

PART 3:
PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

PART 3: Programme Performance

To be appropriated by Vote	R 2 243 555 000
Statutory appropriations	-
Responsible Minister	Minister of Foreign Affairs : Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma
Administering Department	Department of Foreign Affairs
Accounting Officer	Director-General: Dr A Ntsaluba

AIM OF THE VOTE

The Department of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the formulation, co-ordination, implementation and management of South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes throughout the world.

KEY PROGRAMMES AND OBJECTIVES

Programme 1: Administration

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

Programme 2: Foreign Relations

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

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

Programme 3: Public Diplomacy and Protocol

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

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

Programme 4: Foreign Properties

Purpose: Provide secure, economical housing and office accommodation to all staff members abroad, and maintain immovable properties abroad.

Measurable objective: To acquire and maintain South Africa's properties abroad in a cost-effective manner in order to facilitate delivery of foreign policy objectives.

Programme 5: Auxiliary and Associated Services

Purpose: Provide for the payment of membership fees to international organisations, transfer payments, and support services for all officials on transfer abroad, and make provision for the inauguration of the President.

Measurable objective: To contribute to multilateral development co-operation.

KEY STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Our Foreign Policy objectives, priorities and activities although broad, nevertheless support the country's five key strategic priorities, namely:

- speeding up delivery of basic needs and developing human resources;

- building the economy and creating jobs;
- combating crime and corruption;
- transforming the state;
- building a better Africa and a better world.

These fundamental priorities inform and direct the work of the Department of Foreign Affairs as we go about our business of projecting South Africa's domestic values and national interests abroad. All these elements are captured within the holistic vision of an African Renaissance bringing in its wake peace, prosperity, democracy, sustainable development, progressive leadership and good governance.

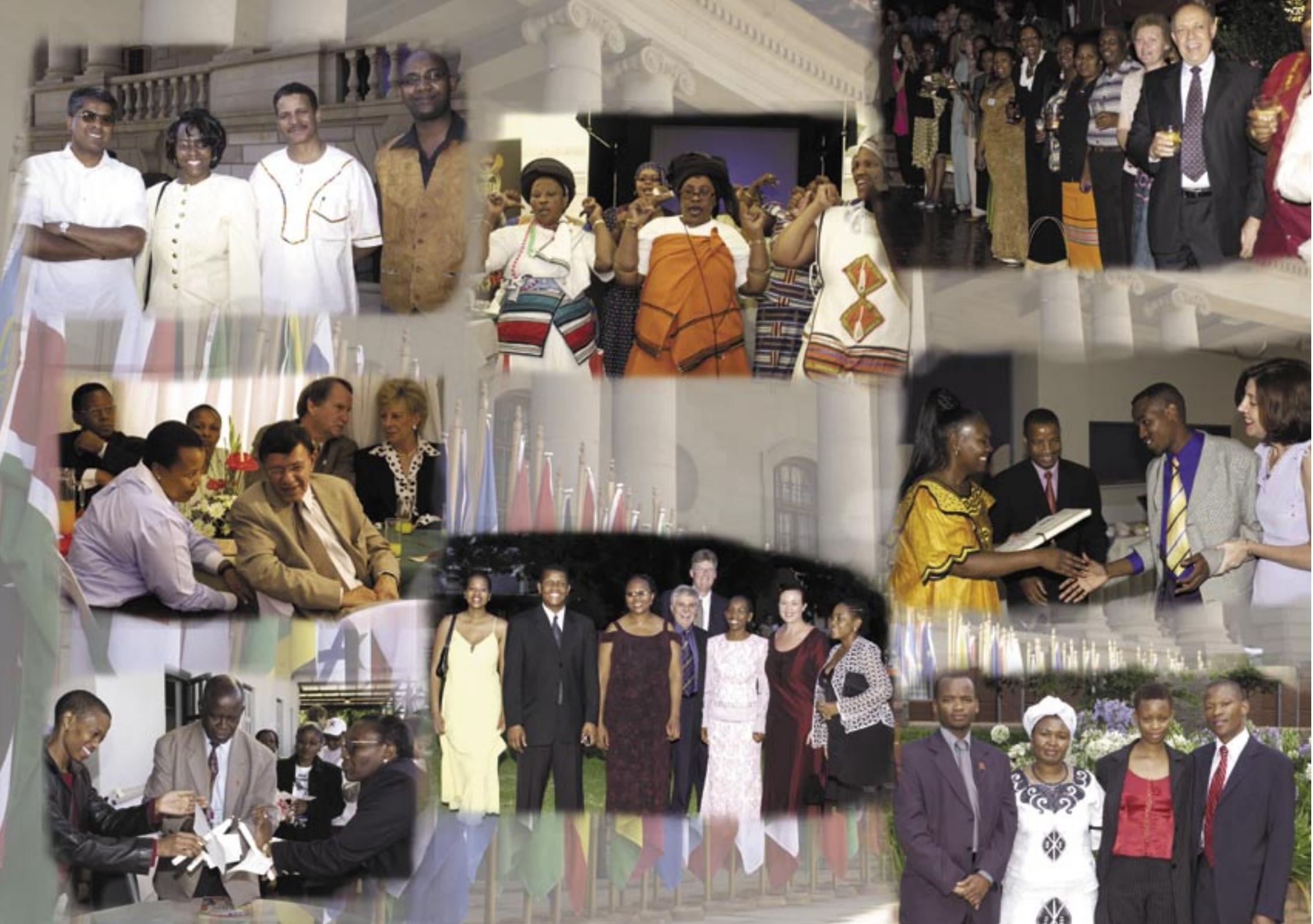
The African continent and, in particular, the Southern African region commands the highest priority for the Department. Our focus is shifting from the conceptualisation of the African Renaissance to its operationalisation through the initiative currently known as "NEPAD" – the New Partnership for African Development. South Africa has taken the lead in developing the NEPAD, and together with key African partners, is in the process of elaborating a programme

of action for its practical implementation and is the host to the NEPAD secretariat. Beyond Africa, the Department's multilateral engagements and its leadership within the South bloc of developing countries, are driven by its desire to contribute towards the creation of a more equitable and humane world for all of humankind. The Department identified the following key strategic priorities for 2003-04 financial year:

- Consolidation and Implementation of the African Agenda.
- Bilateral Relations
- South-South Co-operation.
- North-South Dialogue.
- Multilateral Diplomacy
- Focusing on Imaging and Branding by projecting a positive image of South Africa and Africa, enhancing understanding of the country's foreign policy objectives, and ensuring that the message of its leaders is better understood across the world.

STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS: 2003/04

South Africa's re-entry into the global community has resulted in a new foreign policy



dispensation. There is now wider acknowledgement of the role South Africa plays in global affairs. The country is viewed as a key player in global efforts to normalise international relations, particularly in Africa. South Africa is also involved in creating the conditions for sustainable socio-economic development, peace and good governance. The Department of Foreign Affairs was responsible for playing this role in ways that advance the interests of the developing world and Africa, in order to foster sustainable development of South Africa itself.

These responsibilities were executed through three broad strategic priority areas:

- Strengthening solidarity within the developing world, and building partnerships with the developed world to foster sustainable development
- Promoting good governance, sustainable socio-economic development and poverty eradication in Africa
- Participating in international efforts to seek lasting peace and stability in conflict-ridden areas.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the African Union (AU) are two new institutions established to achieve these ends, particularly in Africa. Through the Department, South Africa has played a central role in both.

International co-operation for sustainable development

South Africa continued to play a leading role in articulating the interests of Africa and developing countries in the global economy. Key problematic areas included: disparities and inequalities resulting from globalisation; the marginalisation of Africa in the global economy; the recent weakening of the global economy; and the resurgence of regionalism. The role of multilateral financial institutions and the United Nations (UN) in international economic development was also of interest. The Department was involved in promoting economic co-operation through strengthening multilateralism and inclusive governance in the world economy and its trade system. This included the reform and strengthening of global rules and institutions. Particular emphasis was placed

on: the economic development agenda of the south; the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Doha Development Round; the recommendations of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD); and championing African interests in other multilateral organisations.

It is recognised that the developed world has a major role to play in the economic development of the developing world. South Africa promoted the interests of developing countries on the international agenda, and mobilised development resources and co-operation to tackle poverty and underdevelopment. Issues included debt relief and the democratisation of international relations. Activities included: high level interactions with developed countries through the G-20, in the context of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank; discussions with the G-8 at their summits; and initiatives at other UN forums.

Focus on Africa

Good governance and sustainable socio-economic development in Africa are

fundamental to South Africa's foreign policy. During 2002, South Africa actively participated in the establishment of the African Union (AU). The African Union brings together continent-wide hopes for an Africa free of political conflict, poverty and underdevelopment. Emphasis during the reporting period was on facilitating the establishment and effective functioning of the structures of the African Union.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is key to Africa's development, within the broader theme of an African Renaissance. The Department of Foreign Affairs led the establishment of institutional arrangements for the implementation of NEPAD. The Department was also actively involved in implementing current NEPAD priority areas that span countries and regions. These included: bridging the infrastructure gap, especially in information and communications technology (ICT) and

energy infrastructure; human resources development, including education, skills development, and reversing the brain drain; health; agriculture; and the market access initiative.

Within Southern Africa, South Africa was actively engaged in the restructuring of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), to place it in a better position to respond to the changing development challenges facing the region. Particular emphasis was placed on the ratification of the new Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Agreement, the finalisation of the Strategic Indicative Plan for SADC, and the finalisation of the SADC Mutual Defence Pact.

Peace and security

The Department is aware of the interconnectedness between socio-economic de-

velopment and peace and stability. Political conflicts in Africa, the Middle East, and other parts of the world continue to undermine efforts to tackle sustainable development holistically. The Department has also noted a shift from the previous risk of super-power nuclear confrontation to other forms of insecurity, often of a more regional or domestic nature. Extremism, civil conflicts, organised trans-national crime, drug trafficking, internally displaced people, and small arms proliferation are all elements that lead to heightened states of tension, and often also to internal and cross-border friction. During the reporting period, the Department has therefore given particular attention to the following priority areas: the development of early warning systems; conflict resolution and post-conflict reconstruction; security co-operation; and the pre-eminence of multilateralism.

PROGRAMME 1: Administration

AIM: The programme conducts the overall policy development and management of the Department. It provides for policy formulation by the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Director-General and other members of the Department's management. Other functions include: organising the Department; rendering streamlined and co-ordinated administrative office support and parliamentary services; managing departmental personnel and finances; determining working methods and procedures; exercising internal control; and providing the internal audit function. The programme also includes providing consular and agency services in Pretoria and abroad, and purchasing vehicles for the Department.

• CORPORATE SERVICES

The following 8 key objectives were identified by Corporate Services in its quest of providing an effective support function to the line objectives of the Department.

