure for the last quarter of the 2011/12, which will be cleared in April 2012.

25.2 Clearing accounts

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Persal accounts	25	216	208
Total		216	208

PERSAL accounts relate to the third-party payments e.g. SARS and Pension Fund.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

25.3 Other payables

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	25	R'000	R'000
Foreign detainees		-	-
Claims recoverable provinces		-	22
Total		-	22

26. Payables – non-current

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12			2010/11
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
		One to two years	Two to three years	More than three years	Total
Amounts owing to other entities		-	-	155 972	155 972
Advances received	26.1	-	-	-	-
Other payables	26.2	6 297	11 742	41 363	59 402
Total		6 297	11 742	197 335	215 374

26.1 Advances received

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	26	R'000	R'000
Description (Identify major categories, but list material amounts)		-	-
Total		-	-

26.2 Other payables

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
	26	R'000	R'000
Rental deposit		59 402	59 597
Total		59 402	59 597

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

27. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		214 491	337 452
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		29 177	(28 452)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables – current		149 797	534 023
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		4 334	(4 584)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		-	5 898
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		(149 089)	(484 861)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(1 873)	(8 170)
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-	-
Expenditure on capital assets		361 818	92 548
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(335 810)	(163 306)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	-
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Other non-cash items		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		243 668	309 000

28. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		211 063	130 643
Fund requisition account		-	-
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		6 394	664
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		14 552	87 765
Cash with commercial banks (Foreign)		150 561	124 773
Total		382 570	343 845

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

These amounts are not recognised in the annual financial statements and are disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the annual financial statements.

29. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

29.1 Contingent liabilities

		Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Liable to	Nature			
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	Annex 3A	-	-
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	Annex 3A	973	1 460
Other guarantees		Annex 3A	-	-
Claims against the department		Annex 3B	9 112	10 469
Other departments (interdepartmental unconfirmed balances)		Annex 5	37	-
Environmental rehabilitation liability		Annex 3B	-	-
Other		Annex 3B	-	-
Total			10 122	11 929

29.2 Contingent assets

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Nature of contingent asset		-	-
Machinery and equipment damaged and lost		725	-
Total		725	-

The department has lodged a claim against the transport company for the assets damaged and lost when transporting assets used during the COP17 Conference held in Durban.

30. Commitments

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Current expenditure			
Approved and contracted		159 077	5 478
Approved but not yet contracted		-	-
		<u>159 077</u>	<u>5 478</u>
Capital expenditure			
Approved and contracted		-	-
Approved but not yet contracted		-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total commitments		159 077	5 478

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

31. Accruals

			2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Listed by economic classification				
	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	3 928	1 444	5 372	4 026
Interest and rent on land			-	-
Transfers and subsidies			-	-
Capital assets			-	-
Other			-	-
Total	3 928	1 444	5 372	4 026

		2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		1 793	2 457
International Relations and Cooperation		258	742
Public Diplomacy		3 321	827
Total		5 372	4 026

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	379 025	394 143
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	66 639	-
Total		445 664	394 143

32. Employee benefits

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Leave entitlement		43 614	39 213
Service bonus (13th cheque)		25 235	23 298
Performance awards		5 318	10 000
Capped leave commitments		66 755	66 848
Other		-	-
Total		140 922	139 359

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

33. Lease commitments

33.1 Operating leases expenditure

2011/12	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	2 817	438 796	3 848	445 461
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	11 632	503 552	5 759	520 943
Later than five years	-	140 097	95 178	144	235 419
Total lease commitments	-	154 546	1 037 526	9 751	1 201 823

2010/11	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	-		392 937	3 767	396 704
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-		539 926	3 974	543 900
Later than five years	-		121 976	-	121 976
Total lease commitments	-		1 054 839	7 741	1 062 580

	Note	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Rental earned on lease sub-leased assets	3	-	-
Total		-	-

33.2 Finance leases expenditure**

2011/12	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	201	201
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	407	407
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	608	608

LESS: finance costs

Total present value of lease liabilities	-	-	-	608	608
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2010/11	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	1 128	1 128
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	1 128	1 128
LESS: finance costs	-	-	-	237	237
Total present value of lease liabilities	-	-	-	891	891

**This note excludes leases relating to public private partnerships as they are separately disclosed in note no.39.

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Rental earned on lease sub-leased assets	3	-	-
Total		-	-

33.3 Operating lease revenue

2011/12	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating lease revenue receivable	-	-	-	-	-

2010/11	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total operating lease revenue receivable	-	-	-	-	-

34. Receivables for departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Tax revenue			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land		-	-
Sales of capital assets		-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		-	-
Transfers received (incl. conditional grants to be repaid by provincial departments)		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		-	-

34.1 Analysis of receivables for departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Less: amounts received		-	-
Add: amounts recognised		-	-
Less: amounts written-off/reversed as irrecoverable		-	-
Closing balance		-	-

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

34.2 Receivables for department revenue written off

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Nature of losses		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

35. Irregular expenditure

35.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Opening balance		526	-
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year		-	-
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year		1 070	526
Less: Amounts condoned		-	-
Less: Amounts recoverable (not condoned)		-	-
Less: Amounts not recoverable (not condoned)		-	-
Irregular expenditure awaiting condonation		<u>1 596</u>	<u>526</u>
Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification			
Current year		-	526
Prior years		526	-
Total		<u>526</u>	<u>526</u>

Irregular expenditure relates to services that were rendered but the department was unable to source 3 or more quotations.

35.2 Details of irregular expenditure – current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2011/12 R'000
		<u>-</u>
Total		<u>-</u>

35.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2011/12 R'000
		<u>-</u>
Total		<u>-</u>

35.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	2011/12 R'000
	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>-</u>

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

35.5 Details of irregular expenditures under investigation

Incident	2011/12 R'000
Total	-

35.6 Details of irregular expenditure not recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (condoning authority)	2011/12 R'000
Total		-

36. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

36.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Opening balance			
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		12	-
Less: Amounts condoned		-	-
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery		-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure awaiting condonement		12	-

36.2 Analysis of awaiting condonation per economic classification

	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Current	12	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		
Total	12	-

36.3 Analysis of current year's fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2011/12 R'000
Interest on overdue telephone account	In a process of condonment	12
Total		12

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

37. Related party transactions

Revenue received	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Tax revenue/User charges			
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land		-	-
Sales of capital assets		-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		-	-
Transfers			
Total		-	-

Payments made	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Goods and services		-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-
Purchases of capital assets		-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		-	-
Transfers		450 370	401 072
Total		450 370	401 072

Year-end balances arising from revenue/payments	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Receivables from related parties		4 530	52 597
Payables to related parties		(71 169)	-
Total		(66 639)	52 597

Loans to /from related parties	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Non-interest bearing loans to/(from)		-	-
Interest bearing loans to/(from)		-	-
Total		-	-

Other	<i>Note</i>	2011/12 R'000	2010/11 R'000
Guarantees issued/received		-	-
<i>List other contingent liabilities between department and related party</i>		-	-
Total		-	-

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund – the public entity reporting to the Minister of DIRCO.

