

# ANNUAL REPORT

Department of International  
Relations and Cooperation  
Vote No 6

2019/20  
FINANCIAL YEAR







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# PART A

## General Information











## ▶ 1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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## ▶ 2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

<b>AGSA</b>	Auditor-General of South Africa
<b>AO</b>	Accounting Officer
<b>BBBEE</b>	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
<b>CFO</b>	Chief Financial Officer
<b>MEC</b>	Member of Executive Council
<b>HOD</b>	Head of Department
<b>PFMA</b>	Public Finance Management Act
<b>TR</b>	Treasury Regulations
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>SMME</b>	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
<b>SCM</b>	Supply Chain Management
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>SITA</b>	State Information Technology Agency
<b>SDIP</b>	Service Delivery Improvement Plan





### 3. FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER



I am pleased to present this *Annual Report* of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) for the reporting period 2019/20.

As we write this report, our country, our continent and the world at large are engulfed in an unprecedented, devastating COVID-19 epidemic, which has forced the world to rethink the normal ways of doing business and to adopt working tools and approaches that will reshape workplaces fundamentally. This change in our daily lives has come to be known as “the new normal”. South Africa experienced the first case of COVID-19 in March 2020, the last reporting month of this period. Government implemented responses to limit infections and ensure the provision of health services to an anticipated increasing number of patients. This response included total lockdown with restrictions and a limit on movements throughout the country.

DIRCO was allocated R6 508.5 billion for the 2019/20 financial year and as with all departments, we are confronted by the limitations of budget reductions, currency fluctuations and the inadequacy of our compensation budget. Given these challenges, we had to use our limited resources wisely and strategically.

Despite these financial and resource constraints, we managed to put our shoulder to the wheel to execute our mandate. At the centre of South Africa's foreign policy, is the commitment to the promotion, protection and practical enjoyment of all human rights. This approach continues to inform our diplomatic engagements with the international community.

South Africa is serving as a non-permanent member state of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the period 2019 to 2020. South Africa's tenure in the Security Council is dedicated to the legacy of President Nelson Mandela, who was known for his commitment to peace. South Africa's term is also an opportunity for the country to advocate for support for the African Union's (AU) goal of “Silencing the Guns” on the continent by 2020.

During its time on the UNSC, South Africa has had to grapple with contentious and complex issues on the agenda of the council. From the African viewpoint, these included the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, the Central African Republic, the question of Western Sahara, as well as the drawdown of the UN Mission in Darfur and the flaring up of military engagements in Libya. Outside the borders of the African continent, our energies were focussed on the situation in Venezuela, long-standing issues such as Palestine and the protracted and deadly conflicts in Syria and Yemen.



We are concerned about the worsening security and humanitarian situation in Libya. Through our participation in the Security Council deliberations and as Chairperson of the AU, we have consistently called on each of the parties to reduce tensions and exercise restraint to prevent further destruction and loss of life. We have reminded the different parties to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law for the protection of civilisations and civilian infrastructure. We firmly believe all Libyan parties should commit to political dialogue and avoid military confrontation.

Furthermore, during the first year of our spell at the helm of the Security Council, South Africa engaged in a number of important thematic areas, including debates on Women, Peace and Security; climate change; the impact of mercenary groups on peace and security; and transnational organised crime at sea. We also paid attention to countering terrorism; cooperation between the UN and regional organisations such as the European Union and League of Arab States; international humanitarian law; sexual violence as a weapon in conflict; and UN peacekeeping missions.

We are steadfast in our commitment to the reform of the UN, including its Security Council, in order to make it more broadly representative, efficient and transparent and to further enhance its effectiveness and the legitimacy and implementation of its decisions. The reform of the UNSC remains an essential element of our overall efforts to reform the UN. UN member states must move towards earnest negotiations that will lead to the creation of an expanded Security Council with Africa taking its rightful place as a permanent member as envisioned in the AU's Ezulwini Consensus on the Reform of the UN.

In this reporting period, progress has been made in achieving and consolidating peace in the region, especially the resolution of the political conflict in South Sudan in which South Africa played a key role. This momentum should not be lost. It should be extended to consolidating the peace as well as strengthening relations with other countries in the region and to resolve other simmering tensions among these countries. We hope to see sustained stability and development in the DRC and the Kingdom of Lesotho. We will provide the necessary support both bilaterally and multilaterally to achieve this goal.

We remain resolute in our support of the Saharawi People. The Western Sahara remains the last colony on the African continent, listed as a non-self-governing territory by the UN.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has been consistent in using platforms such as the G20 and the G7 to argue for support for Africa and for a fair, inclusive and balanced world trade environment. We believe in multilateralism and reject attempts at unipolarity and neglect of the poor and marginalised. We believe much more must be done for shared growth, for the empowerment of women and the eradication of poverty and reduction of inequality.

Success in pursuing these objectives means leadership, hard work, consistency and commitment. We as Africans must rise and act in our interest and must execute our own agenda.

The sudden surge of COVID-19 and its widespread progression worldwide have placed a severe additional burden on countries and represent a major threat to the world economy, including on employment, international trade and debt sustainability.

South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, with the clear purpose of making a difference on the African continent, consistent with our stated objective of consolidating the

African Agenda. As it is now known, our priorities for our Chairship include the focus on promoting peace and security; supporting economic development; advancing gender equality; driving the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI) to support the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA); and strengthening cooperation between the AU and UN.

The year in review witnessed the launch of the AfCFTA. South Africa must ensure it is ready to take advantage of the potential offered by this expanded market access. Once the agreement is fully operationalised, Africa will be one of the world's largest single markets encompassing 55 countries, a population of 1.2 billion people and a combined gross domestic product of US\$3.2 trillion. The development of the necessary infrastructure is going to gather speed and we must be ready to play a key role.

Regrettably, the scourge of the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted focus from some of these aspirations, at least momentarily. The outbreak of this global pandemic forces South Africa in its capacity as the Chair of the AU to take a different approach of ensuring that the threats and challenges posed by COVID-19 are dealt with in a multifaceted manner, by galvanising support for the African continent at all levels.

South Africa's Chairship of the AU coincides with its Chairship of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), which now has an expanded mandate of tracking down the implementation of Agenda 2063 and UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). South Africa will engage those member states that have not joined the APRM to do so, with a view to achieving universal accession, thus contributing to the entrenchment of the culture of good governance and democracy throughout the continent.

We are confident that, with the world's efforts at finding a vaccine and other measures against the COVID-19 pandemic at an advanced stage and barring any further mishaps, in the next reporting period, South Africa will further advance towards the achievements of the strategic foreign affairs goals of government.

Africa too continues to have many development challenges. We have to promote our relations in this challenging context. We have to use our extensive network and limited resources to support the emergence of a world where all enjoy freedom and democracy, increased human security and peace. Our relationships with the world must be centred on achieving these outcomes and South Africa is determined to help advance this vision.

I would like to express heartfelt gratitude to the two deputy ministers, Ms Candith Mashego-Dlamini and Mr Alvin Botes, for their unfailing support and continued provision of sterling leadership to DIRCO.

I also wish to thank the Director-General of DIRCO for his dedicated leadership, as well as staff and management, for their tireless efforts in executing DIRCO's mandate.



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**Minister of International Relations and Cooperation**  
**Dr GNM Pandor**

## 4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



### Overview of the operations of the department

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continued to discharge its mandate of coordinating and implementing South Africa's foreign policy. The foreign policy orientation is, among others, grounded in the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a commitment to multilateralism, with the African Union (AU) at its core and, as a fundamental principle, the consolidation of the African Agenda. Therefore, Africa remained the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy during the reporting period.

During the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU, on 9 February 2020, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, under the leadership of President Cyril Ramaphosa. The Chairship of the AU is for a 12-month period, ending during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021.

South Africa has contributed to the milestone achievements of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA), which included the appointment of a South African citizen as Secretary-General of the AfCFTA in February 2020, in the person of Mr Wamkele Mene, the former South African Chief Negotiator during the AfCFTA trade negotiations. To date, 54 out of the 55 AU member states have signed the agreement and 30 countries have deposited their instruments of ratification, with South Africa having done so in February 2019.

Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary Southern African Development Community (SADC) Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that President Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress has been achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team, under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke.

The SADC-Common Market for East and Southern Africa-East African Community Tripartite



Free Trade Area (TFTA) constitutes a significant market by any standards and, collectively, places the bloc as the 14th-largest economy in the world. South Africa ratified the TFTA Agreement in October 2018. To date, 22 of the 29 member/partner states have signed the TFTA Agreement and eight member/partner states have ratified it. The agreement will enter into force once it has been ratified by 14 member states.

South Africa participated successfully during the 11th Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit, which was held from 13 to 14 November 2019, in Brasilia, under the theme: “BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future”. Participation by South Africa demonstrated once again that South Africa's membership of BRICS enables the country to employ additional soft tools power in its efforts to address the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality through increased trade, investment, tourism, capacity-building, skills and technology transfers.