KEY OBJECTIVES

- Proper implementation of Public Finance Management Act and Public Service Regulations.
- Provision of a stable and adequate Information Communication

Technology (ICT)

- Implement Human Resource Development and Performance Management System
- Attraction and retention of competent people
- Decentralisation of decision making in order to improve efficiency
- Improving customer service delivery
- Ensuring integrated and optimum functioning of our missions abroad
- Ensuring that the transformation of the Department of Foreign Affairs is in line with and in support of the Constitutional mandate

OUTPUT AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS:

Achievements and outputs produced during the financial year 2003/04 are covered under the respective business units as follows:

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

The aim of the PFMA is to modernise budget and financial management practices in departments in order to maximise the capacity of departments to deliver services to all its stakeholders (citizens, customers, etc.)

The Department has been able to implement the Act in a sequenced and prioritised manner, focussing on reforms of internal processes, practices and policies, and embarking on qualitative implementation as guided by the National Treasury (GRAP, Procurement Reforms, etc.) The following key initiatives were undertaken in a phased manner and an indication is given of activities during 2003/04:

Decentralisation

As reported in the previous financial year, the Department embarked on a process to decentralise some corporate services function to Branch level. During the review period the Department managed to select suitable candidates for deployment at Branch level. When the process is complete each Branch will have a staff compliment of four officials from corporate services. These officials will also be responsible for co-ordinating missions operations as the missions report directly to business units within Branches. With this process being completed and an implementation strategy developed the decentralisation process will be implemented during the course of 2004/05 financial year.

Financial Systems

The AxsPoint software, a product of AX-Sone, was chosen as the preferred financial system to be introduced at our missions abroad. As part of the first phase of implementation, the interim solution, which is spreadsheet based, has been introduced at 80% of our missions. This augurs

South African Mission in Berlin

well for the Department in meeting section 32 reporting requirements of the PFMA. It will also contribute to timeous information being available in order for departmental managers to make informed decisions.

Financial Training

The changed practices (from a one-dimensional situation, financial processes that were generally centrally controlled by prescribed bureaucratic rules, and regulations that stifled managerial efficiency, inhibiting innovation and often resulting in poor decision-making) has required finance and non-finance departmental staff at senior and lower levels to undergo training to ensure that the quality of financial management and implementation of the PFMA improve. Workshops on the PFMA





are ongoing and have been factored into the Department's overall annual training interventions.

The challenge facing most departments is the lack of skills by finance officials to adequately implement the PFMA. In its forward-planning strategy, the Department intends to address this crucial issue.

Normative Measures for Financial Management

In line with the national norms and standards as developed by the National Treasury, the Department has embarked on reviewing its internal procedures, processes and systems in order to facilitate better performance, measurable outcomes, reformed accounting practices, im-

proved disclosure and reporting, and the prudent management of department's assets and liabilities.

Despite chronic capacity constraints, the Department has made good progress in most of the compliance aspects relating to the implementation of the PFMA, e.g:

1. Annual financial statements were compiled and submitted timeously to the Auditor-General;
2. Strategic Plans aligned to the National Strategic Objectives of Government were developed; and
3. An Internal Audit and Audit Committee continued to be operational to giving effect to international good corporate governance practices.

Human Resources

Human Resources exists to provide support and ensure that Business Units are in a position to deliver on their objectives. This is achieved through various facilitative processes as outlined under part 2.

Security

The following achievements for the financial year in respect of the Department Security can be tabled:

The vetting backlog has been addressed whereby all officials posted abroad were vetted prior to their departure on a foreign posting and two vetting officers were appointed and successfully completed their training at the SANDF.

Due to the non-compliance of security measures at Departmental buildings, assessments were done and the upgrading of physical security at Departmental buildings has commenced.

A security committee has been established in the Department. The security committee will serve as a binding mechanism to all stake-holders to ensure the formulation of policies and to enhance delivery with regards to security services in the Department in conjunction with the National Intelligence Agency and South African Police Services.

Approval was granted for the implementation of a new computerised ID card system for the Department. The new computer-

ised ID card system will ensure efficient and effective access control and save on production costs.

A security policy was drafted and forwarded to the National Intelligence Agency for comments and inputs.

Chief Information Officer

MSP

The Master Systems Plan investigation was completed and the final draft MSP report was submitted to SITA for certification. The SITA is in the process of developing the data models for the MSP in preparation for certification.

Presidential and Conference Support

ICT provided data, computer and communications infrastructure at AU Ministerial meeting at Sun City and Sandton City. ICT also provided user support during these events to delegates, the media and Department's staff. Secure, encrypted links were also established to enable secure communications for Department's staff between the various vanues and Head Office

in Pretoria. Support was provided for Presidential and Ministerial overseas visits.

Mission Computer Upgrades

Mission Relocations: Two missions were upgraded during the relocation of the chanceries. Computer systems were installed at four new missions and at the same time maintenance and repairs visits were undertaken in five other missions and this included the installation of additional equipment.

Update of Head Office Voice and Data Network

The outdated Token-ring data network that existed in four of the department's buildings in Pretoria and the DFA offices in Cape Town was upgraded to a Cat-5 converged voice and data structured cable installation. The data network was upgraded to an Ethernet network. This project took approximately five months to complete and was completed ahead of schedule and within budget. All departmental building are now running on Ethernet.

Financial Systems

In 2003 National Treasury changed to the BAS financial system. ICT assisted with this conversion within the department.

SITA approved the procurement of the AxsPoint financial software package for mission financial reporting. Phase One, the development of web access and the development and distribution of standardised spreadsheets to missions, was completed. Missions are now able to report financial data to Head Office in a standard format. The next phase of the development of the mission financial system will continue in 2004.

Project Support

ICT is providing technical support to Consular Services and to Protocol (DIAP) for the development of their specialist systems. SITA is undertaking the investigations into the business requirements and will propose solutions. ICT will ensure that SITA takes the MSP into account and that common aspects of the systems are considered to reduce duplication.



Deputy Ministers Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, Brigitte Mabandla and Nozizwe Madlala-Routledge during President Thabo Mbeki's state visit abroad

Other Achievements

The Department's Intranet browser was upgraded to Internet Explorer version Six. The secure e-mail system was introduced within the DFA domain. The Department's anti-virus software was updated and this ensured that the DFA network was not affected by the two major virus attacks experienced on the government network. However, the department's operations were hampered because of the problems experienced as a result of these attacks.

Consular and Agency Services

The Directorate: Consular and Agency Services strives to provide a world class consular service to South African citizens abroad in accordance with the Batho Pele Principle and in line with the Department's strategic objectives. The following selection of consular interventions are highlighted:

Assistance rendered to 809 South African citizens detained or imprisoned abroad;

Assisted with the return of mortal remains of

109 South African citizens from abroad; General assistance rendered to approximately 144 distressed South African citizens abroad and their relatives in South Africa;

Assistance rendered in 3 364 cases of service of process, evidence on commission, extradition, maintenance orders, etc;

Determined the whereabouts of 73 South African citizens abroad and of 29 foreign nationals in South Africa;

Assisted with 24 social welfare cases, eg. with cases involving abductions and adoptions;

Assisted in dealing with scams and other fraudulent activities, approximately 290 cases;

Legalised/authenticated 16 502 documents;

Coordinated, on behalf of the IEC, with 104 of our missions abroad, making it possible for 1082 South African citizens on Government service and their families to vote.

Department of Foreign Affairs, South Africa

Facilities were also put in place to make it possible for South African citizens temporarily absent from the Republic to vote at all our missions. Assistance was also rendered to the SANDF, in cooperation with the IEC, with troops deployed on peace missions in Africa amounting to 3400 individuals, as well as the Navy Project Teams based in Hamburg and Kiel amounting to 189 individuals;

Assistance rendered to the British High Commission in respect of their nationals killed in a road accident;

Represented the Department at the Immigration Advisory Board and Chaired the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Trade and Tourism for the period May 2003 to March 2004.

Foreign Service Institute

Transformation & Repositioning

Having realised the challenges facing the FSI, the Department initiated a project to reposition and transform the Institute. This



President Thabo Mbeki, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and President Abdelaziz Bouteflika during the WSSD held in Johannesburg

is aimed at increasing its capability to become a leading and recognised Training Institute that is well positioned to contribute towards creating outstanding diplomats who will continue taking a leading role on the African continent and in the international arena.

In October 2003 an international scan of diplomatic training in 5 countries around the world was conducted. The purpose of the study was to benchmark for best international practice and to assist the management of DFA in the transformation and repositioning of the Foreign Service Institute so as to enable it to compete favourably with its counterparts, both nationally and internationally.

After the benchmarking exercise was completed the Director-General appointed a Task Team to look into the repositioning of the FSI. The Repositioning Task Team re-designed the training programmes and developed a draft structure for the Institute. According to the re-designed model, all officials returning from missions will undergo

a mid-career refresher course to ensure re-integration at Head Office and to allow them to share their experiences.

Unit Standards and Qualifications

The FSI made significant progress in the generation of unit standards and qualifications. The Standards Generating Body (SGB) which was formed and launched in July 2002, with the assistance of DIDTETA (Diplomacy, Intelligence, Defence & Trade Education and Training Authority) commenced with the generation and writing of unit standards in January 2003. Through a rigorous consultative process with relevant stakeholders such as SAQA, DIDTETA and subject matter experts from the Department, the following qualifications have been registered on the NQF:

- National Diploma in Diplomacy
- Advanced National Certificate in Mission Management
- National Certificate in Mission Administration

The above qualifications are in the proc-

ess of being fully converted into Learnership programmes. Draft Learnership programmes have been designed in conjunction with DIDTETA and have been provisionally registered with the Department of Labour.

Training

During the period under review the foreign Service Institute offered several training programmes. These programmes provided participants with management, administration, language and leadership skills that would enable them to serve and manage in South African missions competently, and to meet the challenges of global diplomacy. The following training programmes were offered:

- Heads of Mission Orientation programme
- Diplomatic Training programme
- Mission Administration programme
- Mission Foreign Affairs Assistants programme
- English and Foreign Language Training
- Spouses' Orientation programme.



President Thabo Mbeki, accompanied by Ambassador Sisa Ngombane, Ministers Stella Sigcau, Dr Manto Tshabalala-Msimang and Alec Erwin in Kinshasa, DRC following the opening of the SA Diplomatic Village

Co-operation Agreements

During the Sixth Joint Bilateral Commission in July 2003, a Protocol of Co-operation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Republic of South Africa was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the two coun-

tries. The protocol includes co-operation between the South African Foreign Service Institute and its Egyptian counterpart, the Egyptian Diplomatic Training Institute. The areas of agreement include, inter alia: -

- The exchange of academic curricular between the institutes;

- The exchange of visits between members of both institutes; and
- The exchange of visits between the trainees of both institutes through training trips.