	2011/12
	R'000
Balance per ARF projects	(66 639)
	8 829
Payables recommended for write-off	14 313
Payables to be written off	(196)
Receivables recommended for write-off	(1 256)
Receivables to be investigated	4 032
Related party balance	(57 810)

38. Key management personnel

	No. of individuals	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	3	5 033	4 794
Officials:			
Level 15 to 16	19	21 821	21 068
Level 14 (incl. CFO if at a lower level)	91	81 391	64 682
Family members of key management personnel		-	-
Total		108 245	90 544

Key management personnel (Parliament/legislatures)

	No. of individuals	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Speaker to Parliament/the Legislature		-	-
Secretary to Parliament/the Legislature		-	-
Deputy Secretary		-	-
Chief Financial Officer		-	-
Legal Adviser		-	-
Total		-	-

The key management personnel consist of senior managers and executives at head office.

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

39. Public Private Partnership

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Contract fee received		-	-
		-	-
Contract fee paid		167 294	175 717
Fixed component		61 225	118 686
Indexed component		106 069	57 031
Analysis of indexed component		106 069	57 031
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		37 590	57 031
Operating leases		-	-
Interest		68 479	-
Capital/(Liabilities)		620 406	-
Tangible rights		-	-
Intangible rights		-	-
Property		-	-
Plant and equipment		-	-
Loans		620 406	-
Other		-	-
Prepayments and advances		-	-
Other obligations		-	-

The expenditure for 2010/11 includes the once-off arrears on CPI escalation for PPP agreement amounting to R30 million.

40. Impairment

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Impairment		-	-
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	-
Debtors		2 770	783
Other		14 888	15 188
Total		17 658	15 971

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

41. Provisions

	<i>Note</i>	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Other debtors		-	-
Claims recoverable		-	-
Subsistence and travel		-	-
Staff debtors		-	-
Total		-	-

42. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

	2011/12
	R'000
Include an estimate of the financial effect of the subsequent non-adjusting events or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.	-
Total	-

43. Movable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance	Curr Year Adjustments to prior year balances	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	507 981	(52 387)	36 809	10 908	481 495
Transport assets	144 687	(1 054)	11 082	3 418	151 297
Computer equipment	111 109	8 825	7 645	5 434	122 145
Furniture and office equipment	160 884	(4 910)	13 432	1 290	168 116
Other machinery and equipment	91 301	(55 248)	4 650	766	39 937
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	507 981	(52 387)	36 809	10 908	481 495

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

43.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash	Non-cash	(Capital work in progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	34 117	100	(184)	2 776	36 809
Transport assets	10 858	100	(184)	308	11 082
Computer equipment	6 312	-	-	1 333	7 645
Furniture and office equipment	13 699	-	-	(267)	13 432
Other machinery and equipment	3 248	-	-	1 402	4 650
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	34 117	100	(184)	2 776	36 809

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

43.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash Received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	3 713	7 195	10 908	1 873
Transport assets	3 418	-	3 418	1 550
Computer equipment	15	5 419	5 434	3
Furniture and office equipment	247	1 043	1 290	179
Other machinery and equipment	33	733	766	141
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISPOSAL OF MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	3 713	7 195	10 908	1 873

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

43.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	487 766	28 460	8 245	507 981
Transport assets	134 756	13 182	3 251	144 687
Computer equipment	113 713	273	2 877	111 109
Furniture and office equipment	150 106	12 360	1 582	160 884
Other machinery and equipment	89 191	2 645	535	91 301
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE ASSETS	487 766	28 460	8 245	507 981

43.4 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Specialised military assets R'000	Intangible assets R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Machinery and equipment R'000	Biological assets R'000	Total R'000
Opening balance	-	7	-	151 803	-	151 810
Curr year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to prior year balances	-	-	-	6 028	-	6 028
Additions	-	-	-	11 277	-	11 277
Disposals	-	1	-	2 931	-	2 932
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	6	-	166 177	-	166 183
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	159 763	-	159 763
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-	-	-	159 763	-	159 763

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	3	-	139 043	-	139 046
Curr year adjustments to prior year balances	-	4	-	9 123	-	9 127
Additions	-	-	-	5 943	-	5 943
Disposals	-	-	-	2 306	-	2 306
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	7	-	151 803	-	151 810

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-	-

43.5 Movable assets written off

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	725	-	725
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	725	-	725

MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

44. Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance R'000	Current year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	42 581	(313)	119	-	42 387
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	42 581	(313)	119	-	42 387

44.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Development work in progress – current costs) R'000	Received current year, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	119	-	-	-	119
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	119	-	-	-	119

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2012

44.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped	Total disposals	Cash received actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-

44.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
COMPUTER SOFTWARE	42 581	-	-	42 581
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	42 581	-	-	42 581

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

45. Immovable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Opening balance R'000	Curr year adjustments to prior year balances R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	6 145 056	(67 720)	195 453	-	6 272 789
Dwellings	2 578 658	36 835	100 797	-	2 716 290
Non-residential buildings	3 566 056	(104 555)	94 656	-	3 556 157
Other fixed structures	342	-	-	-	342
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	178 218	945	-	-	179 163
Land	178 218	945	-	-	179 163
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	6 323 274	(66 775)	195 453	-	6 451 952

45.1 Additions

ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital work in progress current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	327 582	94 656	(226 785)	-	195 453
Dwellings	100 797	-	-	-	100 797
Non-residential buildings	226 785	94 656	(226 785)	-	94 656
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non- regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	327 582	94 656	(226 785)	-	195 453

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

45.2 Disposals

DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2012

	Sold for cash R'000	Transfer out or destroyed or scrapped R'000	Total disposals R'000	Cash Received Actual R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

45.3 Movement for 2010/11

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2011

	Opening balance R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing balance R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	6 052 249	95 972	3 165	6 145 056
Dwellings	2 581 823	-	3 165	2 578 658
Non-residential buildings	3 470 084	95 972	-	3 566 056
Other fixed structures	342	-	-	342
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	178 218	-	-	178 218
Land	178 218	-	-	178 218
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources				
TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE ASSETS	6 230 467	95 972	3 165	6 323 274

DISCLOSURE NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

45.4 Immovable assets valued at R1

IMMOVABLE ASSETS VALUED AT R1 IN THE ASSET REGISTER AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
R1 immovable assets	3	-	-	3
TOTAL	3	-	-	3

IMMOVABLE ASSETS VALUED AT R1 IN THE ASSET REGISTER AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
R1 immovable assets	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

45.5 Immovable assets written off

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	-	-

IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2011

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 1C
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			TRANSFER		2010/11 Appropriation Act R'000
	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE & INTERN FUND	450 370	-	-	450 370	450 370	100%
	450 370	-	-	450 370	450 370	-
						401 072
						401 072

**ANNEXURE 1F
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			EXPENDITURE		2010/11 Appropriation Act R'000
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
Transfers						
ASIA-AFRICA LEGAL CONS ORG:AALCO	135	-	(22)	113	113	100%
GAMBIAN GOVERNMENT:LOCAL OFFICE	230	-	(230)	-	-	
INDIA,BRAZI,SA DIALOG FORUM (IBSA)	7 580	-	95	7 675	7 675	100%
ORG ECONOMIC CO-OP&DEV	-	-	-	-	-	
PERM COURT OF ARBITRATION (FIGO)	124	-	(50)	74	74	100%
AFRICN CARIBBEAN&PACIFC	3 948	-	656	4 604	4 604	100%
AFRICAN PEER MECHANISM (APRM)	2 500	-	7 493	9 993	9 993	100%
AU MEMBERSHIP FEES	128 860	-	(3 843)	125 017	125 017	100%
BUREAU INTER EXPOSITION	30	-	(30)	-	-	
BCTERIAL&TXIC WEAP CONV	501	-	(279)	222	222	100%
COMMONWEALTH	9 399	-	(4 423)	4 976	4 976	100%
COMPREH TEST BAN TREATY	6 032	-	(19)	6 013	6 013	100%
G77 ECONOMIC COOPERATIO	115	-	(6)	109	109	100%
UNDP LOC OF COST (GLOC)	5 600	-	(739)	4 861	4 860	100%
HUMANITARIAN AID	24 000	-	(7)	23 993	23 993	100%
INTERNAT SEABED AUTHRTY	345	-	(345)	-	-	
NEW PARTNERSH AFRIC DEV	7 500	-	13 664	21 164	21 166	100%
OIRARC	145	-	(145)	-	-	
ORG ECONOMIC CO-OP&DEV	236	-	127	363	363	100%
PEREZ-GUERRERO TRST FND	61	-	(3)	58	58	100%
SA DEVE COMM MEMBERSHIP	40 515	-	2 083	42 598	42 598	100%
SOUTH CENTRE	1 210	-	(11)	1 199	1 199	100%
TRIBUNAL LAW OF THE SEA	522	-	(522)	-	-	
UN HUMAN RIGHTS	346	-	32	378	378	100%