The 19th Session of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Council of Ministers (COM) under the theme, “Promoting a Shared Destiny and Path to Prosperity in the Indian Ocean”, was a successful milestone for South Africa, as it marked the end of its two-year tenure as the Chair of IORA, which it assumed during the 17th COM in Durban on 31 October 2017, for the period 2017 – 2019. During South Africa's Chairship, progress was made with the strengthening of the Secretariat and building the institutional capacity of the organisation. Outcomes also included the establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas. South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Bangladesh (Vice-Chair) and South Africa (Past-Chair). This will also provide South Africa with an opportunity to continue influencing the strategic and increasing global relevance and direction of IORA.

During the reporting period, multilateral engagements among countries and groupings of the South and, in turn, their engagements with the North, advanced South Africa's foreign policy priorities through the pursuit of regional political and economic integration and the promotion of Africa's development. South Africa, among others, prepared for, and participated, in the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) VII, during August 2019; the Russia-Africa Summit, in October 2019; the Eighth South Africa-European Union Political and Security Dialogue Forum in November 2019; and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Coordinators Meeting in June 2019.

Multilateralism remains a focal point of South Africa's foreign policy and engagements are premised on the need to advance the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the development priorities of developing countries. With its near universal membership and vast agenda, the United Nations (UN) remains the most important multilateral institution and the centre of global governance. Therefore, engagement with the UN, and active participation in its processes, are of vital importance to South Africa and the advancement of the country's foreign policy priorities.

South Africa was elected to serve on the UN Security Council (SC) for a two-year period (2019 – 2020) having received 183 votes from UN member states, on 8 June 2020. Since taking up the seat, South Africa has continued to encourage closer cooperation between the UNSC and other regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly the AU. South Africa further emphasises the role of women in the resolution of conflict. In this regard, South Africa argues for a gender perspective to be

mainstreamed into all UNSC resolutions in line with UNSC Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

South Africa presided over the UNSC in October 2019. In addition to holding meetings on country-specific matters on the agenda of the council, the key highlights during the month were events initiated and/or advanced by South Africa. These included:

- a debate and successful adoption of a resolution initiated by South Africa on the implementation of the WPS Agenda
- a debate on mobilising the youth towards silencing the guns by 2020
- a debate on the centrality of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and resolution
- the Security Council field visit to Juba, South Sudan
- the Joint Consultative Meeting between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

South Africa's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was presented to the UN and a new national coordination structure, designed by DIRCO and other stakeholders, was established. This structure will provide a platform for the integrated domestication of the UN 2030 Agenda, AU Agenda 2063 and SADC's Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan, respectively.

South Africa responded to humanitarian crises in the SADC region, the continent and beyond, through the provision of humanitarian assistance. In the regional context (e.g. Mozambique and Zimbabwe), South Africa provided humanitarian assistance in response to the natural disasters brought about by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which left many people displaced and without food. South Africa also responded to a humanitarian crisis in Venezuela, through the provision of medical supplies. As part of its humanitarian diplomacy, South Africa further made voluntary contributions to various humanitarian agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and individual member states. To foster closer cooperation with the UN on agriculture and food security, South Africa concluded the Host Country Agreement with the UN Fund for Agricultural Development, thus opening the door for South African farmers, especially small-scale farmers, to access finance to support agricultural projects.

Regarding bilateral relations, South Africa's continued engagements with strategic partners was a response to addressing the country's priorities as reflected in the NDP. Structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs) and high-level visits provide a strategic platform and tool to advance and promote bilateral relations and cooperation with partner countries. They are utilised to advance the national interest, as well as to establish a common position on issues relating to the global and continental agendas, respectively. The convening of SBMs is subject to agreement on suitable dates between the identified countries. During the year under review, several planned mechanisms were successfully held, while many others were postponed, among others, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

One of the main focus areas of the majority of these interactions was economic diplomacy. The outcomes of such engagements are manifested through direct and indirect investment by key partners in strategic sectors of our economy.

The Department continued to work towards an increased understanding of South Africa's foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences through the use of various platforms, including media briefings and public participation programmes, and stimulated debate through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the purview of international relations.

Furthermore, the principals articulated South Africa's positions on international developments through well-researched opinion pieces, which were published to ensure a broader reach to the public. Similarly, the Department and, in particular, the principals, remained accessible to the public through media engagements, during which topical issues were elaborated, for the benefit of the respective audiences. In the financial year under review, 160 media statements and 14 opinion pieces were issued, to respond to the narrative around the issues of international relations and national developments. The Department also publicised South Africa's Chairship of the AU and non-permanent membership of the UNSC.

The Department continued to facilitate the arrival and departure of dignitaries through the State Protocol Lounges, provided hospitality services to the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and also provided protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. As host to one of the largest concentration of diplomats globally, DIRCO also continued to provide support to the foreign diplomatic and consular officials accredited to the Republic of South Africa.

The Department continued to render consular assistance to South Africans travelling, working, studying and living abroad. During the 2019/20 financial year, 929 consular cases were attended to.

The last quarter of the year under review also coincided with the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Global economies slowly grounded to a halt. The Department participated actively in the interdepartmental consultative process that resulted in the repatriation of 112 South Africans, most of whom were government-funded students, caught in the epicentre of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province, in the People's Republic of China.

DIRCO also provided consular services to South African citizens abroad who, due to unforeseen events, became stranded, distressed and, even, destitute as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and global lockdown that ensued. In dealing with South African citizens in distress abroad, it became evident that the concept of consular services is rather unknown to the broader South African society and many citizens were unfamiliar with the nature of the assistance they could expect when in distress abroad. The Department was seized with, among others, a flood of requests from the public on the impact of the global lockdown, including for movement across borders and for repatriation back to South Africa.



# Overview of the financial results of the department

## Departmental receipts

Departmental Receipts	2019/20			2018/19		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts						
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	1 210	1 231	(21)	1 063	1 179	(116)
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	5	43	(38)			-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	732	798	(66)	679	621	58
Sale of capital assets	1 553	4 472	(2 919)	2 954	1 552	1 402
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	30 968	52 223	(21 255)	35 692	31 209	4 483
<b>Total</b>	<b>34 468</b>	<b>58 767</b>	<b>(24 299)</b>	<b>40 388</b>	<b>34 561</b>	<b>5 827</b>

Departmental receipts are mainly generated from interest earned from mission bank accounts; refunds received through value-added tax exemption from missions in accordance to the diplomatic privileges accorded to South Africa by host countries; receipts of previous years' expenditure; and proceeds on sale of capital items identified for disposal. During the year under review, the revenue collected increased from R34,5 million to R58,7 million.

## Programme Expenditure

Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/ Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	1 698 484	1 294 910	403 574	1 513 809	1 355 490	158 319
International Relations	3 069 527	3 313 934	(244 407)	3 383 266	3 377 476	5 790
International Cooperation	538 543	541 104	(2 561)	526 498	525 744	754
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	298 886	289 046	9 840	353 250	352 515	735
International Transfers	903 075	871 050	32 025	775 945	759 014	16 931
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>6 310 044</b>	<b>198 471</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>	<b>6 370 239</b>	<b>182 529</b>

### Programme 1: Administration

The expenditure decreased from R1,4 billion in 2018/19 to R1,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 4%. The decrease in expenditure is mainly as a result of delays in the implementation of the Infrastructure Plan, of which the capital projects were still in the planning phase.

### Programme 2: International Relations

Expenditure decreased from R3,4 billion in 2018/19 to R3,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 2%. The decrease is mainly due to the implementation of cost-containment measures, as well as the postponement of the transfer of officials to missions in the December cycle as a measure to contain costs in relation to the compensation of employees.

### Programme 3: International Cooperation

Expenditure increased by 3% from R525,7 million in 2018/19 to R541,1 million in 2019/20. The increase is due to expenditure relating to South Africa's election to serve as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) for the period 2019 to 2020.

### Programme 4: Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services

Expenditure decreased from R352,5 million in 2018/19 to R289 million in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 18%. The decrease is due to the expenditure relating to the hosting of the 2018 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit.

## Programme 5: International Transfers

Expenditure increased from R759 million in 2018/19 to R871,1 million in 2019/20, which represents an increase of 15%. The increase is due to the increase in South Africa's membership contribution to the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community (SADC).

### Virements

The department processed the following virements

- R17 million from Programme 1 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5
- R10 million from Programme 2 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5
- R20 million from Programme 4 to cover the shortfall on the SADC membership contribution under Programme 5.

### Roll-overs

The department requested a roll-over of funds amounting to R105 million, from the 2018/19 financial year to the 2019/20 financial year, which was not approved by National Treasury.

### Unauthorised expenditure

The Department incurred an unauthorised expenditure of R247 million resulting from the overspending on compensation of employees (COE). The 2019/20 financial year COE ceiling is not sufficient to cover the cost for the filled positions in the Department. The Department is in a process to develop cost-saving measures plan in order to reduce spending on COE.