PROGRAMME 2: Foreign Relations

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

PROGRAMME POLICY DEVELOPMENTS

Foreign Relations played a significant role in the transition of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to the African Union (AU), with South Africa assuming the role of Chair until the July 2003 Maputo Summit. South Africa continues to play a significant role as part of the AU Troika and although it will remain a member until July 2004 it is expected to continue active participation well beyond. The Department participated actively in the process that facilitated the recognition and acceptance of NEPAD as the primary development programme of

the continent including at all major international and regional institutions such as the UN, G8, ASEAN, MERCOSUR, GCC and EU. One of the most crucial aspects of the NEPAD process is to ensure success in the implementation of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). South Africa is among the first group of countries to have agreed to be reviewed.

The programme also provides for South Africa's involvement in peace initiatives, including the management of conflicts on the continent, the development of security structures in the region and at the AU level, and reform of international institutions such

Presidential political Advisor Billy Masetla (far left) and Ambassador Monaisa (far right) in discussion with President de Menezes of Sao Tome and Principe

as the UN Security Council. South Africa is currently committed to initiatives in Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d' Ivoire, DRC Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Sudan, Western Sahara, Zimbabwe, and the Palestine-Israeli conflict. There has been remarkable progress recorded in various peace processes underway, among the most significant achievements being the following: Burundi, DRC, the Comoron peace processes, the Rwandan and Kenyan presidential and parliamentary elections, democratic elections in Madagascar and the Sudan Peace process.

During 2003/04, new missions were opened in Africa (Antananarivo, Bujumbura, Khartoum, Lubumbashi and Yaoundé) and in Asia (Almaty, Hanoi, Muscat and Shanghai), and in the Middle East (Damascus and Doha).



OUTPUTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY TRENDS:

• CONSOLIDATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN AGENDA

Restructuring of SADC and SACU

The SADC National Contact Point in the Department of Foreign Affairs continued to co-ordinate South Africa's participation in all SADC activities and to facilitate regional integration in Southern Africa.

The National Contact Point was responsible for arranging South Africa's participation in all the major SADC meetings such as the first SADC Integrated Committee of Ministers meeting in May 2003, the HIV and AIDS Summit in July 2003, the SADC Summit in August 2003 and the SADC Council of Ministers meeting in March 2004. The Contact Point also contributed to the good progress made in the establishment of the Trade and Industry, Finance and Investment sector of SADC, with the Trade Protocol being



President Thabo Mbeki meets President Joaquim Chissano ahead of handing over the chairpersonship of the AU to Mozambique

implemented to liberalise intra-regional trade. Work has also progressed well in concluding the Finance and Investment Protocol for the region by the end of 2004, with many Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) in place to govern activities related to harmonised macro-economic convergence and the work of regional development finance institutions.

The Department has in the past year also represented South Africa on the SADC Review Committee which was tasked with the institutional restructuring of SADC. As a member of this Committee, South Africa played an important role in the review of SADC institutions and has overseen the implementation of the new SADC structures that are now in operation. The Review Committee has largely completed its mandate and will provide a final report to the SADC Summit in August 2004.

South Africa, through the Department of Foreign Affairs and other relevant departments, contributed towards the development of the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP), which is the blueprint for the development of the

Southern African region for the next 15 years. The Department also participated in the development and finalisation of the Strategic Plan for the Organ of Politics, Defence and Security (SIPO) and the SADC Mutual Defence Pact. The SADC Summit adopted all three instruments in August 2003.

The Department has facilitated South Africa's ratification of seven SADC Protocols during the past year.

Transformation of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) into the African Union (AU)

At the Maputo Summit in July 2003, South Africa handed over the Chair of the African Union to Mozambique. South Africa will still be part of the AU troika as outgoing Chair until July 2004.

The main challenge for the first year of the AU was the setting up of its priority structures. Another challenge was the laying of the groundwork for the rest of its proposed structures as enshrined in the Constitutive Act of the AU.

The setting up of the Commission of the AU commenced in July 2003, with the election of former President Konaré of Mali and Mr Patrick Mazimhaka of Rwanda as the new Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson of the Commission respectively. Eight Commissioners were also appointed. It should be noted that five of the Commissioners are female, thereby achieving complete gender parity in the top management of the Commission. The expected process in fully establishing the AU Commission will include the assessment of current staff and the appointment of new staff (already commenced), resulting in a 755 strong Commission.

The Commission has developed a first draft vision, mission and framework on which its programme will be based.

The Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the AU has been established in terms of a Protocol which came into force on 26 December 2003. The sub-structures of the PSC yet to be constituted are:

- the African Standby Force, consisting of five stand-by Brigades, one in each region of the AU,

- the Panel of the Wise, consisting of five eminent persons selected by the Chairperson of the Commission,
- an Early Warning System with national and regional components and,
- a Peace Fund to support the activities of the PSC.

The members of the PSC were elected on 16 March 2004 by the Executive Council of the AU. In accordance with the requirements stipulated in the PSC Protocol, the PSC is comprised of fifteen member states, five of whom will serve for a three-year period, and a further ten, who will serve for a two-year period each. The members are also representative of each of the five regions of the AU. The current members, who were elected to serve three-year terms, are Algeria, Ethiopia, Gabon, Nigeria and South Africa. Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan, and Togo were elected for two-year terms. The historic launch of the PSC took place on 25 May 2004. Members of the PSC will take the Chair on a monthly rotational basis.

Related to the PSC is the development of the Common African Defence and Security

Policy (CADSP) as mandated by the Durban Summit in 2002. The Draft Framework that had been developed was considered by Ministers of Defence and Security. It has since been adopted as a Declaration by the AU Assembly session in February 2004 in Sirte, Libya.

On the "people's organs" of the AU, namely the Pan African Parliament and the Economic, Social and Cultural Council (ECOSOCC), considerable progress has been made. The Pan African Parliament Protocol has been ratified by the requisite 27 member states, and has entered into force. The Inaugural Session of the Pan African Parliament took place from 18 – 20 March 2004. South Africa offered to host the Pan African Parliament.

ECOSOCC, as a meeting of civil society, has been closely followed by the South African Government because of its importance in mobilising civil society and giving them more than a nominal voice in Continental affairs. ECOSOCC comes into being once its statutes have been approved and not by means of a Protocol. A first draft of the ECOSOCC statutes has been

concluded. South Africa launched its own chapter from the sectors outlined by the Draft Statutes.

The Protocol on the Court of Justice was adopted by the Assembly in Maputo and will now have to be ratified. South Africa is in the process of ratifying this Protocol. The Court of Justice will, among other things, adjudicate on the interpretation of the Constitutive Act of the AU. South Africa was actively involved in the process leading to the adoption of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa on 16 March 2004 in Addis Ababa.

The AU has also concluded discussions on amendments to the Constitutive Act. The amendments are now contained in a Protocol which has to be ratified by member states. South Africa has already ratified this Protocol.

The Executive Council in Maputo confirmed the decision by its 3rd Extraordinary Session in Sun City, that the new scale of assessment will include a two-tier floor, one of 0.25% and the other of 0.75%. Member

states' population size, level of indebtedness and GDP, among other factors, will be used to calculate their level of contribution.

The Executive Council agreed on a ceiling of 8.25%. Countries such as South Africa, Egypt, Algeria and Nigeria will fall in this category and will each be responsible for 8.25% of the total budget of the Union per year. The AU budget for 2004 currently stands at USD 43 million.

New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)

South Africa's focus during the past year has been that of a core driver of the overall NEPAD process. The Department has played a pivotal role in supporting the work of President Mbeki, in his role as a member of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) and the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) Forum and in co-ordinating the engagement of South Africa and the work of all Government Departments in the NEPAD process.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has been mandated by Cabinet to lead the NEPAD process in South Africa, along with the Minister of Trade and Industry. A Quartet + two of Directors-General has been established to serve as a strategic management tool for South Africa's engagement in the NEPAD process. The Director-General of Foreign Affairs serves on this Committee.

Furthermore, an African Renaissance Committee (ARC) has been established in the International Relations, Peace and Security (IRPS) Cluster to ensure inter-departmental co-ordination on the consolidation of the African Agenda, encompassing AU, NEPAD, SADC and SACU matters. The Department chairs and provides the Secretariat for the ARC. As such, overall responsibility for the co-ordination of NEPAD at the operational level resides with the Department.

The Department is also a partner with the Department of Trade and Industry in supporting the NEPAD Business Group (SA), chaired by Mr Reuel Khoza of ESKOM, and in pursuing business opportunities arising out of the NEPAD process. The Department and the Presidency have assisted in

launching a South African Chapter of the Economic, Social and Cultural Commission. It is designed to feed into the ECOSOCC to be established at the AU level and will be used to engage key civil society stakeholders on NEPAD and the APRM.

South Africa has played an instrumental role in the development of the generic action plans and projects of NEPAD, including the short-term Action Plan for Infrastructure (STAP), the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), the e-Africa Commission programme, the Health strategy, and the Environment initiative. South African Ministers and Directors-General play a leading role with regard to specific priority areas.

As regards the implementation of projects identified under the NEPAD process, South African parastatals and the private sector are playing a critical role. ESKOM, for example, is the key player in the implementation of NEPAD energy projects and is already implementing a number of energy inter-connector projects. The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), the Industrial Development Corporation, Transnet,



Minister of Trade and Industry Mandisi Mpahlwa and Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma, jointly mandated to lead NEPAD in South Africa

and Telkom are all playing a catalytic role in driving project implementation on the continent and major investments have already been made.

South Africa has been hosting the NEPAD Secretariat since its establishment, as well as the APRM Secretariat, and has been the biggest financial contributor to the budgets of both to date. In addition, it has seconded the Economic Advisor of the President to head the Secretariat and the Steering Committee and has seconded a number of officials, including Departmental officials, on a full-time basis to the Secretariat.

South Africa played a critical role in the development and design of the APRM as an innovative collective expression of the determination of NEPAD leaders to promote good governance, peace and stability in a collaborative, non-punitive approach. South Africa acceded to the APRM in March 2003. South Africa, led by the Department, also actively supports the peace and security element of NEPAD and South African troops are presently involved in peacekeeping missions in the DRC, Bu-

rundi, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone.

In line with its mandate, the Department continued to promote NEPAD in all international fora and to ensure that concrete support for its implementation is forthcoming from the political commitments secured in its support. Critically, this work entails negotiating a new paradigm of partnership with the international community, securing a more equitable international system and environment for Africa and ending the marginalisation of the continent in the era of globalisation. Much progress in this regard has been achieved in interactions with the G8 states, the European Union, the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF and the OECD.

A major focus of the Department during the year has been on expanding South-South co-operation in support of NEPAD. The Sino-Africa Ministerial in December 2003, the AASROC Ministerial in Indonesia in July 2003 and the establishment of the India-Brazil-South Africa partnership are illustrative of this thrust. As a result of this process of international engagement, the entire international community is now com-

mitted to supporting the implementation of NEPAD and concrete initiatives are being taken in this regard. One such initiative is the offer of a \$200 million line of credit from the Indian government.