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 1F
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION			EXPENDITURE		2010/11 Appropriation Act R'000
	Adjusted Appropriation Act R'000	Roll overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total available R'000	Actual transfer R'000	
UN MEMBERSHIP FEES	117 490	-	(3 435)	114 055	114 055	100%
UN TECHNICAL COOPERAT	115	-	182	297	297	100%
UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	1 150	-	-	1 150	1 150	100%
UN CHILDRENS FUND	230	-	-	230	229	100%
UN CONV LAW OF THE SEA	578	-	(578)	-	-	-
UN VOLUN FUND DSABILITY	76	-	-	76	76	100%
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	359 573	-	9 645	369 218	369 218	427 153

ANNEXURE 1H
STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2010/11
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred	Appropriation Act
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
H/H EMP S/BEN:LEAVE GRATUITY	2 720	-	-	2 720	2 720	100%	5 556
H/H EMPL S/BEN:SEVERANCE PACKAGE	768	-	-	768	768	100%	3 926
H/H:DONATIONS&GIFTS(CASH)	1 421	-	-	1 421	1 421	100%	1 428
H/H:FOREIGN AFFRS BENEV PAYMTS	3 363	-	-	3 363	3 363	100%	8 446
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	8 272	-	-	8 272	8 272	-	19 356

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 11 STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2011/12	2010/11
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Several as disclosed in 2010/11		-	1 663
Subtotal		-	1 663
Received in kind			
Several as disclosed in 2010/11		-	1 322
MTN		1 000	
PETRO SA		500	
STANDARD BANK		700	
NEDBANK		700	
TIGER BRANDS		100	
SOMALIA		8 000	
ANGLO AMERICAN		1 200	
GEDA		456	
MTN		228	
TELKOM		228	
BRAND SA		228	
FINANCIAL MAIL		228	
DIMENSION DATA		350	
SASOL		500	
VODACOM		400	
OLD MUTUAL		1 000	
ABU DHABI		5	
ADDIS ABABA		68	
ANTANANARIVO		8	
BAMAKO		5	
BANGKOK		8	
BERLIN		-	

BERNE	221
BRASILIA	256
BRUSSELS	7
BUENOS AIRES	-
CHICAGO	35
COLOMBO	-
DAKAR	-
DUBLIN	72
HAVANA	2
KAMPALA	14
KINGSTON	-
KUWAIT CITY	48
LIMA	4
LIBREVILLE	289
LONDON	77
LUBUMBASHI	8
MANILA	-
MUSCAT	-
NEW YORK CG	7
OSLO	1
OUAGADOUGOU	77
ROME	1
SINGAPORE	20
SOFIA	5
TAIPEI	28
TEHRAN	-
TOKYO	4
TORONTO	7
WARSAW	7
WASHINGTON	1 574
WELLINGTON	-
WINDHOEK	10

Subtotal

18 686

1 322

TOTAL

18 686

2 985

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 1K
STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE AND REMISSIONS, REFUNDS AND PAYMENTS
MADE AS AN ACT OF GRACE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items, including name of organisation)	2011/12	2010/11
	R'000	R'000
Paid in cash	-	-
Subtotal		
Made in kind		
Several as disclosed in 2010/11	-	469
Brazil	2	
Columbia	2	
Czech Rep	1	
Germany	2	
Iran	1	
Italy	2	
Japan	1	
Netherlands	3	
New Zealand	1	
Rep of Korea	3	
South Korea	3	
Sri Lanka	3	
Thailand	3	
Tunisia	1	
UAE	1	
Subtotal	29	469
TOTAL	29	469

**ANNEXURE 3A
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2012 – LOCAL**

Guarantor institution	Guaranteee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2011	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced/ released during the year	Revaluations	Closing balance 31 March 2012	Guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2012	Realised losses not recoverable i.e. claims paid out
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Motor vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Bank			358	-	116	-	242	-	-
Nedbank Ltd			96	-	66	-	30	-	-
Firstrand Bank: FNB			181	-	82	-	99	-	-
ABSA BANK			89	82	24	-	147	-	-
BOE Bank (NBS Division)			329	-	140	-	189	-	-
FNB/Saambou Bank			224	-	65	-	159	-	-
Peoples/Permanent Bank			29	-	12	-	17	-	-
Hlano Fin Services			4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Old Mutual			105	-	19	-	86	-	-
Green Start Home Loans			45	-	45	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		1 460	82	569		973		
	Other								
	TOTAL		1 460	82	569		973		

**ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended 31 March 2012**

**ANNEXURE 3B
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2012**

Nature of Liability	Opening balance 1 April 2011	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2012
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Gangat v Minister of Foreign Affairs	2 500	41	41	-	2 500
Ngaki v Minister of Foreign Affairs	24	-	-	-	24
Pitso v Minister of Foreign Affairs	1 500	-	-	-	1 500
Logility Business Solutions (Pty) Ltd v City of Johannesburg Municipal Counsel & Another	1 629	-	-	-	1 629
Nogqala v Minister of International Relations & Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
Sanlam Life Insurance Limited v The Government of the RSAAfrica & Others	1 633	-	-	-	1 633
Sobazile v Minister of International Relations & Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
Gqokoma v Minister of International Relations & Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-
PSA obo Dawson v DIRCO	-	179	179	-	-
Minister of International Relations & Cooperation v Paterson	-	21	21	-	-
NEHAWU obo Sibanyoni v Minister of International Relations & Cooperation	-	21	21	-	-
NEHAWU obo Nojozi v DIRCO	26	37	37	-	26
Von Abo v Government of the RSA	-	131	131	-	-
Pogrand v DIRCO	-	241	241	-	-
LTG Logistics Transport Globally (Pty) Ltd v Minister of International Relations and Cooperation	1 800	1 285	1 285	-	1 800
Nojozi v DIRCO	-	97	97	-	-
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation v Modise	-	4	4	-	-
Minister of Foreign Affairs v Thema	-	1	1	-	-
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation v Sikosana	-	-	-	-	-
Von Abo v The Government of the RSA & Others	-	53	53	-	-
Henning & others/Minister of International Relations and Cooperation	-	3	3	-	-

Minister of International Relations and Cooperation v Nofemele	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minister of International Relations and Cooperation v Radebe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Najjar v Republic of SA (Ramallah)	1 357	-	1 357	-	-	-
Subtotal	10 469	2 114	3 471	-	-	9 112
Environmental liability						
TOTAL	10 469	2 114	3 471	-	-	9 112