### Future plans of the department

- Future plans of the Department

The Department is committed to contributing to the economic growth and development as stipulated in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024. The priorities of the MTSF 2019 – 2024 aim to address the challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty with a focus on driving a strong economic diplomacy. Therefore, “economic diplomacy” is the new reality towards the achievement of national interests through diplomatic means, and is a complement to traditional “political diplomacy”. In the next five years, DIRCO will aggressively pursue the achievements of the MTSF 2019 – 2024, primarily utilising the resources it has in its overseas missions. In this process, DIRCO will become a catalyst and operate as a networking agent for “South Africa Incorporated”. The missions, in particular, have a key frontline role to play in the pursuit of economic diplomacy and its component pillars. In support of the MTSF Priority Six of building a capable state, the Department will engage in a process of missions' performance measurement as a tool to improve organisational performance and service delivery.

- Public Private Partnerships

During the period under review, the Department did not enter into any new PPP Agreement (PPPA). The Department continued to manage and service its existing PPPA with the Imbumba Aganang Private Party that was concluded in 2009. The contract is managed strategically and operationally with a focus on the performance of the Private Party as per the agreed output specifications and performance standards, with penalties being levied for performance and availability failures.

The 25-year contract term ends in September 2034. The total cost incurred in relation to the agreement for the financial year 2019/20 is as follows:

DESCRIPTION	2019/20	2018/19
	R'000	R'000
Unitary fees (fixed component)	27,947	27,947
Management fees, facilities and VAT (indexed component)	228,864	218,795
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,811</b>	<b>246,742</b>

## Discontinued activities/activities to be discontinued

None.

- New or proposed activities

The processing of the Partnership Fund for Development Bill aimed at repealing the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act (51 of 2000) will be revived. The Department is continuing with its plans to support South Africa's outgoing development cooperation policy by providing funding and technical support for development initiatives.

- Supply Chain Management (SCM)

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review.

The Department introduced the following processes and systems in order to prevent irregular expenditure:

- the system that has been implemented include procurement through committees for transactions that are above R200 000 for Head Office and above 20 000\$ for missions
- utilisation of check lists to improve compliance, for Head Office and Mission transactions



- terminations of various irregular contracts and advertising of new bids to replace irregular contracts
- continuous training of SCM officials and Bid Committee members.

The Department is still experiencing the following challenges with regard to SCM:

- long turnaround times in the processing of procurement of goods and services, in particular ICT projects
- frequent cancellations and advertisement of bids due to various reasons
- absence or lack of contract management capacity within SCM
- capacity constraints of middle management positions in the SCM unit.

The Department introduced the following measures to address the challenges as identified:

- incorporate SCM key performance areas into performance agreements of top management
- stringent specification requirements were introduced, including the pre-assessment in consultation with the risk management unit
- activation of a contract management sub-unit within the SCM Chief Directorate
- prioritise the filling of middle management positions in SCM.

## Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties in the execution of foreign policy at missions abroad and during high-level visits as appreciation of which the detail is illustrated in Annexure 1K of the financial statements.

## Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

None.

## Events after the reporting date

None.

## Other: Agency services

The Department renders agency services on behalf of other Departments, public entities and provinces that have staff members stationed abroad or where the Departmental delegations travel abroad for official purposes, including institutions. In addition, the Department also renders agency services on behalf of the Department of Home Affairs in relation to immigration and civic services rendered abroad. The Department has entered into agreements through signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the relevant Departments, with a purpose of setting out the administrative arrangements concerning cooperation between the Department and the relevant Department at South African missions, including advance payments by partner Departments.

## Acknowledgement/s or appreciation

I would like to acknowledge the support received from the Honourable Minister and Deputy Ministers of the Department. My gratitude and appreciation go to the Audit Committee members, Risk Management Committee members, the Chief Financial Officer and team, the Management and staff of DIRCO, National Treasury as well as the Auditor-General of South Africa.

## Conclusion

The Department will continue to implement cost-containment measures in order to realise savings for the funding of priority projects in line with the MTSF. However, the Department remains vulnerable to foreign exchange volatility, which necessitates a review of how the foreign operations are supported with regard to financial instruments that are available for the Department to mitigate such in order to address future unauthorised expenditure that might occur.

## Approval and sign-off

The annual financial statements set out on the pages below have been recommended by the Audit Committee members and approved by the Accounting Officer.



**KE Mahoai**

**Accounting Officer**

**Department of International Relations and Cooperation**

**30 October 2020**

# 5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I confirm the following:

- all information and amounts disclosed throughout the *Annual Report* are consistent
- the *Annual Report* is complete, accurate and is free from any omissions.

The *Annual Report* has been prepared in accordance with the *Guidelines on the Annual Report* as issued by National Treasury.

The annual financial statements (Part E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury.

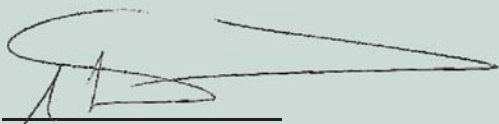
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

The Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resources information and the annual financial statements.

The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

In my opinion, the *Annual Report* fairly reflects the operations, the performance information, the human resources information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

**Yours faithfully**



**K Mahaoi**  
**Accounting Officer**  
**October 2020**

# 6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## 6.1 Vision

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

## 6.2 Mission

DIRCO's mission is to formulate, coordinate, implement and manage South Africa's foreign policy and international relations programmes, and promote South Africa's national interest and values and the African Renaissance (and create a better world for all).

## 6.3 Values

DIRCO adheres to the following values:

- Patriotism
- Loyalty
- Dedication
- Ubuntu
- Batho Pele
- Constitutional Values (Chapter 10).



# 7. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

## 7.1. Constitutional mandates

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is the supreme law of the Republic and all law or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid. The President is ultimately responsible for South Africa's foreign policy and it is the President's prerogative to appoint heads of South Africa's diplomatic missions, receive foreign heads of diplomatic missions, conduct inter-state relations and enter into international agreements.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation (Minister), in accordance with her Cabinet portfolio responsibilities, is entrusted with the formulation, promotion and execution of South Africa's foreign policy. The Minister assumes overall responsibility for all aspects of South Africa's international relations in consultation with the President. In practice, the Minister consults the Cabinet and individual Cabinet ministers on aspects of importance, as well as on cross-cutting issues that have a bearing on the programmes of other ministries and departments.

Oversight and accountability in the formulation and conduct of South Africa's foreign policy is vested in the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation.

## 7.2. Legislative mandates

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

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

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

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

### 7.3. Policy mandates

The *Measures and Guidelines for Enhanced Coordination of South Africa's International Engagements* and its annexures, approved by Cabinet in 2009, establish more effective measures and mechanisms to coordinate the conduct of international relations and the implementation of South Africa's foreign policy.

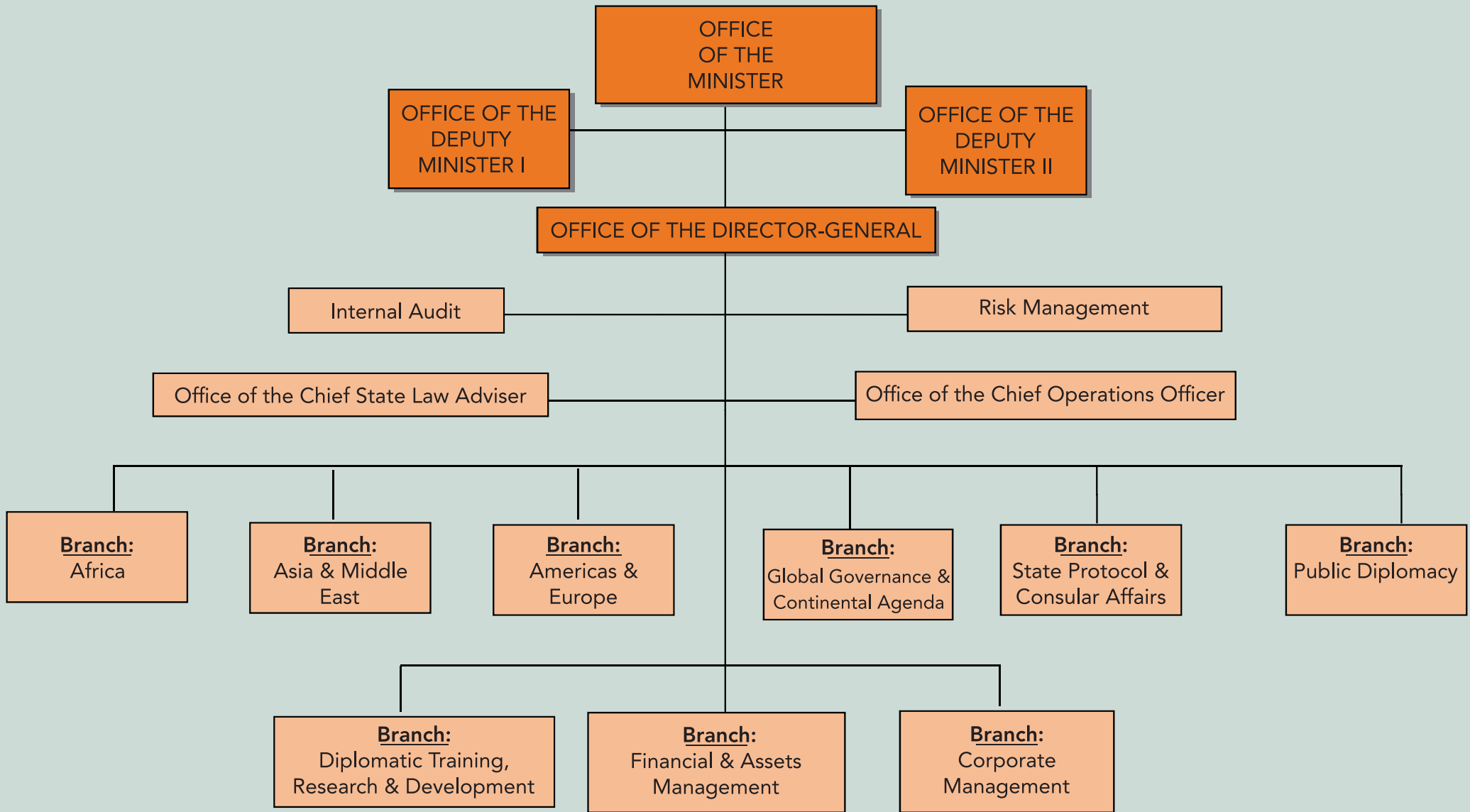
The South African Council on International Relations (SACOIR), approved by Cabinet and established in 2015, provides a consultative platform for engagement of non-state actors in South Africa's international relations.