Lastly, the Department has been closely involved in the process of operationalising the organs of the AU and ensuring its functioning and effectiveness, as NEPAD's institutional parent body. Furthermore, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are the building blocks of the AU and the key implementing agents of the NEPAD programme. The Department has been working within SADC to finalise the restructuring and rationalisation process and the finalisation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Programme (RISDP), which is aligned to the NEPAD programme, to ensure the effectiveness of SADC.

Peace, Stability and Security in Africa

The National Office for the Co-ordination of Peacekeeping Missions (NOCPM)

South Africa's involvement in Peacekeep-

ing Operations has rapidly developed over the last few years and its role and capacity has resulted in high expectations regarding its involvement in various peace operations in Africa.

The South African Parliament adopted a White Paper on South Africa's participation in international peace missions in October 1998. The White Paper provided a comprehensive policy framework on the country's approach and participation in international peace missions. The document also casts peace missions within a wider, peace-building framework that emphasises that peace missions are just one of the numerous options available for engagement. Furthermore, the White Paper states that South Africa's involvement in any peace mission should be based on the country's capacity and on the likelihood of a peace mission's contribution to long-term peace, stability and development in the area of conflict.

The National Office for the Co-ordination of Peace Missions (NOCPM) within the Department was established to meet the various challenges presented by the White Paper.



*SANDF (South African National Defence Force)
peace keeping force members in the DRC*

The NOCPM also initiates actions pertaining to the country's present and future participation in attempts to resolve conflicts through such means as preventative diplomacy or direct participation in peace missions as mandated by the AU and UN.

During the reporting period South Africa was listed as the eleventh largest Troop Contributing Country (TCC) to the United Nations, a remarkable achievement bearing in mind that the country only became directly involved in UN Peacekeeping operations in 2001.

South Africa's TCC contribution centres on UN Peacekeeping Missions in Africa. In this regard, during the review period there were 1 418 South African National Defence Force members serving in the United Nations Mission in the DRC (MONUC), ten in the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) and three in the recently created United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) - a total of 1 431 SANDF members.

An additional 1 500 SANDF members serve in the African Mission in Burundi (AMIB) and four SANDF personnel are seconded to the

Organisation for African Union Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (OLMEE). Both these Peacekeeping missions were authorised by the AU but till recently not specifically mandated by the United Nations Security Council as currently the case with AMIB.

• BILATERAL RELATIONS

The Department continues to play an active role in the expansion and further development of bilateral relations with all nations and peoples, especially in areas and regions where South Africa has not previously been represented.

During the period under review, the expansion of bilateral relations was further consolidated through structured interactions taking place at Presidential or Ministerial level, and through Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates. Furthermore, South Africa pursued relations with strategic countries and partners through Bi-national Commissions, Joint Co-operation Commissions, Partnership Forums and other structured mechanisms. This has enhanced co-operation and relations in fields such as trade,

taxation, aviation, science and technology, culture and tourism. During this reporting period 59 Bilateral Agreements were also concluded.

Bilateral Relations with Africa

During the period under review, South Africa has seen consolidation of bilateral relations with a number of countries on the continent. Currently, South Africa has thirty-four missions that are fully operational throughout the continent.

Southern Africa

Southern Africa remained essentially peaceful and stable during the year under review. On the economic front, although Southern African countries co-operated closely through SADC and AU structures, there was also increased bilateral co-operation between South Africa and the countries of the region.

In Angola, efforts aimed at peace and reconstruction have continued unhindered. Both the governing MPLA and opposition UNITA held successful party congresses

in 2003 and the process of reconciliation made visible progress. Since the beginning of 2004, two co-operation agreements have been signed with Angola, one on health and the other on agriculture. During the March 2004 meeting, several draft agreements were initialled and it is expected that they will be signed later in 2004.

South Africa, as is the case with other international role players, is aware of the political, economic and social challenges Zimbabwe is facing. It is becoming more evident that a process of negotiation between the MDC and the ZANU-PF is the only solution to the political challenges facing Zimbabwe. South Africa's efforts spring from the premise that ways and means should be identified and pursued to assist Zimbabweans in their endeavour to find a home-grown solution to their political challenges.

South Africa enjoys cordial relations with Swaziland and both countries are working towards the establishment of a joint bilateral commission for co-operation.

On 29 March 2004, South Africa contributed

R100 million to the World Food Programme, specifically targeted at six Southern African countries (Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) will draw up the implementation plans.

The third session of the South Africa/Namibia JPC on Defence and Security took place in Pretoria in 2003. The South African Minister of Defence, Mr Mosiuoa Lekota, hosted the meeting, which was also attended by his Namibian counterpart, Mr Erkki Nghimtina, as well as the Namibian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Jerry Ekandjo.

A number of bilateral meetings between South Africa and Mozambique during 2003 have played an important role in cementing closer relations while simultaneously monitoring the successful implementation of macro-economic projects in Mozambique such as the Temane Natural Gas Project. This project was completed with the first batch of gas transported from Temane to Secunda in February 2004. It is envisaged that the export of gas to South Africa will contribute substantially to rectify-

ing the trade imbalance between the two countries.

Tanzania continued to play a crucial role in the peace and security of the Great Lakes region, especially in the deliberations regarding the Burundi Peace Process, which is being facilitated by Deputy President Jacob Zuma.

Consultations on the establishment of a Presidential Economic Commission between the Governments of South Africa and Tanzania also took place. The Commission would provide the necessary co-operative framework to manage the development and implementation of bilateral projects as well as the Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI's) Programme, in particular the Mtwara and Central Development Corridors, which have been identified as regional NEPAD priority programmes.

On 1 August 2003 the 5th Heads of State Economic Bilateral Meeting between South Africa and Namibia was held in Windhoek. The items on the agenda focused primarily on various economic co-operation projects

such as Spatial Development Initiatives (SDI), tourism, energy and the ongoing negotiations between SACU members and the USA. Two bilateral agreements were signed viz. the Natural Gas Trade Agreement and the Treaty for the Establishment of the !Ai-!Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Park.



The Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and her Angolan counterpart Minister JB de Miranda exchange an accord signed in Pretoria

In line with the agreement signed between Lesotho and South Africa in 2001, a Donor Briefing took place on 10 April 2003 in Maseru. The briefing was aimed at soliciting international funding for various projects in Lesotho, which would promote the objective of assisting Lesotho to graduate out of the classification of Least Developed Countries. In this regard, funding for the Hydrological Water Project as well as

the Geochemical Mapping Project was approved. In addition President Mbeki inaugurated the Lesotho Highlands Water Project Phase 1B at Mohale Dam, a binational project between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho.

The President paid visit to Botswana from

11 - 13 March 2003. The two countries entered into an agreement on the establishment of a Joint Permanent Commission for Co-operation (JPCC), which was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. History was made when President Mbeki addressed the Botswana Parliament on 11 March 2003, the first foreign President ever to be accorded this honour.

Relations with Malawi and Zambia were given a boost when a delegation of senior officials visited Malawi and Zambia in March 2004 to discuss ways and means of establishing a formal platform to guide co-operation between South Africa and the two countries.

Central & West Africa

During the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) at Sun City in 2003 the All-Inclusive and Global Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Transitional Constitution were endorsed. Representatives of the different groups signed the Final Act, which comprises the 36 resolutions adopted during the previous session of the ICD at Sun City.

President Mbeki paid a state visit to the DRC in January 2004. This visit culminated in the signing of a General Co-operation Agreement as a result of which a Joint Bilateral Commission was established which laid the foundation for future co-operation between the two countries and is expected to be inaugurated in the course of 2004.

The Minister of Provincial and Local Government, Mr FS Mufamadi, hosted a delegation of the DRC on 18 March 2004 for the South Africa/Democratic Republic of Congo Joint Ministerial meeting in Pretoria. This meeting took place within the context of the General Co-operation Agreement signed earlier between the two Heads of State.



Minister Dlamini Zuma visited the Republic of Congo (RoC) and the Republic of Gabon in November 2003 during which she signed a co-operation agreement with the RoC and a co-operation agreement as well as a tourism agreement with Gabon. The co-operation agreements will establish structured bilateral mechanisms with both countries.

President Obiang Nguema M'Basogo of Equatorial Guinea paid a working visit to

South Africa at the beginning of December 2003 during which the two countries signed a General Co-operation Agreement whilst a Bilateral Promotion and Protection of Investments Agreement was signed during February 2004.

South Africa, as part of an AU delegation, assisted in the negotiations that restored President Fradique de Menezes to power in July 2003, following the bloodless coup d'état in Sao Tomé and Príncipe. South

Minister of Provincial and Local Government Mr Sydney Mufamadi, who on behalf of Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma assisted to facilitate the Inter-Congolese Dialogue

Africa subsequently made a donation of non-lethal equipment to the armed forces of that country and remains committed to participation in the International Committee of Guarantee and Follow-up which will ensure that the conditions which led to the abortive coup will be addressed.

Following the successful coup d'état in the Central African Republic (CAR) by General Francois Bozize in March 2003, South Africa maintained a careful watch on the progress made by the new regime in that country towards democratic elections to be held early in 2005. Minister Dlamini Zuma visited Bangui during November 2003 where she was briefed on the efforts to return the CAR to constitutional government.

The conflicts in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia

are currently in the process of being resolved through the implementation of the Marcoussis Agreement (Côte d'Ivoire) and the Comprehensive Peace Agreements (Liberia). Throughout both conflicts, South Africa has supported initiatives aimed at bringing effective resolution to the crises. South Africa will continue to play a constructive role, under the auspices of ECOWAS and the AU, to assist both Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to fully restore peace and stability. The political situation in Benin, Ghana, Niger and Togo has remained relatively stable, but in Burkina Faso a group of military officials unsuccessfully attempted to overthrow President Compaore in mid-2003.

President Mbeki attended the 2003 ECOWAS Summit in Accra in September and, in his capacity as Chair of the African Union, the October meeting of the ECOWAS mediation committee in Abidjan. The President also attended the Paris Summit, which led to the Marcoussis Agreement, at the end of January 2003.

South Africa supported the Liberian Peace Talks convened in Accra, Ghana, held from

4 June - 18 August 2003 on the resolution of the Liberian crisis. President Mbeki witnessed the resignation of former President Charles Taylor and attended the inaugural ceremony of Vice President Moses Blah as President of Liberia.

In an effort to support post-conflict reconstruction in Guinea-Bissau and in response to the call by the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Committee on Guinea-Bissau for the international donor community to give emergency assistance to the people of Guinea-Bissau as they put in place a credible government and to rebuild their country, the South African government made a contribution to the UNDP Trust Fund for Guinea-Bissau in February 2004.

Bilateral co-operation on the promotion of peace, stability and security in Africa was comprehensively discussed during the official visit to South Africa by Cape Verdean Prime Minister José Maria Neves in July 2003. Similar discussions continued during the 5th annual session of the South Africa-Nigeria Bi-national Commission of Co-operation (BNC) held in Lagos from 8 to 12 December 2003.