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 4 CLAIMES RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000
Eastern Cape	-	-	1 364	1 418	1 364	1 418
Northern Cape	-	-	75	-	75	-
Western Cape	-	-	274	274	274	274
Free State	-	45	525	343	525	388
Mpumalanga	-	-	15	-	15	-
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	471	2	471	2
Gauteng	-	758	536	523	536	1 281
Limpopo	-	-	1 179	776	1 179	776
North West	-	-	687	444	687	444
Science and Tech	-	1 770	2 844	267	2 844	2 037
Arts and Culture	-	-	103	-	103	-
Social Development	-	-	2 311	-	2 311	-
Economic development	-	-	253	-	253	-
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	1 402	1 541	114	1 541	1 516
Mineral Resources	-	-	21	-	21	-
Justice and Constitutional Development	-	46	1 060	311	1 060	357
Human Settlements	-	-	13	-	13	-
Public Service Commission	-	-	20	-	20	-
Tourism	-	-	224	-	224	-
Home Affairs Rec	-	275 302	116 669	-	116 699	275 302
Public Works	-	-	1 795	-	1 795	-
Health	-	-	2 092	164	2 092	164
GCIS	-	50	415	769	415	819
Presidency	-	7 571	3 848	-	3 848	7 571

Transport		2 541	2 586	-	2 586	2 586	2 541	2 586	2 541
Energy		304	768	-	768	768	304	768	842
Cooperative Governance		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Enterprise		-	196	25	196	196	-	196	25
DTI		13 554	18 304	-	18 304	18 304	13 554	18 304	13 554
Water Affairs		-	1 091	-	1 091	1 091	-	1 091	-
Environmental Affairs		2 603	3 449	1 104	3 449	3 449	2 603	3 449	3 707
Labour		-	62	-	62	62	-	62	-
Women, Children and People with Disabilities		575	469	-	469	469	575	469	575
Monitoring and Performance		-	150	-	150	150	-	150	-
NPA		-	63	79	63	63	-	63	79
Rural Development and Land Reform		-	10	54	10	10	-	10	54
National Treasury		-	635	-	635	635	-	635	-
Government Employee Pension Fund		2 501	1 317	-	1 317	1 317	2 501	1 317	2 501
Communications		393	1 110	308	1 110	1 110	393	1 110	701
Central Statistics		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sports and Recreation		-	748	-	748	748	-	748	-
SARS		-	3 446	704	3 446	3 446	-	3 446	704
Police		243	38 515	12 777	38 515	38 515	243	38 515	13 020
State Security		-	12	-	12	12	-	12	-
Secretariat for Safety and Security		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DPISA		-	103	-	103	103	-	103	-
Correctional Services		-	478	-	478	478	-	478	-
Higher Education and Training		-	127	-	127	127	-	127	-
Basic Education		-	159	-	159	159	-	159	-
Defence and Military Veterans		55 927	7 848	-	7 848	7 848	55 927	7 848	55 927
Home Affairs Repatriation		-	9	-	9	9	-	9	-
		-	219 991	20 994	219 991	219 991	-	219 991	386 579
		365 585	219 991	20 994	219 991	219 991	365 585	219 991	386 579

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 4 CLAIMES RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000	31/03/2012 R'000	31/03/2011 R'000
Other government entities						
Account C	-	-	22 856	-	22 856	-
COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER	-	-	313	58	313	58
IDC	-	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAD	-	-	4 310	4 310	4 310	4 310
MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL	-	-	-	-	-	-
IEC	-	-	2	12	2	12
ACCOUNT A	-	564	2 274	-	2 274	564
IDT	-	-	127	127	127	127
PARLIAMENT	-	-	1 129	-	1 129	-
HRSC	-	-	-	-	-	-
PALAMA	-	-	466	505	466	505
SABS	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNIST PARTY	-	-	11	-	11	-
SA TOURISM	-	-	301	408	301	408
APRM	-	-	-	-	-	-
CSIR	-	-	21	21	21	21
FIC	-	-	68	-	68	-
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL	-	-	21	-	21	-
SASSA	-	-	4	-	4	-
AUDITOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	-

NHCSA	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
OTHER ACCOUNTS	-	-	8 178	1 291	8 178	1 291	1 291
UNIVERSITY OF THE NORTH	-	-	14	14	14	14	14
UNISA	-	1 651	307	-	307	-	1 651
Subtotal	-	2 215	40 407	6 749	40 407	40 407	8 964
TOTAL		367 800	260 398	27 743	260 398	260 398	395 543

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2012

ANNEXURE 5 INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011	31/03/2012	31/03/2011
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
GOVERNMENT ENTITY						
DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
REPATRIATION FORGN	223 053	394 143	-	-	223 053	394 143
DEP DIRCO:CL						
Subtotal	223 053	394 143	-	-	223 053	394 143
Non-current						
NATIONAL TREASURY	155 972	-	-	-	155 972	-
Subtotal	155 972	-	-	-	155 972	-
Total	379 025	394 143	-	-	379 025	394 143
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY						
Current						
AFRICAN RENAISSANCE	66 639	-	-	-	66 639	-
CNTRL ACC: CL	-	-	-	-	-	-
AUDITOR-GENERAL	-	-	37	-	37	-
Subtotal	66 639	-	37	-	66 676	-

Non-current

Subtotal	-	-	-	-
Total	66 639	-	37	66 676

The 2010/11 account for Repatriation was based on the netting off the deposit collected amounting to R682 million and refunds paid amounting to R357 million. In 2011/12, the department collected R699 million and the refunds were disclosed under receivables.

ANNEXURE 6 INVENTORY

Inventory	Note	2011/12		2010/11	
		Quantity	R'000	Quantity	R'000
Opening balance			4 265		5 568
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balance			(136)		-
Add: Additions - Non-cash			41 349		9 452
(Less): Disposals			-		-
(Less): Issues			(35 358)		(7 524)
Add/(Less): Adjustments			(110)		(3 231)
Closing balance			10 010		4 265

PART 4



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



HR OVERSIGHT –

1 APRIL 2011 to 31 MARCH 2012

All departments are required to develop a Service Delivery Improvement (SDI) Plan. The following table reflects the components of the SDI Plan as well as progress made in the implementation of the plan

TABLE 1.1 Main services provided and standards

Main services	Actual customers	Potential customers	Standard of service	Actual achievement against standards
To coordinate and facilitate South Africa's international relations and promote its international relations policy objectives.	President, Cabinet ministers, other government departments, multilateral organisations/agencies, SA public and business entities.	Think-tanks and academia. Civil-society organisations. Media houses. Diplomatic community. Portfolio Committee on International Relations.	As a department that deals with foreign affairs, we have set international standards, Acts, prescripts and protocols in how we conduct ourselves and the work of the department. E.g. the Geneva Convention, the Constitution, 1996, Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS), Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000 (Act 2 of 2000) (PAIA, 2000), Promotion of Administrative Justice Act, 2000 (Act 3 of 2000) (PAJA, 2000), the Vienna Convention, 1963 and Public Service Regulations 2001.	As a department that deals with foreign affairs, we have set international standards, Acts, prescripts and protocols in how we conduct ourselves and the work of the department. E.g. the Geneva Convention, the Constitution, 1996, MISS, PAIA, 2000, PAJA, 2000, the Vienna Convention 1963, and Public Service Regulations 2001. In our engagements with our customers we display and will continue to display the highest level of professionalism.