The National Information Security Policy, approved by Cabinet in 1996, provides the minimum standards for security.

The *White Paper on Foreign Policy*, approved by Cabinet in 2011, assesses South Africa's foreign policy against the rising expectations of the critical role of foreign policy to meet domestic priorities.

The Foreign Service Dispensation (FSD) is implemented in terms of the provisions of Section 3(3) (c) of the Public Service Act, 1994 (Act 103 of 1994), as amended, and is applicable to designated employees who serve in a foreign country at a South African mission abroad and fall within the scope of the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council. The FSD consists mainly of two measures, namely remunerative measures (South Africa) and compensatory measures and other foreign-service benefits at the missions.

# 8. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





# 9. ENTITIES REPORTING TO THE MINISTER

The table below indicates the entities that report to the Minister

Name of Entity	Legislative Mandate	Financial Relationship	Nature of Operations
African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF)	African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Act, 2000: To enhance cooperation between the Republic and other countries, in particular African countries, through the promotion of democracy, good governance, the prevention and resolution of conflict, socio-economic development and integration, humanitarian assistance and human resource development	<p>The ARF receives its funds from the department through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• money appropriated by Parliament for the fund</li> <li>• unexpended money in the previous fund</li> <li>• money received by the way of repayment of any loan made from the fund</li> <li>• interest received on investment of money standing to the credit of the fund</li> <li>• money accruing to the fund from any other source</li> </ul> <p>Payments and/or disbursements are made on behalf of the fund by the department once concurrence is received from Minister of Finance</p>	Loans and/or other financial assistance are granted subject to terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by that country and the Minister, acting in each case in consultation with the Minister of Finance

# PART B

## Performance Information



# 1. AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA) currently performs certain audit procedures on the performance information to provide reasonable assurance in the form of an audit conclusion. The audit conclusion on the performance against predetermined objectives is included in the report to management, with material findings being reported under the Predetermined Objectives heading in the report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of the auditor's report.

Refer to page 263 of the Report of the AGSA, published as Part E: Financial Information.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

### 2.1 Service-delivery environment

Following the review of the organisational structure, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continues to strengthen organisational development and design processes to provide effective institutional support services through the promotion of fair and effective service delivery. This includes the continuous organisational diagnostic assessment through the Organisational Functionality Assessment (OFA). The purpose of this continuous diagnostic assessment is to identify the systematic good practices and challenges hampering effective service delivery and putting in place corrective measures to resolve such challenges.

DIRCO has built capacity to identify and advise management on service-delivery blockages within the system and implement service-delivery improvement interventions that are in line with the national service-delivery machinery throughout the department for efficient and effective services to the people of South Africa (Project Khaedu and unannounced visits).

The OFA revealed that service excellence is only possible by managing DIRCO's ever-changing environment through constant employee change-management engagements to reduce low staff moral and high turnover. The leadership of the department is constantly informed of the concerns and recommendations emanating from the employee change-management engagement sessions with the view to strive for a conducive and healthy working environment. DIRCO's officials are part of the core team that adopts the work culture with a vision of caring and working together as well as ensuring that we meet the service-delivery needs of all citizens/service beneficiaries.



Customer care is at the heart of DIRCO's day-to-day business engagement with stakeholders. Through the department's Complaints and Compliment Management Framework, we strive to ensure that complaints raised are speedily handled and resolved within the specified time frame. Furthermore, the department is expected to report on cases emanating from the Presidential Hotline. In the year under review, the department strived to drastically reduce the number of open cases while instilling the Batho Pele ethos and DIRCO values to employees through training and awareness campaigns.

## 2.2 SERVICE-DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The department has completed a Service-Delivery Improvement Plan. The tables below highlight the Service-Delivery Improvement Plan and the achievements to date.

### MAIN SERVICES AND STANDARDS

Main Services	Beneficiaries	Current/Actual Standard of Service	Desired Standard of Service	Actual Achievement
To provide Consular Notarial Services in respect of South African official (public) documents for use abroad	South African citizens and foreign nationals	<p>Consular Notarial Services are provided in the following time frames:</p> <p>Processing times with effect from 11 October 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ one to five documents – collection the next working day (during public hours)</li> <li>▪ six to 19 documents – three working days</li> <li>▪ 20 documents or more – five working days</li> <li>▪ specimen signature requests – depending on the response time from the relevant department/institution</li> </ul>	The service is demand-driven, however, an increase is envisaged for the 2020/21 financial year	Number of documents legalised during the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 (annual) totals 82 644 compared to the annual figure of 71 930 documents legalised in 2018/19. This accounts for a 13% increase in documents legalised during the 2019/20 financial year

## BATHO PELE ARRANGEMENTS WITH BENEFICIARIES (CONSULTATION, ACCESS ETC.)

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p><b>Consultation:</b> Consultation is done through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• telephone enquiries</li> <li>• written enquiries via e-mail, fax or letters</li> <li>• visits by clients to the Legalisation Section</li> </ul>	<p>Consultation through structured meetings with stakeholders on a quarterly basis</p>	<p>Consultations through meetings, as well as telephonically and electronically, were conducted with stakeholders within the public and private sector during the 2019/20 financial year e.g. the South African Qualifications Authority, South African Police Service, South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Department of Basic Education, Department of Higher Education and Training, Health Professions Council of South Africa, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and key state institutions such as Armscor, Denel, universities, as well as local and foreign nationals and foreign embassies in South Africa</p>

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p><b>Courtesy:</b> Officials are friendly, courteous, highly professional and knowledgeable in the services provided</p> <p>Officials are identified by name tags</p> <p>There is a dedicated fully furnished reception/waiting area with serving windows available for the clients</p>	<p>Maintain and continue to improve standards through evaluation and assessment based on previous outcomes</p> <p>Rope management system to be implemented</p> <p>Service beneficiaries are provided free parking</p>	<p>Officials are identified by name tags</p> <p>The public hours are displayed on the main entrance doors, and the Service Delivery Charter is displayed in the Legalisation reception area</p> <p>Notices/lolly-pop stands are placed in the Legalisation reception area, indicating to the public where to queue</p> <p>After consultation between the Legalisation Section and the IT Division, an in-house database was developed and implemented with effect from 3 May 2016 (over 80 000 specimen signatures have been captured and uploaded)</p> <p>Free undercover parking is available for members of the public</p> <p>Maintained the standards achieved during the 2018/19 reporting period</p> <p>The rope management system was implemented during the 2019/20 financial year</p>