South African trade exports to West Africa saw a slight increase during 2003 but imports from the region fell significantly from just over R 4 billion in 2002 to just over R 3 billion in 2003. This resulted in a decline in total trade with the region from R 9,1 billion in 2002 to R 8,3 billion in 2003. Despite this overall decrease in trade volume, South African exports to countries such as Ghana, Guinea, Togo, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Liberia increased substantially.

Nigeria, followed by Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, remained South Africa's largest trading partner in West Africa, with total trade with Nigeria representing 63% of its total trade with the region in 2003.

East Africa

The political and socio-economic landscape in the Great Lakes region countries, (that is Burundi, DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda) was largely shaded by conflict, instability and a general lack of security. The efforts aimed at securing a successful political settlement and cease-fire in Burundi and the DRC under the leadership of South Africa, supported

by the region, the AU and the UN resulted in the establishment of transitional arrangements in the two countries. South Africa supported Rwanda in the preparation of the electoral system and successful democratic presidential and parliamentary elections were held in August and September 2003. South Africa further commended Kenya and Uganda for their efforts towards constitutional reviews and good governance. South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda worked closely in encouraging the Burundi parties to reach a political settlement.

The continued conflict and instability in the region contributed towards the poor economic performance and breakdown in communal structures. The continued conflict has exacerbated poverty and contributed to the slow resettlement of refugees and internally-displaced people. South Africa's bilateral relations with countries in the Great Lakes Region improved steadily during the period under review.

South Africa's engagement in Burundi will continue to be informed by the leading role that South Africa has assumed in managing the process towards the successful

implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement.

South Africa continued to engage the Burundi role-players in addressing the outstanding issues on power sharing with a view to Burundi holding elections in terms of the stipulations of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement of 28 August 2000.

South Africa has begun a process of establishing formal structural frameworks to manage bilateral relations with countries of the region during 2002. A Joint Commission of Co-operation (JCC) has been established with Rwanda, while the JCCs with Burundi, Kenya, and Uganda are in the process of being finalised. The JCCs will focus on the areas of trade, investment, tourism, agriculture, defence, education, health, finance, transport, police, sports and culture.

South Africa continues to support the Kenyan government in its efforts towards constitutional review. South Africa and Uganda have established an annual educational exchange program that involves the provinces. The Free State Education Depart-



Left to right: Pierre Nkurunziza, Acting President Domiteen Ndayizeye of Burundi, Former President Nelson Mandela, Jean Menani and Deputy President Jacob Zuma

ment and selected schools visited Uganda in 2003.

During a visit in March 2004, Minister Nkosa-zana Dlamini Zuma signed a General Co-operation Agreement with her Ethiopian counterpart which provides for the estab-

lishment of a Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC).

As one of the least developed countries in the world, and as a fledgling democracy, Ethiopia is faced with enormous socio-economic challenges. There is thus a need for

a developmental approach to bilateral relations and co-operation between South Africa and Ethiopia.

President Mbeki convened a meeting of the AU Troika and the Countries of the Region, in his capacity as Co-ordinator of the

Countries of the Region on the situation in Comoros, in 2003. The meeting culminated in the signing of the Moroni Agreement by the four Presidents of the islands of the Union of the Comoros which paved the way for the holding of Parliamentary elections in March and April 2004.

There are real prospects for an end to the Sudanese civil war following the signing of the Machakos Protocol in July 2002. The Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) have reached an agreement on one of the most contentious issues, i.e. self-determination for Southern Sudan, by means of an envisaged referendum that will pose the alternatives of continued unity or secession by the South, at the end of a six-year interim period.

An agreement reached on Security Arrangements during the Interim Period on 25 September 2003 paved the way for the negotiating parties to reach an agreement on Wealth Sharing During the Pre-Interim and Interim Period on 7 January 2004.

Bilateral trade between South Africa and countries of the East African region have

shown phenomenal growth in trade flows and direct foreign investment by South African business interests. South Africa is currently the largest foreign investor in the region with a substantial investor presence in Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. Madagascar is viewed as an excellent investment destination for South African business interests. A large number of South African investors are already present in Madagascar, with many others poised to enter the domestic economy. As a result of South Africa's efforts to grant preferential access to products originating from the region, there have been encouraging signs of a shift towards greater equilibrium in the current trade balance with South Africa.

North Africa

The implementation of NEPAD and its success hinges on the effective co-operation and economic integration of Africa's regional groupings. The North African states constituting the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU) remain the only African non-operational regional grouping. Nevertheless, bilateral relations and co-operation with North Africa continue to grow in strength.

The initiative of South Africa in bringing to closure the Lockerbie impasse eventually led to a successful settlement by the lifting of United Nations sanctions against Libya in 2003. Consolidation of bilateral relations has been enhanced by the state visit of President Mbeki to Libya in June 2002, which also coincided with the inaugural session of the South Africa-Libya Joint Bilateral Commission (JBC). The next session of the JBC is scheduled to take place in 2004.

During the reporting period South Africa sent a search and rescue team, headed by the SANDF, to assist in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in Algeria and its environs. Within the multilateral sphere, particularly on matters affecting the African continent, the South Africa-Algeria partnership continues in earnest. In line with the AU and NEPAD ideals, it exemplifies successful co-operation and collaboration based on solidarity, equality and mutual benefit. These benefits are evident in areas like technology, defence and, arts and culture. Besides the regular consultations and bilateral visits under the BNC's Technical Working Groups, a BNC Mid-Term Review Meeting took place in Algiers from 28 April

2003 to 2 May 2003. President Mbeki will host Algerian President Bouteflika during the 5th session of the South Africa-Algeria BNC in October 2004 in Cape Town.

Algeria and South Africa will, throughout 2004, continue to co-operate in various events marking South Africa's 10 Years of Freedom and the 50 years of the founding of Algeria's Front for National Liberation (FLN). Other co-operation projects include the SITEV (Algerian Tourism Fair) and SAFEX. Since the establishment of the Joint Bilateral Commission of Co-operation in 1998 and the subsequently Bi-national Commission (BNC), 20 bilateral agreements have been concluded in the fields of transport, trade, minerals and energy, science and technology.

Morocco is South Africa's largest trading partner in North Africa. The largest component of the trade between South Africa and Morocco is coal. A large South African delegation attended the South-South Summit in Marrakech towards the end of 2003. Apart from this, South African delegations from the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and the South African Revenue Serv-



Minister Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma with her Tunisian counterpart Minister HB Yahia during the South Africa-Tunisia Joint Bilateral Commission

ice (SARS) visited Morocco to discuss and intensify bilateral relations. A large delegation of South African women also attended the Global Summit on Women.

Greater effort will be made during 2004 to

intensify the bilateral relationship between South Africa and Morocco. The second session of the Joint Bilateral Commission will be held in Morocco during the second half of 2004.

The meeting of Senior Officials in preparation for the Fourth Session of the Joint Bilateral Commission (JBC) between the Republic of Tunisia and the Republic of South Africa was held in Tshwane during the period under review. Parallel to the Senior Officials meeting, the Tunisia-South Africa Business Forum was held. Business leaders from the food processing, telecommunication, textiles, automotive services (engineering, technical), electrical parts, steel and leather products sectors attended this meeting. The parties exchanged programmes related to exhibitions and trade fairs and agreed to promote mutual participation in these events.

The Sixth Session of the Joint Bilateral Commission between the Republic of South Africa and the Arab Republic of Egypt was held in Tshwane, South Africa, from 14 to 15 July 2003.

Bilateral Relations with North America

Relations between South Africa and North America during this period largely played out against a background of international

turmoil and disagreement regarding the USA's invasion of Iraq and generally negative economic perceptions about the USA. The failure of the WTO talks in Cancun in 2003 had implications for bilateral relations beyond trade issues, particularly in the case of the USA. Interactions between South Africa and its partners in this region, the USA and Canada, continued to focus primarily on garnering understanding and support for the implementation of NEPAD, regional peace, security and stability initiatives, and economic development and co-operation.

Bilateral engagements with the USA in particular were also used by senior South African Government representatives to continue to underline South Africa's stance in line with its deep and principled belief in the importance of seeking consensus and multilateral solutions to challenges facing the international community. In this regard, Canada has been like-minded, given its strong traditional emphasis on multilateralism.

Despite differing with the USA over its invasion of Iraq, this approach has continued

to find resonance with both Canada and the USA in the context of African regional initiatives. The visit to South Africa by President Bush in July 2003 was significant in that it afforded President Mbeki and President Bush the opportunity to discuss bilateral and regional issues personally. After their meeting, President Bush acknowledged President Mbeki's efforts to bring about a resolution to the ongoing challenges facing Zimbabwe. The USA has also expressed consistent support and appreciation for South Africa's ongoing regional role in attempting to secure peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, the Ivory Coast and the Comoros. Despite announcing the creation of the \$15 billion Millennium Challenge Account, which would be its contribution to supporting the NEPAD, the USA did not announce beneficiary African states during this period because it was still developing its eligibility criteria.

The Department facilitated inclusion of a NEPAD focus in the Corporate Council on Africa's first Capital Flows to Africa Conference, in New York in October 2003. A result of this participation was the decision to



President and Mrs Thabo Mbeki with President and Mrs George Bush in Pretoria

host the next conference in South Africa in September 2004. Canada has also been particularly prominent amongst G-8 members with regard to supporting the NEPAD. Apart from being the first G-8 country to

announce concrete measures in support of the NEPAD with the creation of the C\$500 million Canada Fund for Africa, it was also responsible for co-ordinating the G-8 response to NEPAD.

Progress with regard to the implementation of the NEPAD was one of the issues discussed with Prime Minister Chrétien and his Cabinet during President Mbeki's state visit to Canada in November 2003. The visit also

afforded the opportunity to address trade and investment opportunities, especially in the fields of mining, agro processing and information and communication technology. Minister Dlamini Zuma and her Canadian counterpart, Mr Bill Graham, signed a Joint Declaration of Intent on Strengthened Co-operation between the two countries. It made provision for annual consultations between South Africa and Canada at senior official level. The first consultations took place in Pretoria in February 2004. They centred on concrete bilateral interaction especially in the field of development co-operation as well as the promotion of the African Agenda.

Levels of capital investment remained stable, but did not increase as hoped. The USA remained the largest single foreign investor in the South African economy since 1994 and Canada maintained its status as one of the largest foreign investors in the South African mining industry. Renewed efforts will be required to increase capital investment to levels in line with South Africa's stable economic prospects. Economic priorities with regard to the USA during this period were twofold: participation in the

SACU-US Free Trade Negotiations, which, once completed will have the potential of encouraging new capital investment; and continuing to support the extension by the USA Congress of the life span and key textile provisions under the AGOA by the US Congress.