TABLE 1.2 Consultation arrangements with customers

Type of arrangement	Actual customers	Potential customers	Actual achievements
Regular diarised consultation meetings with our customers. Appropriate sharing of information with customers and stakeholders.	President, Cabinet ministers, DIRCO, government departments, multilateral organisations/agencies, SA public and business entities.	Think-tanks and academia. Civil-society organisations. Media houses. Diplomatic community. Portfolio Committee on International Relations.	More structured consultative meetings have taken place. The department has intensified consultation meetings with customers and stakeholders. Public participation programmes (community outreach programmes) have taken place in higher institutions of learning and izimbizo. Heads of missions were deployed in provinces as a form of consulting with the community and to share information on the work of the department. Through proper consultations processes, the department has achieved the coordination of COP17 by forming an inter-departmental logistics team, which met every week and reported to the Ministerial Committee.

TABLE 1.3 Service delivery access strategy

Access strategy	Actual achievements
<p>DIRCO services are accessed as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Address: OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road, Rietondale, Pretoria, 0084. Postal Address: Department of International Relations and Cooperation, Private Bag X 152, Pretoria, 0001. Offices are open on week days from 08:00 – 16:30 The department has a 24-hour Operations Centre. Telephone, fax and e-mail. Website. SA embassies. The building is PWD friendly. After hours cellphones for SMS members. 	<p>Over and above, the department has achieved the following:</p> <p>Website reviews are regularly updated with accurate and relevant information.</p> <p>There is a dedicated emergency telephone number for queries and need of information. There is clear signage internally and externally.</p> <p>Working hours are visibly displayed in the building externally and internally.</p> <p>The department has introduced the use of social media (Facebook, Twitter) for interaction with our customers.</p> <p>Regular media statements, media briefings, media pieces and opinion pieces were issued.</p> <p>The Minister participates in izimbizo and public participation programmes and public lectures in higher institutions of learning.</p> <p>Officials at service points wear nametags and 60% of DIRCO officials have been issued with name tags.</p>

TABLE 1.4 Service information tool

Type of information tool	Actual achievements
<p>Website regularly updated with accurate information and speeches of the three principals and the DG.</p> <p>Bi-monthly publication of <i>the diplomat</i>.</p> <p>Information is shared with the Minister, Deputy Ministers, President, Cabinet Ministers by briefing notes.</p> <p>Regular information is shared with citizens during media briefings, television and radio interviews by DIRCO principals and the Spokesperson.</p> <p>Information is also shared during public lectures, public participation programmes, career fairs or DIRCO career open days.</p> <p>Brochures and pamphlets are distributed during open days, public participation programmes.</p> <p>Annual Report and strategic planning documents are distributed annually to our customers.</p>	<p>Annual reports, strategic planning and annual performance plans are distributed internal and external to our customers.</p> <p>Information on our services is shared in Cabinet during parliamentary sessions to Cabinet Ministers.</p> <p><i>the diplomat</i> is published and distributed monthly to internal and external customers.</p> <p>The use of social media has been intensified.</p> <p>Our reception also forms part of information dissemination for our customers and visitors. The reception is the first point of entry in the inside the building and the receptionists have a great role to play in giving our customers and visitors accurate information and direct them accordingly.</p> <p>External publication has been introduced called <i>Ubuntu</i>.</p> <p>Weekly electronic publications have been introduced and two-hourly news reports maintained.</p>

TABLE 1.5 Complaints mechanism

Complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
<p>There is a dedicated customer telephone number managed by Branch: Public Diplomacy.</p> <p>On matters where redress is necessary, Branch: Public Diplomacy issues opinion pieces and media statements regarding the particular issue at hand.</p> <p>Customer complaints management systems have been put in place for business units which are citizen-focused.</p>	<p>The media pieces and statements issued have increased the knowledge of our customers on the South Africa's position on foreign policy.</p>

TABLE 2.1 personnel costs by programme, 2011 – 2012

The department's budget is reflected in terms of defined programmes. The following table summarises final audited expenditure by programme. In particular, they provide an indication of the amounts spent on personnel costs in terms of each of the programmes. Staff additional to the establishment such as the HR Pool, cadets and interns are included in Programme 1 and the locally recruited personnel (LRP) are included in Programme 2.

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services (R'000)	Personnel cost as a percent of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employees (R'000)
Programme 1	1,162,188	301,914	10,787	3,862	26	314
Programme 2	2,550,855	1,534,556	822	676	60	433
Programme 3	487,453	97,689	0	642	20	348
TOTAL	4,200,496	1,934,159	11,609	5,180	46	425

TABLE 2.2 Personnel cost

Personnel cost	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel cost as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Total as per financial system	1,934,159	46	425
TOTAL	1,934,159	46	425

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

TABLE 2.3 Salaries, overtime, home-owners allowance, medical aid and acting allowance by programme, 2011 – 2012

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

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home-Owners Allowance (HOA)		Medical assistance	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as % of personnel cost	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as % of personnel cost	Amount (R'000)	HOA as % of personnel cost	Amount (R'000)	Medical ass. as % of personnel cost
Programme 1	203,563	67.4	14,250	4.7	7,072	2.3	11,580	3.8
Programme 2	364,148	23.7	9,551	0.6	6,897	0.4	48,953	3.2
Programme 3	63,930	65.4	5,196	5.3	2,427	2.5	4,854	5.0
TOTAL	631,641	32.7	28,997	1.5	16,396	0.8	65,387	3.4

TABLE 3.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as at 31 March 2012

Programme	Number of posts as at 31 March 2012	Number of posts Filled as at 31 March 2012	Vacancy rate %	Staff additional to the establishment
Programme 1	1 087	874	19.6	0
Programme 2	1 328	1 190	10.4	0
Programme 3	371	294	20.8	0
Additional to the Establishment	0	34	0	87
TOTAL	2 786	2 392	14.1	87

TABLE 3.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as at 31 March 2012

Salary band	Number of posts as at 31 March 2012	Number of posts filled as at 31 March 2012	Vacancy rate %	Staff additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	68	27	60.3	48
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	297	256	13.8	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	807	693	14.1	39
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 330	1 128	15.2	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	281	285	-1.4	0
Political office bearers	3	3	0	0
TOTAL	2 786	2 392	14.1	87

TABLE 3.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupation as at 31 March 2012

Critical occupations	Number of posts as at 31 March 2012	Number of posts filled as at 31 March 2012	Vacancy rate %
Heads of Mission	121	111	8.3
Diplomatic Corps	615	576	6.3
Senior Management	156	146	6.4
TOTAL	892	833	6.6

*Tables 3.1 – 3.3 are exclusive of unfunded vacant positions and interns and cadets.

TABLE 4.1 Job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary Band	Number of posts as at 31 March 2012	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	68	30	0.44	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	336	51	0.15	51	15	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	844	80	0.1	80	10	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 365	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band A	216	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band B	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band C	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 899	161	0.69	131	25	0	0

*The number of posts as at 31 March 2012 excludes the three political office bearers posts.

TABLE 4.2 Profile of employees whose salary positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Beneficiaries	African	Asian	Coloured	White	TOTAL
Female	53	0	2	0	55
Male	75	1	0	0	76
TOTAL	128	1	2	0	131

TABLE 4.3 Employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
None	None	None	None	None
Percentage of total employment				0

TABLE 4.4 Profile of employees whose salary level exceed the grade determined by job evaluation, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 [i.t.o PSR 1.V.C.3]

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

Employees with a disability	None
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TABLE 5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary band	Number of employees per band as on 1 April 2011	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	60	0	4	6.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	339	54	31	9.1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	631	60	38	6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 085	29	37	3.4
Senior Management Service Band A	181	6	17	9.4
Senior Management Service Band B	79	1	6	7.6
Senior Management Service Band C	15	1	1	6.7
Senior Management Service Band D	1	0	0	0
Political office bearers	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 394	151	134	5.6

TABLE 5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupation	Number of employees per occupation 1 April 2011	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate %
Heads of Mission	91	17	12	13.2
Diplomatic Corps	450	0	5	1.1
Senior managers	146	8	12	8.2
Political office bearers	3	0	0	0
TOTAL	690	25	29	4.2

TABLE 5.3 Reasons why staff are leaving the department for the period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Termination type	Number	% of total
Death	10	7.4
Resignation	23	17.1
Expiry of contract	50	37.3
Dismissal – operational changes	0	0.0
Dismissal – misconduct	1	0.7
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0.0
Discharged due to ill health	3	2.2
Retirement	27	20.1
Transfer to other public service department	20	14.9
Granting employee-initiated severance package	0	0.0
TOTAL	134	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of the total employment as at 31 March 2012.		6

TABLE 5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupation	Employees as at 1 April 2011	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as a %
Heads of Mission	124	0	0	87	70.2
Diplomatic Corps	529	0	0	477	90.2
Senior Managers	128	0	0	76	59.4
TOTAL	781	0	0	640	81.9

*The total number excludes the three political office bearers.

*Performance appraisals for heads of missions and senior managers not yet finalised.

TABLE 5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary band	Employees as at 1 April 2011	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within salary level	Notch progression as a %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	41	0	0	38	92.7
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	323	0	0	299	92.6
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	600	0	0	561	93.5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 141	0	0	1 023	89.7
Senior Management (Levels 13-16)	251	0	0	163	64.9
Political office bearers	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2 359	0	0	2 084	88.3

*Performance appraisals for senior managers not yet finalised.

TABLE 6.1 Total number of employees (incl. employees with disabilities) per occupational categories as at 31 March 2012

Occupational categories (SASCO)	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political office bearers	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Legislators, senior officials and managers	447	42	59	196	372	29	41	207	1 393
Professionals	3	0	0	3	4	2	2	1	15
Technicians and associated professionals	5	0	1	2	15	0	1	6	30
Clerks	229	12	2	13	489	29	10	52	836
Service and sales workers	62	4	0	3	44	1	1	1	116
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Elementary occupation	21	0	0	0	45	0	0	1	67
TOTAL	785	60	63	217	970	61	55	268	2 479
Employees with disabilities									

TABLE 6.2 Total number of employees (incl. employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as at 31 March 2012

Occupational bands	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political office bearers	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Top Management	9	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	16
Senior Management	101	11	19	40	65	5	4	21	266
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	347	31	37	159	306	24	37	187	1 128
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	191	13	4	16	406	31	13	57	731
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	118	4	0	2	131	1	1	3	260
Unskilled and defined decision-making	19	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	75
TOTAL	785	60	63	217	970	61	55	268	2 479

TABLE 6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational bands	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	7
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	10	0	1	1	9	1	3	4	29
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	21	1	1	2	31	3	1	0	60
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	20	0	0	0	33	1	0	0	54
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	55	1	3	3	75	5	4	5	151
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational bands	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior Management	2	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	9
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	22	0	1	0	22	4	0	7	56
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	6	1	0	0	39	3	0	0	49
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	33	1	1	0	68	8	1	9	121
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational bands	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Political office bearers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top Management	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	15	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	23
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	11	0	0	4	16	2	1	4	38
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	15	0	0	1	15	0	0	4	35
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	13	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	33
Unskilled and defined decision-making	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	55	1	1	7	57	3	1	9	134

TABLE 6.6 - Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Disciplinary action	10	1	1	1	7	0	0	1	21

TABLE 6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational bands	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers	215	15	17	53	248	23	23	69	663
Professionals	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Clerks	116	4	2	29	291	26	2	39	509
Service and Sales Workers	7	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	51
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary Occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	340	19	19	82	585	49	25	108	1 227

Employees with disabilities

TABLE 7.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability,
1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011

Demographics	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Total number of employees in group as at 1 April 2011	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R'000)
African					
Male	91	743	12	1,563	17
Female	115	895	13	1,781	15
Asian					
Male	7	51	14	239	34
Female	6	46	13	81	13
Coloured					
Male	6	43	14	116	19
Female	7	50	14	125	18
White					
Male	43	242	18	1,187	28
Female	61	286	21	1,204	20
TOTAL	336	2 356	14	6,296	19

TABLE 7.2 Performance rewards by salary bands for personnel below
Senior Management Service, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Salary bands	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at 1 April 2011	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R'000)	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	3	41	7	13	4	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	40	323	12	261	6	0.03
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	92	600	15	1,012	11	0.1
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	181	1 141	16	4,032	22	0.4
TOTAL	316	2 105	15	5,318	17	0.55

TABLE 7.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation,
1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Critical occupations	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees as at 1 April 2011	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R'000)
Heads of Mission	11	123	9	1,571	142
Diplomatic Corps	38	529	7	824	21
Senior Management	9	127	7	2,437	270
TOTAL	58	779	7	4,832	83

TABLE 7.4 Performance-related rewards (Performance Bonus)
by salary band for Senior Management Service

*Process not yet completed

Salary Band	Beneficiary Profile			Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee (R'000)	Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries*	Number of employees 1 April 2011	% of total within band			
Band A	14	164	9	609	43	0.06
Band B	3	72	4	96	31	0.01
Band C	3	14	21	201	66	0.02
Band D	0	1	0	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	20	251	8	906	45	0.09

TABLE 8.1 Foreign workers, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, by salary band

Salary bands	1 April 2011		31 March 2012		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of change
Lower Skilled (LRP 1-2)	662	27	571	26	91	14
Skilled (LRP 3-5)	1 388	57	1 235	57	153	11
Highly Skilled production (LRP 6-8)	403	16	357	17	46	11
TOTAL	2 453	100	2 163	100	290	12

TABLE 8.2 Foreign workers, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, by major occupation

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

Major occupation	1 April 2011		31 March 2012		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% of change
LRP 1: Cleaner, domestic worker & labourer	389	16	334	15	55	14
LRP 2: Gardener, cleaning supervisor, watchman, messenger & senior domestic worker	273	11	237	11	36	13
LRP 3: Chauffer, maintenance officer, head messenger, messenger/driver, senior storeman, gate/night watchman & mailing clerk	367	15	331	15	36	10
LRP 4: Guard/receptionist, receptionist/telephonist/typist clerk (combination post), chauffer/guard, registry clerk, assistant accounts clerk, assistant administrative clerk, assistant consular clerk, assistant immigration clerk, assistant library clerk, assistant personnel clerk & senior maintenance officer	238	10	218	10	20	8
LRP 5: Secretary, special receptionist, social secretary, library clerk, immigration clerk, consular clerk, administrative clerk, accounts clerk, information clerk, personnel clerk & chief maintenance officer	783	32	686	32	97	12
LRP 6: Senior secretary, immigration assistant, consular assistant, information assistant, personnel assistant, accountant administrative officer, accountant/admin officer (combination of post), librarian, translator, journalist, trade & information assistant & chief maintenance officer	294	12	271	12	23	8
LRP 7: Information officer, senior administrative officer, senior accountant, journalist/translator & marketing officer	104	4	82	4	22	21
LRP 8: Senior marketing officer	5	0	4	0	1	20
TOTAL	2 453	100	2 163	100	290	12