Bilateral Relations with Europe

In addition to the dialogue at the multilateral level of the EU and G8, Africa has historical links with Europe and continues to seek a special relationship for political and socio-economic development. South Africa's relations with Europe have improved significantly through political interaction, economic relations and development assistance since 1994. Interactions with European countries continue to expand with several reciprocal high-level visits, regular political dialogue, numerous structured bilateral mechanisms, and continuous civil society and business level interaction during this reporting period. Diplomatic activity focused on issues such as economic globalisation, market access, trade, investment, tourism, development co-operation, debt relief, the reform of the UN Security

*Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma host
her French counterpart,
Minister Dominique De Villepin for
Bilateral discussions in Cape Town*

Council, disarmament and human rights.

The European region is also a significant role-player in the furtherance of the African Agenda, with France, Belgium, Italy, Spain and United Kingdom particularly engaged in conflict resolution, as well as post-conflict reconstruction efforts. South Africa also found like-minded partners in Europe on important global issues such as UN Reform, multilateralism, Millennium Development Goals, reform of the global financial systems and in addressing challenges of the South.

Countries in the Eastern and Central Europe regions are at various levels of political, economic and social transformation. Furthermore, more countries of the region will join the EU during April 2004, while sev-



Co-operation (ITEC) again demonstrated that it is the most important instrument in facilitating relations.

The Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA) entered into with the European Union provisionally entered into force in January 2000 and full implementation is expected to commence on 1 May 2004. At the commencement of the TDCA the EU's two-way trade with South Africa amounted to R132 billion. By 2002 trade had significantly increased to R280 billion, but 2003 trade was reduced to R185 billion owing to difficult global market conditions.

In multilateral fora, the EU and its associated states, to-

gether with other western countries form a formidable block in articulating their interests during multilateral negotiations. The EU

eral others may do so by 2007. Hence, relations with this region are becoming increasingly important and interaction with them

is steadily improving. In the case of the Russian Federation, the Joint Inter-Governmental Committee on Trade and Economic

gether with other western countries form a formidable block in articulating their interests during multilateral negotiations. The EU

is on the verge of changing its "character" through enlargement, constitutional reform and the search for a Common Foreign and Security Policy. It is, however, foreseen that the EU's interest in South Africa and NEPAD will be steadfast and continue to develop in a positive way.

Europe's economic strength makes it a potentially vital international partner in achieving the objectives of NEPAD.

It is important that the European Parliament, which has budgetary powers, should be continuously informed of identified projects of NEPAD. Some countries, as well as the President of the European Commission, have already appointed Special Representatives to work with the NEPAD Secretariat and identify areas of co-operation in NEPAD projects.

Europe remains South Africa's largest trading partner and its main source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). Regular consultations with the EU and its Member States also take place on the maintenance and possible expansion of their constructive

involvement in South Africa, Africa and NEPAD.

The TDCA governs South Africa's relations with countries within the EU. The TDCA has been complemented by two Sectoral agreements, namely the Science and Technology Agreement and the Wines and Spirits Agreement in addition to the development co-operation instrument, the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development (EPRD). The EPRD has an annual package of Euro 127,5 million and is the single largest development programme in South Africa financed by a foreign donor. The 2003-2006 framework for development co-operation has an indicative financial envelope of approximately Euro 126 million per annum.

The TDCA is expected to substantially increase South Africa's trade with Europe. South Africa already ranks as the EU's 15th largest trading partner. South African exports will benefit from an increase in the size of the EU market, which will create new opportunities for South African entrepreneurs. A single set of trade rules, for example, common tariff rates and a single

set of administrative procedures will apply, which will in turn simplify dealings for South African operators within Europe. In general, the EU's tariffs are lower than those of the acceding countries so enlargement will reduce tariffs rather than increase them.

In addition, European countries have repeatedly expressed their commitment to contribute to poverty reduction in the developing world, as well as to sustainable developmental growth and the gradual integration of developing countries into the global economy. The recent launching of the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) negotiations with the ACP, and the EU's emphasis on "Everything but Arms" initiative, provide opportunities to work in this direction.

South Africa also interacts with the EU as a member of the ACP, particularly to lend support to the active engagement of the EU in developing trade opportunities for ACP countries. Although South Africa has qualified membership of the ACP-EU Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), and is therefore excluded from the trade regime and development assistance, it partici-

pates fully in dialogue on important issues such as peace-building, conflict prevention, respect for human rights, democratic principles and the rule of law, good governance and other issues of mutual interest.

Bilateral Relations with Latin America and the Caribbean

South Africa has sought to strengthen bilateral relations with this region since 1994. Hence South Africa has established resident Embassies in Cuba, Peru, Jamaica, Mexico and Venezuela, whilst Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Peru and Venezuela established resident Embassies in South Africa, signifying an expansion and deepening of relations.

Relations with Cuba received priority attention with co-operation projects being co-ordinated through the Joint Bilateral Commission. Priority areas included human resource development in the fields of health, education, housing, and water affairs and forestry. The respective Foreign Ministries utilised the Consultative Mechanism as the ideal platform to review bilateral and multilateral relations. The excellent bilateral

relations continued to cement relations enhanced by the consistent exchange of high level visits.

President Mbeki paid a successful state visit to Jamaica during July 2003, which also consolidated SA's relations with CARICOM when the President addressed its Summit in Montego Bay, Jamaica, during the same visit.

SA in keeping with the AU's decision has been prominent in the quest for enhancing Afro-Diaspora solidarity. At the meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean (CARICOM) in Jamaica in 2003, President Mbeki stressed the unique and historic symbolism of Haiti's Independence as the first Black Republic in the world.

At the Haiti Bicentennial Celebration, the President noted that the celebration of Haiti's Revolution and South Africa's Decade of Liberation "must serve to inspire all Africans to act together, decisively, to end their poverty, underdevelopment, dehumanisation and marginalisation". The President also used the opportunity of his participation in the Haiti celebration to pay

an official visit to the Bahamas.

In respect of the subsequent developments in Haiti, South Africa criticised the political unrest that ensued and the unconstitutional removal of Haiti's democratically-elected President.

Economic co-operation between South Africa and Mexico has increased substantially with growing South African investment not only in Mexico, but also in Central American countries, such as Honduras and El Salvador. This has been enhanced by President Mbeki's visit to Monterrey during 2002 and President Vicente Fox's attendance of the WSSD in South Africa.

South Africa's relations with the member countries of Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, with Chile as Observer) have greatly improved. Brazil remains by far South America's largest economy and is a driving force in Mercosur. At the invitation of the Brazilian Foreign Minister, South Africa was represented at the June Summit, when the six-month *pro-tempore* Presidency of the organisation passed to Uruguay. The next round of negotiations

between SACU and Mercosur had been due to take place on the fringe of the summit, but was eventually held in Montevideo, Uruguay, on 9 October 2003. The Montevideo talks provided new impetus with specific target dates and actions agreed upon by all sides. At the conclusion of the SA/SACU-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement, Mercosur, with more than 260 million people, will become an important market for South African products.

Brazil is South Africa's largest trading partner in Latin America and has grown as an important tourist market for South Africa. Increasing numbers of tourists are also visiting South Africa from the other member countries of Mercosur. South African Airways has launched a sixth weekly flight between Johannesburg and Sao Paulo and demand already warrants a seventh weekly flight.

As an influential member of the Lusophone



*President Thabo Mbeki with his Brazilian counterpart
President Luiz Inacio Lula de Silva in Pretoria*

group of countries, Brazil seeks to maintain close relations with the Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa. President da Silva's itinerary included Angola and Mozam-

bique during his visit to Southern Africa in November 2003 when he paid an official working visit to South Africa. Brazil is also significant as regards the African Diaspora,

having the largest population of African origin outside of the African continent, and second only to the population of Nigeria.

The current Brazilian administration has accorded a high priority to Brazil's relations with Africa. In his first public speech after being elected, President Lula da Silva emphasised that Africa would occupy an important position in his foreign policy, with South Africa foremost in that regard. This sentiment was echoed by Foreign Minister Celso Amorim on more than one occasion during the Second Meeting of the South Africa-Brazil Joint Commission in May 2003. The fact that Brazil agreed to participate at that meeting, barely four months after the assumption of the new administration testified to that commitment.

Brazil's desire to further strengthen bilateral and multilateral co-operation was further demonstrated during the visit by Minister Dlamini Zuma to Brazil in June 2003. The Brazil-Africa Forum, a joint initiative of the group of African Embassies and the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, showcased NEPAD and opportunities for Brazilian engagement in that endeavour.

South Africa's relations with Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile have steadily improved and it is expected that with Argentina's current economic recovery, after a lengthy period of severe economic difficulty, new opportunities for trade will arise. Specifically in Argentina and Chile, the democratisation process is now firmly entrenched which augurs well for building firm relations with like-minded partners in that part of the world.

Bilateral Relations with Asia and the Middle East

South Africa's 13 Missions in the Asian region, five years ago increased by end of 2003 to 16 Missions in twelve countries, plus the territory of Taiwan. In addition, South Africa's missions in Japan, China, India and Malaysia are in the process of being strengthened to reflect the strategic importance of these countries.

However, even as recently as 1999, South Africa still had no contact with any Asian regional organisations. The reason was that these organisations limited participation in their activities to countries in their region.

However, changes began to emerge in 2002 when President Mbeki was invited to address the 9th Summit of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. This address led to an initiative by Indonesian President Soekarnoputri for the forging of a New Strategic Partnership between Asia and Africa with the specific aim of fostering closer co-operation between Asian and African regional and sub-regional groupings. The first Asia-Africa Sub-Regional Organisations Conference (AASROC I) took place in Bandung, Indonesia, at the end of July 2003. The second AASROC conference will be held in South Africa during August 2004, to be co-hosted by South Africa and Indonesia. These Conferences will pave the way for the Asia-Africa Summit Meeting in Bandung, Indonesia, on 25 April 2005 - on the 50th anniversary of the historic Asia-Africa Conference held in Bandung in 1955.

It is estimated that South Africa's total trade with the Asian region has risen from less than R60 billion in 1999 to more than R140 billion in 2003. South Africa's top six trading partners in the region are Japan, the People's Republic of China, Australia, Taiwan,

the Republic of Korea and India. Some 27 % of South Africa's total trade is currently conducted with the Asian region. Trade with ASEAN has grown markedly and now totals approximately R20 billion.

The impact of the attacks in the USA on September 11, 2001, and the resultant US-led campaigns in Afghanistan and Iraq, and globally against international terrorism, as well as a spate of terrorist attacks in South, Central and South East Asia, have resulted in a significant projection of American influence into the Asian region. Australia, India, Japan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, the Republic of Korea and Uzbekistan, in a variety of ways, have all strengthened their relations with the United States as a result of the campaign against international terrorism. Japan's military policy is also beginning to change toward a more active use of its military resources in support of the US. It is noteworthy that both Japan and Germany had to amend their constitutions to overcome the ban imposed on them by Allied Powers after the Second World War on using troops outside their countries.

President Mbeki made two important visits to the region in 2003: state visits to India (15 - 19 October), and participation in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) (29 September - 1 October). During the period under review, the President also paid a state visit to Malaysia.

Discussions are under way between SACU and China and SACU and India for the development of framework agreements, towards eventual FTAs with both countries.

The Asian region experienced some serious tensions that threatened peace and security involving the possible use of nuclear weapons. For example, India and Pakistan (both nuclear states) were on the brink of an all-out war over the question of Kashmir. Similarly, the crisis over the refusal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to permit international inspections of its nuclear facilities stirred fears of nuclear weapons being directed at South Korea and Japan should the stand-off with the USA escalate. However, with the recent *rapprochement* between India and Pakistan, and some concessions by North

Korea, tensions have dissipated considerably.

The cease-fire agreement between the Sri Lankan Government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has remained in force despite a hold-up in the continuation of the peace negotiations. During 2002 South Africa was approached by both the Norwegian facilitators of the Sri Lankan peace talks and the Sri Lankan Government to consider hosting a round of peace talks in South Africa between the LTTE and the Government of Sri Lanka. A delegation of LTTE representatives visited South Africa during 2003 on a fact-finding mission. However, tensions within the Sri Lankan Government, between the President and the former Prime Minister, have led to the temporary withdrawal of the Norwegians from the peace process. Consequently, the anticipated hosting of a round of peace talks by South Africa is dependent on a resumption of the peace process with full participation of the main role players.

Both Australia and New Zealand, especially through the participation of their respective private and semi-private institutions in

South Africa-Sri Lanka Joint Binational Commission: Minister Tyronne Fernando of Sri Lanka with Minister Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma

the field of education, have contributed significantly to development projects in South Africa. For instance, an exhibition devised by the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra entitled, "Science on the Move", whose aim was to familiarise disadvantaged communities with physical science, toured South Africa in early 2003.

The close co-operation between South Africa and the region in the field of environmental conservation was demonstrated when the South African Navy and Air Force participated in a successful operation with their Australian counterparts in the arrest, in Antarctic (Australian) waters, of the Uruguayan-registered fishing vessel, *Viarsa I*. This vessel was caught with an illegal cargo of Patagonian toothfish - an endangered



species. The *Viarsa I*, together with its crew of 44, was initially escorted to Cape Town. The Australian navy later escorted it to Freemantle in Western Australia, where the crew was tried and sentenced.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and Australia in all other fields grew - including people-to-people contact,

technical co-operation and trade and investment. Australia is the 12th largest economy in the world and is South Africa's third largest trading partner in the Asian region, after Japan and China and South Africa is Australia's largest trading partner on the African continent.

Two bilateral agreements with Australia,

one on fishing and the other on co-operation in science and technology, are under discussion and will probably be signed in 2004. The meetings between senior government officials from South Africa, Australia and New Zealand that are scheduled to take place during the second half of the following financial year will further strengthen relations with the Australasian region.

In the Levant Region South Africa has diplomatic representation in Israel, Jordan, Palestine and Syria, with a Mission in Iraq still to be opened once the situation in the country stabilises.

South Africa has been one of the strongest voices in calling for the immediate implementation of the 'Road Map', without preconditions in order to achieve a comprehensive and lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Real progress will necessitate compliance by both parties with obligations as outlined in the Road Map to be implemented without any preconditions.

On 12 October 2003, the Geneva Accord was made public in Jordan. The document focuses on a peace agreement that

includes a radical permanent solution for all issues including borders, Jerusalem, and the right of return of Palestinian refugees. Discussions on taking the Geneva Accord further took place with the Foreign Minister of Switzerland in February 2004 and the Department participated in a Workshop in March 2004 on the same issue.

On 23 February 2004, Deputy Minister Pahad delivered an oral statement to the International Court of Justice on the issue of the Legality of the Separation Wall being erected by Israel. This presentation was in addition to a written statement that South Africa submitted to the court on 30 January.

The ongoing Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the situation in Iraq following the US-led invasion of the country in March 2003, continued to be the principal focus in the Middle East region during the period under review.

Prior to the outbreak of the Iraq war, South Africa was an integral part of international efforts to find a peaceful, diplomatic solution to the Iraqi crisis, within the framework of the UN. As Chair of NAM (until February



2003), South Africa had urged Iraq to offer full co-operation with the UN weapons inspectors and compliance with the Security Council resolutions which required that Iraqi weapons of mass destruction (WMD) be destroyed. As a Special Envoy of President Mbeki, Deputy Minister Pahad visited Iraq several times, including a visit three weeks before the war started, with a team



Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma in discussion with Swiss Foreign Minister Calmy-Ray in Pretoria

of South African disarmament experts. However, all efforts to avert the war proved unsuccessful.

of the “vital role” of the UN in Iraq with a workable Chapter VII mandate to provide humanitarian relief, promote economic reconstruction, establish a multinational

Post-war, South Africa has focused its efforts on supporting and promoting a multilateral approach and a central role for the UN in the transition in Iraq. The restoration of sovereignty to the Iraqi people, as soon as practicable, is a goal South Africa shares with many countries. South Africa had concurred with the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1483 (March 2003) and subsequently with 1511 (October 2003), which called for a strengthening

peacekeeping force, and establish representative governance institutions. South Africa agrees that peace, security and development in Iraq can only be achieved with and by the Iraqi people themselves.

From 5 to 12 June 2003, a humanitarian relief mission was co-ordinated between the Department of Foreign Affairs and a civil society initiative under the auspices of the *Gift of the Givers* Foundation. A humanitarian flight was sent to Baghdad to deliver and distribute relief aid to civilians and refugees in the aftermath of the war.

South Africa attended the 23 –24 October 2003 Madrid International Donors Conference on Iraq as an Observer.

Beyond the Middle East conflict and the Iraqi situation, South Africa remained engaged with this sub-region. It represents a potential market for South Africa's industrial, commercial and agricultural products. It is also a promising source of tourism, investment and technical co-operation.

Total trade with the region more than doubled in the past seven years. Although

modest in absolute figures, trade with the Levant region is notable for the largest positive trade balances that South Africa has in the wider Middle East. Israel ranks as one of South Africa's most profitable trade partners, with a positive trade balance of R4, 2 billion having been realised in 2003.

South Africa established an Embassy in Damascus, Syria, in December 2003 and an Honorary Consul for South Africa was appointed in Beirut, Lebanon, both steps that in time will further enhance South Africa's relationship with the Middle East. A trade delegation of prominent Lebanese businesspeople visited South Africa from 22 November to 1 December 2003.

South Africa's involvement continues to

grow in the Persian Gulf region. Not only is the area of strategic interest to South Africa, but it is also becoming a valued trading partner and source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). South Africa maintains good relations with all eight countries of the Gulf and has resident diplomatic missions in all, apart from Yemen and Bahrain, where South Africa is represented by an honorary consul and a consular agent respectively. A number of bilateral agreements, which will provide a framework for further co-operation, were concluded during the period under review.

During this period, bilateral trade between South Africa and the Gulf States exceeded R25 billion. These figures include the purchase of oil by South Africa, largely from

Saudi Arabia, Iran and Kuwait. Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) remain South Africa's major export markets in the region. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are, on the other hand, the main sources of investment.

The 7th Iran – South Africa Joint Binational Commission was held in Pretoria in July 2003. Several Memoranda of Understanding were signed between South African Government Departments and their Iranian counterparts. The South Africa-Iran Business Forum, established during the JBC, aims to stimulate bilateral trade, bring the two countries' private sectors closer together, and enable the two countries to explore business and investment opportunities.

LIST OF BILATERAL AGREEMENTS CONCLUDED DURING 2003/04

20030404	Germany	Agreement concerning Financial Co-operation Rural Electrification (Photovoltaics).
20030404	Germany	Agreement concerning Financial Co-operation (Municipal Infrastructure 111)
20030408	EU	Financing Agreement concerning EPRD Support Facility : (SA/1005/000)
20030414	UNEP	Agreement regarding the establishment of the UNEP Office on the Dams and Development project in Cape Town. Entered into force 14. 04. 2003
20030423	Sweden	Implementing Agreement on a Programme between Sweden and Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality in the Area of Urban Development and Housing.
20030423	Sweden	Implementing Agreement on Institutional Co-operation between the South African Revenue Service and the Swedish National Tax Board 2002 - 2005.
20030423	Sweden	Specific Agreement on Urban Development 2003-2005 in Sol Plaatjie
20030425	Finland	Agreement on Finnish Assistance to the Education Sector in the Republic of South Africa.
20030506	Denmark	Memorandum of Understanding on Development Co-operation 2002 - 2006.
20030507	Romania	Memorandum of Understanding concerning Defence Co-operation
20030512	Spain	Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation.
20030523	Switzerland	Agreement concerning Values in Education Project.
20030526	Austria	Agreement on Police Co-operation.
20030604	Brazil	Agreement on Co-operation in Defence-related Matters.
20030606	Sweden	Specific Agreement on Education Support to the Implementation of White Paper on Special Needs Education 2003 -2006.
20030610	Switzerland	Declaration of Intent on Joint Co-operation in Africa.
20030618	EU	Financing Agreement concerning Local Economic Development Support Programme in KwaZulu Natal Province (SA/1009/000)

20030620	EU	Financing Agreement concerning Urban Development to the Ethikwini Municipality (SA/1007/000).
20030625	EU	Financing Agreement concerning Conflict and Governance Fund (CAGE) (SA/1011/000)
20030626	France	Agreement regulating Technical Assistance.
20030626	France	Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement regarding the Abolition of Visa Requirements for Diplomatic, Official and Service Passport Holders.
20030714	EU	Financing Agreement concerning Sector Wide Enterprise, Employment Equity Programme (SWEEP) : (SA/1006/000)
20030731	EU	South Africa - European Community Country Strategy Paper and Multi- Annual Indicative Programme for the Period 2003 - 2005.
20030801	Namibia	Treaty on the Establishment of the !Ai-!Ais/Richtersveld Transfrontier Conservation Park.
20030801	SADC	Memorandum of Understanding on Regional Projects and Programmes funded from the European Programme for Reconstruction and Development (EPRD).
20030805	Kenya	Declaration of Intent on Co-operation.
20030807	Botswana	Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.
20030827	Mozambique	Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding on the North Mozambique Power Development Initiatives ("NMPD").
20030828	Japan	Agreement on Co-operation in Science and Technology. Entered into force: 28.8.2003
20030828	Ukraine	Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.
20030902	Japan	Exchange of Notes concerning Japanese Cultural Co-operation for the supply of Audio-Visual Equipment.
20030902	Malaysia	Agreement concerning Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Co-operation.
20030902	Malaysia	Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Establishment of a Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Co-operation.

20030920	Saudi Arabia	Memorandum of Understanding concerning co-operation in the Military Field.
20031011	Iran	Memorandum of Understanding in respect of Co-operation in the field of Environment. Entered into force: 11.10.2003
20031014	Turkey	Agreement on Co-operation in the fields of Education, Arts and Culture, Science and Technology, Sport, Recreation and Youth Affairs.
20031014	Turkey	Agreement on Police Co-operation.
20031016	India	Agreement concerning Co-operation in the field of Electricity/Power.
20031016	India	Agreement for Co-operation in Hydrocarbon Sector.
20031016	India	Treaty on Extradition.
20031016	India	Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters.
20031021	Qatar	Agreement on Economic, Commercial and Technical Co-operation.
20031021	Qatar	Agreement on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments.
20031029	Benin	Co-operation Agreement.
20031104	Canada	Joint Declaration of Intent on Strengthened Co-operation.
20031108	Brazil	Agreement on Scientific and Technological Co-operation.
20031108	Brazil	Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.
20031118	Czech Republic	Agreement concerning the Protection of Classified Defence Information.
20031201	Equatorial Guinea	General Co-operation Agreement.
20031201	Sri Lanka	Agreement on the Establishment of a Partnership Forum.
20031202	Cuba	Agreement on Co-operation on Information and Communications Technologies (ICT).
20031214	Multilateral	Agreement for the Establishment of a Tripartite Commission for the Voluntary Repatriation of Angolan Refugees. Entered into force: 14.12.2003

20040114	DRC	General Co-operation Agreement.
20040123	Swaziland	Agreement for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income.
20040127	Uganda	Memorandum of Understanding in the Field of Health.
20040129	Angola	Agreement on Health Matters.
20040203	Spain	Agreement on Co-operation in the Fields of Arts and Culture.
20040301	Serbia & Montenegro	Protocol on Co-operation. Entered into force: 1.3.2004



Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aziz Pahad hosted his counterpart from Serbia and Montenegro Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Dusan Crnigorcevic

LIST OF COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WITH RESIDENT RSA HEADS OF MISSION

as on 7/3/2004

COUNTRY	MISSION	HEAD OF MISSION
• ALGERIA	Algiers	Ambassador
• ANGOLA	Luanda	Ambassador
• ARGENTINA	Buenos Aires	Ambassador
• AUSTRALIA	Canberra	High Commissioner
• AUSTRIA	Vienna (Emb)	Ambassador
	Vienna (UN)	Permanent Representative
• BELGIUM	Brussels (Emb)	Ambassador
• BELGIUM	Brussels (EU)	Ambassador
• BOTSWANA	Gabarone	High Commissioner
• BRAZIL	Brasilia	Ambassador
	Sao Paulo	Consul-General
• BULGARIA	Sofia	Chargé d'Affairs a.i.
• BURUNDI	Bujumbura	Liaison Office
• CAMEROON	Yaoundé	High Commissioner
• CANADA	Ottawa	High Commissioner
	Toronto SA Trade and Investment Office	
• CHILE	Santiago	Ambassador
• CHINA (People's Rep of)	Beijing	Ambassador
	Shanghai	Consul-general
• CHINA (Rep of)	Taipei	Representative
• CONGO (Democratic Rep of)	Kinshasa	Ambassador
	Lubumbashi	Consul-General
• CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Abidjan	Ambassador
• CUBA	Havana	Ambassador
• CZECH REPUBLIC	Prague	Ambassador
• DENMARK	Copenhagen	Ambassador
• EGYPT	Cairo	Ambassador
• ETHIOPIA	Addis Ababa	Ambassador
• FINLAND	Helsinki	Ambassador
• FRANCE	Paris	Ambassador
• GABON	Libreville	Ambassador
• GERMANY	Berlin	Ambassador

- GHANA
- GREECE
- HONG KONG
- HUNGARY
- INDIA

- INDONESIA
- IRAN
- IRELAND
- ISRAEL

- ITALY

- JAMAICA
- JAPAN
- JORDAN
- KAZAKHSTAN
- KENYA
- KOREA
- KUWAIT
- LESOTHO
- LIBYA
- MADAGASCAR
- MALAWI
- MALAYSIA
- MALI
- MAURITIUS
- MEXICO
- MOROCCO
- MOZAMBIQUE
- NAMIBIA
- NETHERLANDS
- NIGERIA

- NORWAY
- OMAN
- PAKISTAN

Munich
Accra
Athens
Hong Kong
Budapest
New Delhi
Mumbai
Jakarta
Tehran
Dublin
Tel Aviv

Rome
Milan
Kingston
Tokyo
Amman
Almaty
Nairobi
Seoul
Kuwait City
Maseru
Tripoli
Antananarivo
Lilongwe
Kuala Lumpur
Bamako
Port Louis
Mexico City
Rabat
Maputo
Windhoek
The Hague
Lagos
Abuja
Oslo
Muscat
Islamabad

Consul-General
High Commissioner
Ambassador
Consul-General
Ambassador
High Commissioner
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Consul-General
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High Commissioner
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High Commissioner
Liaison Office
Ambassador
Ambassador.
High Commissioner

• PALESTINE	Ramallah	Representative Office
• PERU	Gaza	Liaison Office
• POLAND	Lima	Ambassador
• PORTUGAL	Warsaw	Ambassador
• QATAR	Lisbon	Ambassador
• RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Doha	Ambassador
• RWANDA	Moscow	Ambassador
• SAUDI ARABIA	Kigali	Ambassador
	Riyadh	Ambassador
	Jeddah	Consul-General
• SENEGAL	Dakar	Ambassador
• SINGAPORE	Singapore	High Commissioner
• SPAIN	Madrid	Ambassador
• SWAZILAND	Mbabane	High Commissioner
• SWEDEN	Stockholm	Ambassador
• SWITZERLAND	Bern (Emb)	Ambassador
	Geneva (UN)	Permanent Representative
• SYRIA	Damascus	Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
• TANZANIA	Dar-Es-Salam	High Commissioner
• THAILAND	Bangkok	Ambassador
• TUNISIA	Tunis	Ambassador
• TURKEY	Ankara	Ambassador
• UGANDA	Kampala	High Commissioner
• UKRAINE	Kyiv	Ambassador
• UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Abu Dhabi	Ambassador
	Dubai	Consul-General
	London	High Commissioner
• UNITED KINGDOM	Washington (Emb)	Ambassador
• UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Chicago	Consul-General
	Los Angeles	Consul-General
	New York	Consul-General
	New York (UN)	Permanent Representative
	Montevideo	Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
	Caracas	Ambassador
	Hanoi	Ambassador
• URUGUAY	Lusaka	High Commissioner
• VENEZUELA	Harare	High Commissioner
• VIETNAM		
• ZAMBIA		
• ZIMBABWE		

NON RESIDENTIAL ACCREDITATION

91 countries with which South Africa has diplomatic relations on the basis of non-resident accreditation

ARGENTINE	Ambassador, Buenos Aires accredited to: PARAGUAY URUGUAY (* Also Mission)
AUSTRALIA	High Commissioner, Canberra accredited to: NEW ZEALAND
# COOK ISLANDS	: These countries were previously non-resident
# FIJI	: Accredited from Canberra.
# MARSHALL ISLANDS	: Attention to move to another country
# MICRONESIA	:
# SAMOA	:
# SOLOMON ISLANDS	:
# Not included in total of 91 countries	
AUSTRIA	Ambassador, Vienna accredited to: SLOVAKIA SLOVENIA
BELGIUM	Ambassador, Brussels accredited to: LUXEMBOURG
CHINA (People's Rep. of)	Ambassador, Beijing accredited to: KOREA - NORTH MONGOLIA
CONGO, (Democratic Rep. of)	Ambassador, Kinshasa accredited to: CONGO (Rep of)
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	Ambassador, Abidjan accredited to: BENIN BURKINA FASO NIGER

	TOGO SIERRA LEONE LIBERIA
CUBA	Ambassador, Havana accredited to: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DENMARK	Ambassador, Copenhagen accredited to: LITHUANIA
EGYPT	Ambassador, Cairo accredited to: LEBANON SYRIA (* Also Mission)
ETHIOPIA	DJIBOUTI SUDAN
FINLAND	Ambassador, Helsinki accredited to: ESTONIA
GABON	Ambassador, Libreville accredited to: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHAD EQUATORIAL GUINEA SAO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE
GREECE	Ambassador, Athens accredited to: BULGARIA (*Also Mission) BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA CYPRUS SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO
HUNGARY	Ambassador, Budapest accredited to: CROATIA ROMANIA
INDIA	High Commissioner, New Delhi accredited to:

	BANGLADESH MALDIVES NEPAL SRI LANKA		NORWAY	Ambassador, Oslo accredited to: ICELAND
ITALY	Ambassador, Rome accredited to: ALBANIA MALTA SAN MARINO		PERU	Ambassador, Lima accredited to: BOLIVIA ECUADOR
JAMAICA	High Commissioner, Kingston accredited to: BAHAMAS BARBADOS BELIZE GRENADA GUYANA HAITI ST KITTS AND NEVIS ST LUCIA ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES SURINAME TRINIDAD & TOBAGO		RUSSIAN Fed	Ambassador, Moscow accredited to: BELARUS
			RWANDA	Ambassador, Kigali accredited to: BURUNDI (* Also Mission)
			SAUDI ARABIA	Ambassador, Riyadh to be accredited to: BAHRAIN YEMEN
			SENEGAL	Ambassador, Dakar accredited to: CAPE VERDE GUINEA GUINEA-BISSAU THE GAMBIA MAURITANIA
MALAYSIA	High Commissioner, Kuala Lumpur accredited to: BRUNEI DARUSSALAM PHILIPPINES		SINGAPORE	Ambassador, Singapore accredited to: PAPUA NEW GUINEA
MAURITIUS	High Commissioner, Port Louis accredited to: COMOROS SEYCHELLES		SPAIN	Ambassador, Madrid accredited to: ANDORRA
			SWEDEN	Ambassador, Stockholm accredited to: LATVIA
MEXICO	Ambassador, Mexico City accredited to: COSTA RICA EL SALVADOR GUATEMALA HONDURAS NICARAGUA		SWITZERLAND	Ambassador, Bern accredited to: HOLY SEE (Vatican) LIECHTENSTEIN
			THAILAND	Ambassador, Bangkok accredited to: CAMBODIA LAOS

MYANMAR

TURKEY

Ambassador, Ankara accredited to:
AZERBAIJAN
KYRGYZSTAN
TADJIKISTAN
TURKMENISTAN
UZBEKISTAN

UKRAINE

Ambassador, Kyiv accredited to:
ARMENIA
GEORGIA
MOLDOVA

VENEZUELA

Ambassador, Caracas accredited to:
COLOMBIA
PANAMA

*The Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr
Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma and the
Foreign Minister of Brazil Dr Luiz Nunes
Amorim for bilateral discussions
in Pretoria*