TABLE 9.1 Sick leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	181.50	87.00	27	1.50	7	42
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1 659	85.70	202	11.50	8.29	582
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	4 623	78.80	588	33.50	8.06	2,729
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	5 675	77.60	800	45.50	7.09	7,136
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	996	87.80	140	8	6.63	2,953
TOTAL	13 134.50	416.90	1 757	100.00	7.48	13,442

TABLE 9.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary band	Total days taken	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	278	100	5	9.6	56	85
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	871	100	18	34.6	48	581
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	716	100	25	48.1	51	816
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	76	100	4	7.7	56	212
TOTAL	1 941	100	52	100	37	1,694

TABLE 9.3 Annual leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary bands	Total days taken	Average days per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	587	18
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4 772.76	18
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	14 725.00	20
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	23 947.36	21
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	5 214.00	20
TOTAL	49 246.12	20

TABLE 9.4 Capped leave for 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2011

Salary bands	Total days of capped leave taken	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as at 31 December 2011
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	28	3	52
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	108	5	42
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	704	7	52
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	86	6	67
TOTAL	926	7	52

TABLE 9.5 Leave payouts for the leave period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average payment per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2010/11 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	957	63	15
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2010/11	1,895	127	15
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2010/11	187	21	6
TOTAL	3,039	211	14

TABLE 10.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

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

TABLE 10.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes [tick Yes/No and provide required information]

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.	YES		Mrs Given Mashigo; Director Employee Well-being Centre
2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or have you designated specific staff members to promote health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.	YES		Seven employees; Budget R3 437 671.00
3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of the programme.	YES		HIV & AIDS management Health & productivity management Support and counselling for transferred officials and families Psychosocial support, training and capacity-building.
4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.	YES		1. Amanda Breytenbach: Office of the Chief State Law Adviser 2. David Du Buisson: Public Service Association 3. Annell Van Zyl: Canada Political & Overall Responsible for Ottawa 4. Kholwakazi Mda: Supply Chain Management 5. Ndileka Tshem: Africa Decentralised Unit 6. Glory Nkadimeng: Organisational Development & Transformation 7. Tshifhiwa Mothoa: Salaries, Sundry Payments 8. Nomvula Mathe: DTRD Decentralised Unit 9. Nomfundu Zulu: Consular Services 10. Gladwin Komane: State Protocol 11. Ouma Thothela: DTRD, Langauges.
5. Has the department reviewed the employment policies and practices of your department to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.	YES		HIV & AIDS and TB Management Policy. Health and Wellness Policy. Recruitment and Selection Policy. Employment Equity Policy.
6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.	YES		The HIV & AIDS and TB Management Policy specifies that no employee should be discriminated against on the basis of their HIV status. Confidentiality is highly emphasised. Managers and employees are educated on stigma eradication. Individual coaching for managers and supervisors on how to manage employees infected and affected by HIV. Counselling to affected employees.
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counseling and testing? If so, list the results that you have achieved.	YES		Three HIV counselling and testing (HCT) campaigns were done. Of the 420 employees who participated, 321 did HIV testing.
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor & evaluate the impact of your health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	YES		Number of employees participating in HCT campaigns. Number of employees attending awareness events. Number of employees participating in health educational sessions. Statistics on counselling sessions. Training evaluation reports. Condom consumption.

TABLE 11.1 Collective agreements, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Subject matter	Date
NONE	

TABLE 11.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0.0
Verbal warning	3	14.3
Written warning	7	33.3
Final written warning	3	14.3
Suspended without pay	0	0.0
Fine	0	0.0
Demotion	0	0.0
Transfer	1	4.8
Recall	1	4.8
Dismissal	1	4.8
Not guilty	0	0.0
Case withdrawn	5	23.8
TOTAL	21	100

TABLE 11.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Types of misconduct	Number	%e of Total
Insubordination	0	0.0
Assault/fighting	1	12.5
Poor performance	2	25.0
Fraud	2	25.0
Dereliction of duty	0	0.0
Unbecoming/prejudicial/disrepute conduct	0	0.0
Theft/forgery/misrepresentation	1	12.5
Failure to follow procedures	0	0.0
Absenteeism	0	0.0
Abscondment	1	12.5
Unauthorised leave	0	0.0
Unauthorised use of ICT	0	0.0
Sexual harrasment	1	12.5
Breach of security regulations	0	0.0
Abuse of diplomatic privileges	0	0.0
Plagiarism	0	0.0
TOTAL	8	100

TABLE 11.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	24	42
Number of grievances not resolved	33	58
Total number of grievances lodged	57	100

TABLE 11.5 Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	2	14
Number of disputes dismissed	7	50
Number of disputes pending	5	36
Total number of disputes lodged	14	100

TABLE 11.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Strike actions	
Total number of person working days lost	24
Total cost (R'000) of working days lost	107
Amount (R'000) recovered as a result of no work no pay	107

TABLE 11.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Precautionary suspensions	
Number of people suspended	1
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	1
Average number of days suspended	36
Cost (R'000) of suspensions	249

TABLE 12.1 Training needs identified 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2011	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	610	0	597	9	606
	Male	704	0	683	13	696
Professionals	Female	8	0	2	0	2
	Male	8	0	1	0	1
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	25	0	0	0	0
	Male	26	0	1	0	1
Clerks	Female	552	54	491	7	552
	Male	240	33	205	2	240
Service and sales workers	Female	47	17	91	0	108
	Male	70	1	90	0	91
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	19	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	61	0	0	0	0
	Male	21	0	0	0	0
Gender sub-totals	Female	1 339	0	0	0	0
	Male	1 052	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2 391	105	2161	31	2 297

*The number of posts as at 1 April 2011 excludes the three political office bearers posts.

TABLE 12.2 Training provided 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Occupational categories	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2011	Training needs identified at start of reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	TOTAL
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	610	0	363	9	372
	Male	704	0	300	13	313
Professionals	Female	8	0	2	0	2
	Male	8	0	1	0	1
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	25	0	0	0	0
	Male	26	0	1	0	1
Clerks	Female	552	54	304	7	365
	Male	240	33	118	2	153
Service and sales workers	Female	47	17	27	0	44
	Male	70	1	6	0	7
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Craft and related trades workers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	19	0	0	0	0
Elementary occupations	Female	61	0	0	0	0
	Male	21	0	0	0	0
Gender sub-totals	Female	1 339	0	0	0	0
	Male	1 052	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		2 391	105	1 122	31	1 258

*The number of posts as at 1 April 2011 excludes the three political office bearers posts.

TABLE 13.1 Injury on duty, 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

*No Injury on Duty cases were reported during the reporting period.

Utilisation of consultants

TABLE 14.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriate funds

Project title	Total number of consultants who worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Contract value in Rand
Refurbishment project - The Hague Chancery, Consulate and OR (from 2010/11) Visiplan - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 9,525,270
Refurbishment project - London (Highveld) - from (2009/10 - 2011/12) Margolis - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	2 Years	R 1,066,080
Refurbishment project - London Lifts (SA House) from (2009/10 - 2010/11) De Graaff & partners - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	2 Years	R 300,490
Refurbishment project - Tokyo OR from (2009/10 - ongoing) Gensler - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 4,547,200
Refurbishment project - Paris OR and Chancery from (2011/12 - ongoing) B&L Consultants - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 551,316
Refurbishment project - Copenhagen OR and Chancery (from 2008/09 - 2011/12) Erik Moller Architects - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 650,266
Refurbishment project - Washington Chancery (from 2007 - ongoing) Davis, Brody Bond (DBB) - Architectural Services.	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 6,058,100
Refurbishment project - Washington Chancery (from 2007 - ongoing) Jair Lych Development Partners - Project Manager	1 Main Consultant	Ongoing	R 7,956,500
Dar es Salaam: Design and construction of a Chancery. (Appointed in May 2007) Architects: Consultium Project Planning & Management CC. Quantity Surveyors: Klopper Molefe Associates (Pty) Ltd Civil & Structural Engineers: Kwezi V3 Engineers Electrical & Mechanical Engineers: George Barbic & Associates CC	4 Consultants	Ongoing	R 7,112,534
Lilongwe: Design and construction of a Chancery and three staff houses. (Appointed in June 2007) Architects: Aziz Tayob Architects Inc. Quantity Surveyors: QS Consult Quantity Surveyors Civil & Structural Engineers: BVI Consulting Engineers Electrical & Mechanical Engineers: Kwezi V3 Engineers	4 Consultants	Ongoing	R 12,580,000
Abuja: Design and construction of a Chancery and Official Residence. (Appointed in April 2007) Architects: Roos Architects Quantity Surveyors: BNB Quantity Surveyors Civil & Structural Engineers: Bigen Africa Electrical & Mechanical Engineers: CA du Toit	4 Consultants	5 years	R 21,342,045
Maseru: Design and construction of a Chancery and staff housing. Architects: Impendulo Design Quantity Surveyors: McLachlan du Plooy Gauteng Civil & Structural Engineers: MPA Consulting Engineers	4 Consultants	6 years	R 18,246,691
Internal Audit in ICT Audit Projects	1	Ongoing	R 428,500.00
Literature review of the geo-political environment	1	Ongoing	R 136,500.00
			R 90,501,492.00

TABLE 14.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs)

Project Title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
	0	0	0

TABLE 14.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds

Project Title	Total number of consultants that worked on the project	Duration: Work days	Donor and contract value in Rand
	0	0	0

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration: Work days	Total contract value in Rand
	0	0	0

TABLE 14.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of HDIs

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	% management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
	0	0	0

Acronyms

1.	AALCO	Asian-African Legal Consultative Organisation
2.	AAP	African Action Plan
3.	ABF	Annual Bilateral Forum
4.	AC	Annual Consultations (bilateral)
5.	AFCONE	African Commission on Nuclear Energy
6.	AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
7.	AMISOM	African Union Mission to Somalia
8.	ANC	African National Congress
9.	APRF	African Peer Review Forum
10.	APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
11.	APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
12.	ARF	African Renaissance Fund
13.	ASA	Africa-South America
14.	ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
15.	ASF	African Standby Force
16.	ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
17.	AU	African Union
18.	AUPSC	AU Peace and Security Council
19.	AWG-LCA	Ad-hoc Group on Long-term Cooperation Action
20.	BENELUX	Customs Union comprising of Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
21.	BNC	Binational Commission
22.	BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
23.	CAF	Current Affairs Forum
24.	CCPCJ	Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
25.	CERD	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
26.	CFIR	Consultative Forum on International Relations
27.	CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
28.	CSM	Consular Management System
29.	COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
30.	CoP	Conference of Parties
31.	COSP	Conference of the States Parties
32.	CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
33.	CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
34.	DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
35.	DCS	Department of Correctional Services
36.	DDPA	Durban Declaration and Programme of Action
37.	DDR	Doha Development Round
38.	DIAP	Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges
39.	DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
40.	EAC	East Africa Community
41.	ECOSOCC	Economic, Social and Cultural Council
42.	EDP	Economic Diplomacy Programme
43.	EMC	Executive Management Committee
44.	EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
45.	EPG	Eminent Persons Group

46.	EU	European Union
47.	EWC	Employee Wellness Centre
48.	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
49.	FOCAC	Forum for China-Africa Cooperation
50.	FSB	Foreign Service Bill
51.	G8	Group of Eight
52.	G20	Group of Twenty
53.	GCF	Green Climate Fund
54.	G77	Group of 77 (plus China)
55.	HEU	Highly Enriched Uranium
56.	HRC	Human Rights Council
57.	HSGOC	Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee
58.	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
59.	IBSA	India, Brazil, South Africa Dialogue Forum
60.	ICC	International Convention Centre
61.	ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
62.	ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
63.	ICTS	International Cooperation Trade Security
64.	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
65.	ILC	International Law Commission
66.	IMC	International Marketing Council
67.	IOM	International Organisation for Migration
68.	IOR-ARC	Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation
69.	IRMCT	International Residual Mechanisms for Criminal Tribunals
70.	ISPDC	Inter-State Politics and Defense Committee
71.	IWG	International Working Group
72.	JCC	Joint Commission of Cooperation
73.	JCM	Joint Consultative Mechanism
74.	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
75.	JOMIC	Joint Monitoring and Implementation Committee
76.	KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
77.	KPCS	Kimberly Process Certification Scheme
78.	LGBTI	Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Trans-Sexual and Inter-Sex community
79.	MENA	Middle East and North Africa
80.	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
81.	MDIP	Master Degree in Diplomatic Studies
82.	MISS	Minimum Information Security Standards
83.	MPAT	Management Performance Assessment Tool
84.	MYAP	Multi-Year Action Plan
85.	NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
86.	NAASP	New Africa-Asia Strategic Partnership
87.	NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
88.	NCOP	National Council of Provinces
89.	NGP	New Growth Path
90.	ODA	Official Development Assistance
91.	OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
92.	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

93.	PAP	Pan-African Parliament
94.	PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
95.	PEPFAR	U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
96.	PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
97.	PICI	Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative
98.	PIDA	Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa
99.	PMDS	Performance Management and Development System
100.	PPP	Public Private Partnership
101.	PRAU	Policy Research and Analysis Unit
102.	PRC	Permanent Representative Council
103.	PRST	Presidential statement (UN)
104.	PSC	Peace and Security Council
105.	REC	Regional Economic Community
106.	RISDP	Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan
107.	ROK	Republic of Korea
108.	ROSA	Registration of South Africa Citizens Abroad
109.	SAA	South African Airways
110.	SACOIR	South African Council on International Relations
111.	SACU	Southern African Customs Union
112.	SADC	Southern African Development Community
113.	SADPA	South African Development Partnership Agency
114.	SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
115.	SANDF	South African National Defence Force
116.	SAPS	South African Police Service
117.	SASS	South African Secret Service
118.	SPL	State Protocol Lounge
119.	SSR	Security Sector Reform
120.	TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development
121.	TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
122.	TRP	Temporary Residence Permit
123.	UAE	United Arab Emirates
124.	UN	United Nations
125.	UNAMID	African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur
126.	UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
127.	UNCOPUOS	United Nations Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
128.	UNCSW	Commission on the Status of Women
129.	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
130.	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
131.	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
132.	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
133.	UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
134.	UNIDROIT	International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
135.	UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
136.	UNMIS	United Nations Mission in the Sudan
137.	UNOPS	United Nations Office Project Services
138.	UNPOA	United Nations Programme of Action
139.	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency

140.	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
141.	UNSG	United Nations Secretary General
142.	UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime
143.	UNWTO	United Nations World Trade Organisation
144.	VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
145.	WFP	World Food Programme
146.	WHA	World Health Assembly
147.	WHO	World Health Organisation
148.	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
149.	WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction