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p><b>Access:</b> The service is accessed as follows:</p> <p>Physical Address: Ground Floor, OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road, Rietondale, Pretoria, 0084  Postal address: Private Bag X152, Pretoria, 0001  Legalisation Section is open to the public on weekdays (except public holidays) from 08:30 to 12:30.  (Implemented with effect from 1 February 2018)</p> <p>Fax: 012 329-1018  Telephone: (012) 351-1232 (Supervisor) or x1269/x1231/x0595/x0033/x1490/x1268/x1717/x0775/x1146/x9104  Website: <a href="http://www.dirco.gov.za">www.dirco.gov.za</a>  There is a dedicated general enquires' email address: <a href="mailto:legalisation@dirco.gov.za">legalisation@dirco.gov.za</a>.  Courier, registered mail/fast mail and via South African representatives abroad</p> <p>Information sheets: document and version control as per Chief Directorate: Consular Services Quality Management System, adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with out-dated information</p>	<p>Implementation of the Departmental Language Policy, which caters for consular services to be provided in English, Afrikaans, Zulu and Sotho</p>	<p>All of the mentioned languages can currently be accommodated</p>



Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p><b>Openness and transparency:</b> Opening hours and processing times clearly displayed at the Legalisation reception and on the DIRCO website</p> <p>Service beneficiaries are given receipts and customer satisfaction questionnaires after being assisted</p> <p>Service Delivery Charter is displayed on the DIRCO website and within the Legalisation waiting area</p>	<p>Maintain and continue to improve on the standards achieved during 2019/20 through evaluation and assessment based on the previous outcomes</p>	<p>Customer feedback forms were analysed and actions taken to address comments on matters of concern from members of the public</p> <p>Average suggestions from the public: 10 per quarter (the main complaints received from the public related to insufficient directions, parking, etc.)</p> <p>The Consular Service Delivery Charter is displayed on the DIRCO website and within the Legalisation waiting area</p>

# SERVICE-DELIVERY INFORMATION TOOL

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p>Information is shared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>on the DIRCO and Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) websites</li> <li>daily telephone and email enquiries</li> <li>daily distribution of information sheets</li> <li>in person to walk-in clients to the Legalisation Section</li> <li>Service Delivery Charter displayed</li> <li>ad-hoc meetings held with stakeholders</li> </ul> <p>Legalisation services may be applied for by any of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in person at the Legalisation Section at DIRCO</li> <li>by courier</li> <li>by registered/fast mail</li> <li>via the South African High Commission, Embassy or Consulate General abroad</li> </ul> <p>The services include the legalisation of South African official (public) documents for use abroad. Documents that may be legalised include, but are not limited to, documents pertaining to vital statistics (birth, marriage and death certificates); other civic documents i.e. letters of no impediment (marital status), citizenship letters/letters of renunciation, vault copies; police clearance certificates; educational qualifications; divorce decrees and settlement agreements; documents relating to adoption; verification of drivers' licences; registration of companies and close corporations; registration of patent designs, trademarks and copyrights; health reports; translated documentation; export documents; and end-user certificates</p> <p>Clients who do not have the correct documents are directed to the relevant department/institution to obtain the appropriate documents (information sheets available to customers)</p> <p>Document and version control as per Chief Directorate: Consular Service Quality Management System, adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with out-dated information</p>	<p>Maintain and implement corrective measures where necessary to improve on the standards achieved from previous evaluation and assessment based on the previous outcomes</p>	<p>Information on the DIRCO and GCIS websites was updated regularly throughout the year</p> <p>Daily telephone and email enquiries were addressed</p> <p>Daily distribution of information sheets was achieved</p> <p>Information was provided in person to walk-in clients to the Legalisation Section</p> <p>The Consular Service Delivery Charter is prominently displayed</p> <p>Ad-hoc meetings were held with stakeholders to address matters of concern</p>

# COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p>A formal complaints resolution process was established in compliance with the Chief Directorate: Consular Service Quality Management System’s requirements. These processes are as follows:</p> <p>Legalisation Section: Walk-in customers can provide feedback on their acknowledgement of receipt forms. The statistical information received is captured on the daily register. If a poor performance was received, the official who dealt with the enquiry must provide a written report on the incident, which is provided to the supervisor. The supervisor then contacts the customer and a suitable resolution or corrective measures are implemented (where applicable). All negative comments are reported to management for analysis and action within one week of lodging the complaint. If the reported complaint involves non-compliance to the Service Delivery Charter, the matter is addressed with the staff member involved</p> <p>When a counter staff member is unable to handle a difficult situation, the supervisor will address the situation or complaint directly with walk-in customers</p> <p>A suggestion box is also available within the Legalisation Section reception area for customers to provide suggestions, compliments and complaints. These are addressed by the supervisor</p>	<p>Align consular processes with the approved departmental Complaints and Compliments Management Framework</p>	<p>Complaints received through the in-house system were analysed and addressed within 24 hours</p> <p>Compliment and complaint procedures have been aligned with DIRCO’s Compliments and Complaints Framework</p> <p>Feedback is analysed daily, customer complaints addressed and management provided with reports on a monthly basis (including compliments)</p> <p>Management continues to engage with all affected stakeholders with a view to improve areas of concern raised by members of the public</p>

## 2.3 ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

The achievements recorded in this *Annual Report* were delivered in an environment characterised by fiscal constraints, recurring qualified audit outcomes and an information and communications technology infrastructure that is in an urgent need of an upgrade. Due to the nature of the departmental operations, it has to contend with foreign currency fluctuations, resulting in foreign exchange losses due to the depreciation of the Rand against other major foreign currencies, which negatively impact the department. Due to the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees (CoE) budget, vacancies could not be filled. In order to mitigate the associated risks on the shortfall of the CoE, the department focussed on upskilling and reskilling its human resources. The department has started a process to review its organisational structure and to ensure alignment with the total employee compensation budget. Responding to the challenges posed by the constrained fiscal environment, the department is constantly considering cost-saving measures.

## 2.4 KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS AND LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

There were no major changes to relevant policies or legislation that may have affected the department's operations during the period under review. The Foreign Service Bill was submitted to the President for signature.









### 3. STRATEGIC OUTCOME-ORIENTED GOALS

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
<p><b>To create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa in a better world</b></p>	<p>Protect, promote and consolidate South Africa’s national interests and constitutionally entrenched values through targeted bilateral and multilateral engagements</p>	<p>Structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs) and high-level engagements provide an important basis for the strengthening of political and economic partnerships in the various regions of the world. These remain important vehicles for cooperation and promoting South Africa’s national priorities as reflected in policy documents such as the National Development Plan. Bilateral mechanisms enable the department to address its domestic imperatives, as well as meet its shared aspirations at continental and global levels and provide the platform to advance national priorities and lobby support for multilateral engagements and common positions. Through these engagements, the priority needs of Africa and the South are pursued and bilateral relations are further deepened and expanded</p> <p>During the year under review, 18 SBMs took place, as well as 30 high-level visits. The annual target was exceeded by 60% and 135% respectively. South Africa utilised both the SBMs and high-level engagements to advance and promote the priority needs of Africa and the South</p> <p>The 131 SBMs and 160 high-level engagements held over the five-year period contributed to the systematic cultivation of government-to-government and people-to-people relationships that enabled the achievement of the political, economic and social priorities</p> <p>The department is committed to utilise its mission footprint to engage in Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to the achievement of South Africa’s domestic priorities. The 628 Economic Diplomacy initiatives pursued through South Africa’s network of missions during 2019/20, contributed to gaining market access for South African goods, especially for agricultural products, and sourcing notable investments in, among others, energy, renewable energy and automotive manufacturing. In addition, the marketing and branding initiatives undertaken by the South African missions abroad were aimed at portraying South Africa as a stable democracy, a safe investment destination and a reliable trading partner</p> <p>Initiatives undertaken by missions through hosting/participating in trade seminars, tourism promotion, engagement with chambers of commerce, potential investors and relevant government ministries contributed to the following:</p>

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
	<p>Contribute to continental and global development, security and human rights for all through identified processes, mediation, peace support, post-conflict reconstruction efforts of multilateral institutions, structured bilateral mechanisms and multilateral engagements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing value-added exports</li> <li>• attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to priority sectors (New Growth Path [NGP] and Industrial Policy Action Plan [IPAP])</li> <li>• promoting the removal of non-tariff barriers</li> <li>• addressing South Africa's skills shortages through the transfer of technology and training opportunities</li> <li>• enhancing South Africa's image abroad</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the 2 311 Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken through the four-year period, pursued through South Africa's network of missions, contributed to skills development initiatives and scholarships for South Africans and the cumulative effect of these achievements contributed to job creation, economic growth and development</p> <p>It is essential to strengthen political cohesion within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and ensuring political stability and economic viability through strengthening governance and institutional capacity within SADC. The integration of SADC remains critical for the economic development of the region and for South Africa's global competitiveness</p> <p>During this reporting period, South Africa prepared for and participated in five SADC structures and processes and six election observer missions to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy and regional integration South Africa, through its foreign policy engagements that are aligned with Africa's Agenda 2063, contributed to the socio-economic development of the African continent</p> <p>South Africa remains committed to the full operationalisation and implementation of the SADC blueprints, namely the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015 – 2020</li> <li>• Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063)</li> </ul>

Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan</li> <li>• Regional Agricultural Investment Plan</li> <li>• Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation</li> </ul> <p>Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress was achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke</p> <p>During this period, South Africa participated in three African Union (AU) structures as part of its contribution to the socio-economic development of the African continent. On 9 February 2020, during the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State and Government, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, which will end during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021. The country also assumed the Chairship of the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). As Chair of CAHOSCC for the next two years, President Ramaphosa is expected to provide political oversight and guidance to make Africa stronger, unified in the spirit of Pan-Africanism and speaking with one voice in the global climate-change negotiations</p>
	Promote multilateralism to secure an equitable rules-based system of global governance responsive to the needs of Africa and developing countries	South Africa is committed to multilateralism and a rules-based international order and to this end, participates and plays an active role in all fora of the United Nations (UN) system and its specialised agencies, funds and programmes with particular focus on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) protection, the promotion of human rights and humanitarian affairs, and international



Strategic Outcome-Oriented Goal	Goal Statement	Progress
		<p>crime and international law. South Africa remains committed to UN Security Council (SC) reform to curb unilateral actions taken outside the UN's peace and security mechanisms in various regions</p> <p>During this reporting period, South Africa negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 15 identified multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interests on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law. South Africa thus supported an equitable, just and representative UN system and its centrality in multilateralism and continued its support of ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the secretariats of these organisations. One aspect of influencing the multilateral forums is to have South African representation in international organisations. At the end of March 2020, the number of positions occupied by South Africa (at country, expert and appointment level) stood at 65</p>

During the reporting period, DIRCO contributed towards the realisation in 2030 of South Africa as a globally competitive economy and an influential and leading member of the international community. DIRCO's committed involvement in efforts to contribute towards Outcome 11: Create a Better South Africa, Contribute to a Better and Safer Africa in a Better World, included support for regional and continental processes, the promotion of democracy and sustainable development, the strengthening of regional integration, the significant increase of intra-African trade, the rule of law, human rights, and peace and security in the southern African region, the continent and the world. Major achievements during this period included: South Africa's third term as a non-permanent member of the UNSC (2019 – 2020); two terms on the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) (2014 – 2016 and 2017 – 2019); South Africa's ratification of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) on the margins of the 32nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in February 2019; and South Africa's election to chair (i) the CAHOSCC (2020 – 2021), (ii) the AU (2020 – 2021) and (iii) the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) (2020 – 2021).

# 4. PERFORMANCE INFORMATION BY PROGRAMME

## 4.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose: Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department

Sub-programmes: Ministry; Departmental Management; Audit Services; Financial Management; Corporate Services; Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD); Foreign Fixed Assets Management; and Office Accommodation

Description: Provide the leadership and support functions that enable the department to effectively and efficiently engage in its international activities

The key focus of the programme:

- maintain good financial management practices in order to sustain unqualified/clean audit outcomes
- conduct policy research on priorities issues for South Africa's foreign policy and appraise and advise principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives
- address the skills and developmental needs of its officials, and support the international relations competencies of partner departments
- provide legal and policy advice related to domestic and international law
- create an enabling environment for effective implementation of policies focussed on gender, youth and people with disabilities.

## Corporate Management

The strategic objective of Corporate Management is to implement effective human resource management, to make certain that adequate and sufficient skilled resources are in place and that performance is monitored, as well as to provide an integrated Information and Communications Technology (ICT) system that enables the delivery of the department's mandate.

During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 12,3%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (9,9%), as all vacant posts are unfunded and could not be filled due to the need to reduce the shortfall on the compensation of employees (CoE) budget. A total of 94% of eligible Senior Management Service (SMS) members signed and submitted performance agreements within the prescribed time frame for the 2018/19 performance year. The main reason for non-compliance by 6% of the SMS members is that they were being transferred internally (from missions to head office and vice versa). All non-complied SMS members were granted a three-month grace period from the date of transfer, within which the required performance agreements were concluded and submitted. The department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible officials. The department enrolled 21 new interns in its 2019/20 Internship Programme and the total number of interns increased from 58 to 79. The internship contracts for the 58 and 21 interns are due to expire between May and July 2020 and June 2021, respectively.

The framework on conducting labour relations cases was revised and approved during the year under review. The framework was distributed to senior managers and other employees in the department. The document has also been availed on the intranet for easy access by all staff within the department. Continuous engagements with senior managers were held on request, advising on suitable processes pertaining to discipline management and the handling of grievances. These consultations emphasised ensuring that there was consistency in the management of disciplinary processes within the department by managers and that grievances are handled in line with the applicable prescripts. There has been a significant improvement of the handling of labour relations cases, with the majority of cases being in favour of the department.

Employee Health and Wellness services were rendered to officials and their families at head office and in missions. This has resulted in improved interpersonal relations and service delivery. During the reporting period, the directorate conducted three mission visits to provide psychosocial interventions. In addition to individual and family counselling sessions rendered, a number of health-promotion activities were implemented at head office. These included health screenings, psycho-educational workshops, the promotion of physical activity, electronic health articles and personal financial management.

Through the on-site Occupational Health Clinic, travel and flu vaccines were provided. The clinic also attended to injury-on-duty cases and medical emergencies, which were then referred to appropriate facilities for further medical consultation and review. There were continuous assessments of non-communicable diseases, such as hypertension, cholesterol and diabetes. The professional nurses continued to educate and monitor those at risk through the disease management programme.

The department has implemented corporate governance of ICT in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration's (DPSA) Corporate Governance of ICT Framework. All strategic ICT matters are discussed at various governance structures. ICT is a standing agenda item in the following structures: the Ministerial Management Meeting (MMM), Director-General Forum (DGF), ICT Steering Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee.

There were delays in the Modernisation of the ICT Infrastructure and procurement of computers. The procurement process has been initiated and is envisaged to be concluded in the 2020/21 financial year.

One hundred and fifty-nine security clearances were completed during the 2019/20 financial year by the Vetting Fieldwork Unit. One hundred per cent of financial disclosures were forwarded to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2019.

## Organisational environment

During the reporting period, the filling of posts continued to be affected by the shortfall on the CoE's budget and, as a result, the department could only advertise one critical vacancy, namely the Chief Information Officer (CIO). It is envisaged that the post will be filled during the next financial year.

DIRCO is also in the process of reviewing the departmental structure, as one of the measures to manage the CoE's budget and this will be finalised in the new financial year.

## Diplomatic Training, Research and Development

During the 2019/20 period, the Branch: DTRD prioritised the following: i) positioning the Diplomatic Academy as a centre of excellence on the African continent, and ii) the institutionalisation of the Mediation Support Unit.

## The academy as a centre of excellence

This priority resonates seamlessly with the Government priority of a better Africa and World.

As part of its contribution to a better Africa, the branch presented a programme on Conflict Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation for women and youth on the continent, with the aim of contributing to building capacity of women mediators in Africa.

The branch also provided substance and logistical support to the work of the Ministerial Task Team on the Diplomatic Academy, which was responsible for the



review of the academy, in line with the Foreign Service Bill. The work of the task team has been concluded and the report has been submitted to the Minister.

The branch, furthermore, prioritised the development of skilled diplomats who contribute to the effective execution of South Africa's foreign policy, as part of its contribution to the Government's priority of education and skills development. During the period under review, the branch continued with the provision of Continuous Professional Development Programmes to DIRCO officials, as well as other spheres of government.

The branch also continued to offer Economic Diplomacy Training to all officials in the department. Firstly, as a direct response to the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty and, secondly, to equip our diplomats with essential skills to identify economic opportunities for South Africa to promote export-led growth and to attract much-needed foreign direct investment into the country.

To ensure that these efforts were productive, the branch initiated and hosted an Economic Diplomacy Training Forum, to ensure synergy and an integrated approach to Economic Diplomacy Training in the broader South African Government.

In 2019, in light of the growing importance of international seabed mining, the branch hosted an international conference, in partnership with the International Seabed Authority. The conference brought together relevant stakeholders to develop guidelines, norms and standards on seabed mining. This partnership was further consolidated during 2019/20 when the academy actively participated in the International Workshop on Capacity-Building, Resources and Needs Assessment for Seabed Mining. The workshop mainly targeted developing countries to assist with capacity-building in the field of seabed mining.

## **Institutionalisation of the Mediation Support Unit**

As part of its contribution to a better Africa, the branch delivered a programme on Conflict Resolution, Negotiation and Mediation to South African women, to South African youth through the student representative councils of various universities, as well as to women peacebuilders on the continent. The aim of the programme was to contribute to building the capacity of women mediators on the continent.

Contributing to the Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda, on 8 August 2019, DIRCO launched the Gertrude Shope Peace and Mediation Network (GSPMN). The main objective was to establish a structure that supports South African women mediators. It is proposed that the GSPMN would become a national chapter of FemWise-Africa, thus bringing together South African women involved in WPS processes, to support and strengthen local level conflict prevention and enhance continental mechanisms for dispute resolution, mediation and peacebuilding.

The network will ensure alliance and membership to the Global Women Mediators Network, thus enabling female members to collaborate with other international women networks for deployment in both international and domestic peace processes.

## Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (International Law) OCSLA (IL)

States promote their international interests and well-being through the mechanism of diplomacy. International law provides the rules regulating diplomatic interaction and relations between states and the operation of international organisations. In this regard, OCSLA (IL) provided legal advice and support to government departments, including DIRCO, on all aspects of international law. It rendered legal advice (419 requests) on the operations of DIRCO and its missions abroad, and managed all litigation involving the department and its missions. It wrote legal opinions (279 requests) on a wide variety of international law subject matters, while 51 international agreements were certified for the purpose of obtaining Presidential authorisation for their conclusion.

Major outcomes included participation in preparatory negotiations for a Convention on International Cooperation in the Investigation and Prosecution of the Crime of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes. The convention will serve as a modern inter-state procedural framework for mutual legal assistance and extradition, which is currently lacking; participation in negotiations for a legally-binding instrument under the Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction; participation in negotiations to finalise and adopt the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, and managing extradition requests.

OCSLA (IL) was instrumental in preparing for and the successful hosting in South Africa of the diplomatic conference that adopted a Protocol to the Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment, from 11 to 22 November 2020 in Pretoria. OCSLA (IL) officials served as the President of the Conference, as Co-chair of one of the committees, as members of multiple committees and also coordinated the African group. The MAC Protocol will also be known as the Pretoria Protocol.

OCSLA (IL) was responsible for managing the Foreign Service Bill through Parliament, which was adopted by the National Assembly in November 2019, and is presently awaiting Presidential assent. It provides for a single foreign service system for the country and the management, administration, accountability and functioning of a professional foreign service.

OCSLA (IL) officials participated in the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) that was activated to address the COVID-19 global pandemic in South Africa, by providing advice and guidance on all matters relating to international law.

The South African Treaty Section, the official custodian of the South African Treaty Collection, which consists of 3 154 treaties in the South African Treaty Register and 176 in the Provincial Treaties Register, bound 59 international agreements and instruments of ratification or accession. It also acts as custodian for all national reports that South Africa must submit in terms of its reporting obligations and is also responsible for publishing immunities and privileges conferred on international meetings and the establishment of offices of international organisations by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation in the official *Government Gazette*.

## Office of the Chief Operating Officer (OCCO)

DIRCO has built capacity to identify and advise management on service-delivery blockages within the system and to implement service-delivery improvement interventions throughout the department that are in line with the national service delivery machinery, to ensure the delivery of efficient and effective services to the people of South Africa.

Service excellence can only be achieved by managing DIRCO's ever-changing environment, through constant employee change-management engagements, with the aim of reducing low staff morale and a high turnover. Noting recommendations emanating from employee change-management engagement sessions, the leadership of the department has committed to conduct a climate and culture survey, in order to strive for a conducive and healthy working environment.

In the year under review, the department worked to drastically reduce the number of open cases through the Complaints and Compliment Management Framework. The Office of the COO facilitated the immediate handling and resolution of such complaints and compliments within the specified time frame. Furthermore, the department redirected cases emanating from the Presidential Hotline to the relevant stakeholders.

On gender and diversity management, DIRCO has accelerated the advancement of women, youth and persons with disabilities, in order to achieve the required transformation. Subsequently, the department institutionalised the 8-Principle Action Plan, which is aimed at promoting women's empowerment and gender equality. To kickstart the initiative, the Director-General held an annual roundtable discussion during Public Service Women Management Week.

The department also hosted in-house youth camps, namely "Take a Girl Child to Work" and "Man in the Making". The youth camp was in the form of a career fair during which the department exposed 100 young people to career opportunities within the department. The learners included 60 girl-children representing the 60th anniversary of the 1956 Women's March and 40 boy-children representing the 40th anniversary of the 1976 Youth Uprisings. On International Youth Day, the department also participated in a youth symposium at Sol Plaatje University (Northern Cape), which focussed on economic opportunities and Economic Diplomacy for young people.

The department, together with stakeholders, has also drafted the National Action Plan on WPS, in pursuit of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. The plan will be tabled in Cabinet by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation following consultation with various stakeholders.

Furthermore, in recognition of the Pan-African Women's Organisation's role within the African Union institutional framework, DIRCO hosted an intergenerational colloquium focussing on building future women leaders (2019).

Considering financial constraints facing the Public Service and the country, the department is in the process of reviewing its organisational structure, which will promote greater efficiency and cost-effective operations. Good progress has been made with the first phase of the review, which is nearing completion.

Economic Diplomacy is an essential part of DIRCO's collective efforts to meet national development objectives, as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP), as well as in the seven priorities of the Sixth Administration. In the implementation of Economic Diplomacy, and more particularly in the niche area of commercial diplomacy, it would be essential for DIRCO, as a frontline practitioner, to mainstream and coordinate Economic Diplomacy into its programmes and processes. DIRCO is not a service-delivery department in the common meaning of this term. However, its ability to create and identify partnerships, places it in an excellent position to promote trade and investment, using the full spectrum of economic tools at the disposal of the State, to achieve its national interests. South African missions hosted trade events and seminars, attended local trade shows, visited potential investors and proactively marketed the attributes of the country. Success in this endeavour requires knowledge of the business process, needs and strategic interests, the economy of the country and continuous interaction with relevant institutions. No other government department is better placed to encourage and promote trade and investment than DIRCO. Diplomats have a dynamic role to play in conducting trade events and seminars, attend trade shows, visit potential investors and be proactive in marketing the attributes of our country. Diplomats are the essential links in strengthening our economy by identifying investors relevant to South Africa's economy and also promoting and identifying trade opportunities for South African companies, as well as products.

DIRCO's missions are at the forefront of engaging foreign investors and encouraging them to participate in South African investment conferences. In 2019, missions identified over 800 potential foreign investors to be invited to the South African Investment Conference. South African Heads of Mission were requested to provide support to investors by regularly engaging with them and encouraging them to expand their investments.

In response to three security breaches reported at the OR Tambo Building, security assessments were conducted by the State Security Agency and the South African Police Service, as per their mandate. Based on the assessments, the first phase of security systems upgrades at the OR Tambo building have been completed and 80% of security personnel have been trained. Work is underway with the public-private party (IMBUMBA) on the second phase of upgrading security features at head office. In this regard, interlocking boom gates will be installed at the main gates to mitigate against security threats and challenges that were experienced during the period under review.

During the year under review, DIRCO continued to render a valuable service to government in the provision of diplomatic bag services to all South African missions across the world. The diplomatic bag service continues to be a crucial link between the South African Government and its missions through the delivery of both classified and unclassified documents. The department, through its diplomatic bag service, also rendered a crucial service to the Department of Home Affairs, as it ensured that civic documents, like passports, were delivered to South African citizens abroad. The department also successfully assisted the Electoral Commission of South Africa with the transportation of voting materials to and from South Africa and various South African missions abroad, during the 2019 election period. A two-year contract has been signed with DHL for the transportation of diplomatic bags to and from South African missions abroad.



# PROGRAMME 1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: Administration					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>To implement effective Human Resource (HR) management to ensure that adequate, sufficiently skilled resources are in place and that the performance is monitored</b>	Vacancy rate at 9,9%, which is within the minimum national average of 10%	Maintained vacancy rate within the minimum national average of 10%	Not achieved Vacancy rate at 12,3%	2,3% vacancy rate above the national average	All vacancies are unfunded due to the shortfall on the Cost of Employees (CoE) Budget
	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time	Performance reviews and annual assessments completed at the agreed time		
<b>To provide an integrated ICT system that enables delivery of the department's mandate</b>	Not achieved	Maintenance of integrated ICT system	Not achieved	Integration of ICT system not completed as yet	The solution could not be implemented due to incompatibility challenges within the current infrastructure

Effective management of resources through sound administration and good governance	Qualified audit opinion	Clean audit	Not achieved	Qualified audit opinion on current receivables	Inadequate supporting audit evidence for transactions under investigations
Accredited training, research and institutionalised mediation capacity	Three training programmes meet the accreditation standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diplomatic Training</li> <li>• Mission Administration</li> <li>• Foreign Affairs Attaché</li> </ul>	Three training programmes meet the accreditation standards	Three training programmes met the accreditation standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diplomatic Training</li> <li>• Mission Administration</li> <li>• Foreign Affairs Attaché</li> </ul>		
	ISO Certification for QMS maintained in the 2018/19 financial year	Maintain ISO Certificate for QMS	ISO Certificate for QMS maintained in the 2019/20 financial year		
	Appraised and advised principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives through 15 stakeholder engagements and four research papers per annum	Appraise and advise principals of unfolding foreign policy developments in support of departmental and government objectives through 15 stakeholder engagements and four research papers per annum	Not achieved	No stakeholder engagements and research papers prepared	Due to internal reorganisation, no stakeholder engagements held, however, alternative ways engaged in to appraise and advise of unfolding foreign policy developments

# PROGRAMME 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: Administration							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>Percentage of approved invoices paid within 30 days</b>	96,2% compliance with 30-day payment period	Not achieved 93,2% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Not achieved 99,9% compliance with the 30-day payment period	100% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Not achieved 83,6% compliance with the 30-day payment period	16,4% of invoices not paid within the 30-day payment period	Delays due to documentation, which was received late from the end user and intermittent functionality of payment systems
<b>Number of training programmes implemented</b>	Provided 131 training programmes	Provided 109 training programmes	132 training programmes provided	Provide 105 training programmes	Not achieved 95 training programmes provided	10 training programmes	Scheduled training cancelled due to the outbreak of COVID-19
<b>Percentage requests responded to for</b>	Provided 100% (448) legal services, advice and assistance related	100% (516) of requests responded to for legal services,	100% (941) legal services, advice	100% legal services, advice	100% (698) legal services, advice		

<b>legal and policy advice related to domestic and international law</b>	to international law and 100% (375) legal advice and assistance related to domestic law	policy advice and assistance	and assistance provided	and assistance provided	and assistance provided		
<b>Number of programmes and projects undertaken to create an enabling environment for effective implementation of policies focussed on gender, youth and people with disabilities</b>	Nine programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities delivered	10 programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	10 programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	10 programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	Eight programmes and projects undertaken to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	Two programmes and projects not held	Two advocacy activities were not achieved due to conflicting priorities

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
100% compliance with the 30-day payment period	Improve internal processes
Provide 105 training programmes	Training to be scheduled and delivered once suspension of all training is lifted by the Diplomatic Academy and International School
10 programmes and projects to advance gender mainstreaming, youth development and access for people with disabilities	To be rescheduled in the new financial year



## Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

## Linking performance with budgets

The expenditure decreased from R1,4 billion in 2018/19 to R1,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 4%. The decrease in expenditure is mainly as a result of delays in the acquiring of ICT services as was initially planned in the 2019/20 financial year as well as delays in implementation of the Infrastructure Plan due to capital projects identified for the 2019/20 financial year, which were still in the planning phase.

## Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Ministry	7 094	6 223	871	6 898	6 883	15
Departmental Management	16 689	15 415	1 274	16 913	16 864	49
Audit Services	28 443	25 943	2 500	23 955	23 928	27
Financial Management	187 366	172 298	15 068	180 788	176 102	4 686
Corporate Services	742 047	622 048	119 999	687 543	676 267	11 276
Diplomatic Training, Research and Development	57 259	53 272	3 987	57 584	57 492	92
Foreign Fixed Assets Management	266 239	16 233	250 006	174 502	33 969	140 533
Office Accommodation	393 347	383 478	9 869	365 626	363 985	1 641
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 698 484</b>	<b>1 294 910</b>	<b>403 574</b>	<b>1 513 809</b>	<b>1 355 490</b>	<b>158 319</b>

## 4.2 PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries

Sub-programmes: Africa; Asia and the Middle East; Americas and the Caribbean; and Europe

Bilateral political and economic engagements provide an important basis for the strengthening of political, economic and social partnerships in the various regions of the world. These engagements can be pursued through structured bilateral mechanisms (SBMs), which are held at different levels: binational commissions (BNCs) at the head of state/government level, joint ministerial commissions (JMCs) at a ministerial level and foreign office consultations (FOCs) at the level of senior officials.

These structured bilateral mechanisms are instruments, which provide a framework for bilateral engagements and are the most important and valuable foreign policy instruments to coordinate South Africa's positions and activities vis-a-vis a particular country and to advance South Africa's national priorities. These remain important vehicles for cooperation and promoting South Africa's national priorities as reflected in policy documents such as the National Development Plan (NDP). Through bilateral relations, the priority needs of Africa and the South are also pursued. In addition, high-level visits provide another important mechanism to strengthen and deepen bilateral relations, and as such, the conduct of diplomacy between two states remains the pre-eminent basis for advancing national priorities, as well as for the effective engagement in multilateral fora.

The department is committed to utilise its mission footprint to engage in Economic Diplomacy and in doing so, contribute to the achievement of South Africa's domestic priorities. These initiatives undertaken by the missions contribute to the increase of value-added exports; attract foreign direct investment (FDI) to priority sectors as identified in the New Growth Path, Industrial Policy Action Plan, NDP and Operation Phakisa; promote the removal of non-tariff barriers, and tourism; address South Africa's skills shortages through the transfer of technology and training opportunities; and enhance South Africa's image abroad.

South Africa's foreign representation is best equipped and positioned to promote the country's economic interests and explore opportunities in the fields of investment, science, technological transfer and scholarships. Economic initiatives in this context consist of, but are not limited to, the contribution to the following fields: economic growth, trade and trade relations, national investment, tourism, skills development and cultural exchange. These opportunities are then handed over to the relevant domestic partner departments for action. The department is one of the role players in the domestic arena, contributing to economic growth with an extensive mission footprint abroad.

## Minister's engagement with the African heads of mission accredited to and residing in Pretoria

The former Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Lindiwe Sisulu, accompanied by the Ministers of Police and of Home Affairs, met the African Heads of Mission on 1 and 5 April 2019 to discuss incidents of violence against foreign nationals. In order to monitor the situation and ensure that the matter did not escalate and result in further violence, injury or loss of life, the engagements resulted in a commitment to establish a task team to develop a consultative mechanism to monitor developments regarding this matter.

The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Dr Naledi Pandor, held one meeting with African Heads of Mission on 9 September 2019 and another with members of the African Diaspora on 20 September 2019. The latter was part of a commitment to have a continuous dialogue with stakeholders, aimed at building bridges between South African citizens and migrants living in South Africa. The Minister delegated the Deputy Director-General for Africa to lead the engagement with the relevant organisations on her behalf. Two meetings were held in this regard, where both parties underscored the need to have constant interaction and implement practical actions that will defuse tension with the communities and promote social cohesion.

The mechanism was agreed between South Africa and Nigeria during the Ninth Session of the BNC in October 2019 and aimed at preventing future tension between foreign nationals, Nigerians in particular, and South Africans. The two countries agreed to establish a joint early-warning mechanism and other operational workstreams, to pre-empt and prevent possible future tensions.

As part of the ongoing engagement process, Deputy Minister Candith Mashego-Dlamini also engaged the African Heads of Mission on 29 January 2020. The Deputy Minister utilised the opportunity to also highlight South Africa's vision for its chairing of the African Union (AU), South Africa's contribution towards the dialogue in South Sudan and the immense opportunities presented by the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

### **The branch facilitated meetings and engagements with visiting special envoys, members of the Diplomatic Corps, counterparts in government, civil society, state-owned companies and the private sector.**

On 2 July 2019, the branch held a meeting with senior executives from AngloGold Ashanti to discuss the latter's operations and investments on the African continent, specifically in Tanzania, Mali, Ghana and Guinea-Conakry. The meeting covered a wide range of issues, including the recent challenges faced by AngloGold Ashanti, as well as other South African companies operating on the continent. These include the legislation regarding mining ownership, operations, licences and repatriation of profits. The branch assured AngloGold Ashanti that South Africa would endeavour to assist in this regard and also undertook to engage its counterparts in the relevant countries of operation on these matters.

Another meeting was held on 30 January 2020 with the Coega Development Corporation (CDC) to discuss the company's future projects on the African continent and the support they would require from the department. The meeting agreed on a continuous engagement, which would include joint planning between DIRCO, the CDC and other stakeholders.

## Structured bilateral mechanisms

SBMs provide a strategic platform and tool to advance and promote bilateral relations and cooperation with sister countries. They are utilised, not only to advance national interest, but also to establish a common position on issues relating to the global and continental agendas.

The convening of SBMs is subject to agreement on suitable dates between the identified countries. During the year under review, several planned SBMs were successfully held, while many were postponed.

As part of cementing bilateral relations, President Cyril Ramaphosa paid state and working visits to identified countries on the continent and hosted various Heads of State and Government in South Africa. Bilateral engagements were also conducted by the Minister and Deputy Ministers.

## Engagement to promote peace and stability

South Africa remained seized with issues of conflict resolution and sustainable peace on the continent. Bilateral engagements were also utilised to foster this objective. President Ramaphosa met with President Faustin-Archange Touadéra of the Central African Republic, and also continued to facilitate the Lesotho dialogue process, as mandated by the Southern African Development Community (SADC). Deputy President David Mabuza, the President's Envoy to South Sudan, played a crucial role in the implementation of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS). In Lesotho, the Second Multi-Stakeholders National Dialogue was concluded, demonstrating the commitment to a prosperous, peaceful and united country. In South Sudan, one of the major milestones of the formation of the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity was achieved.

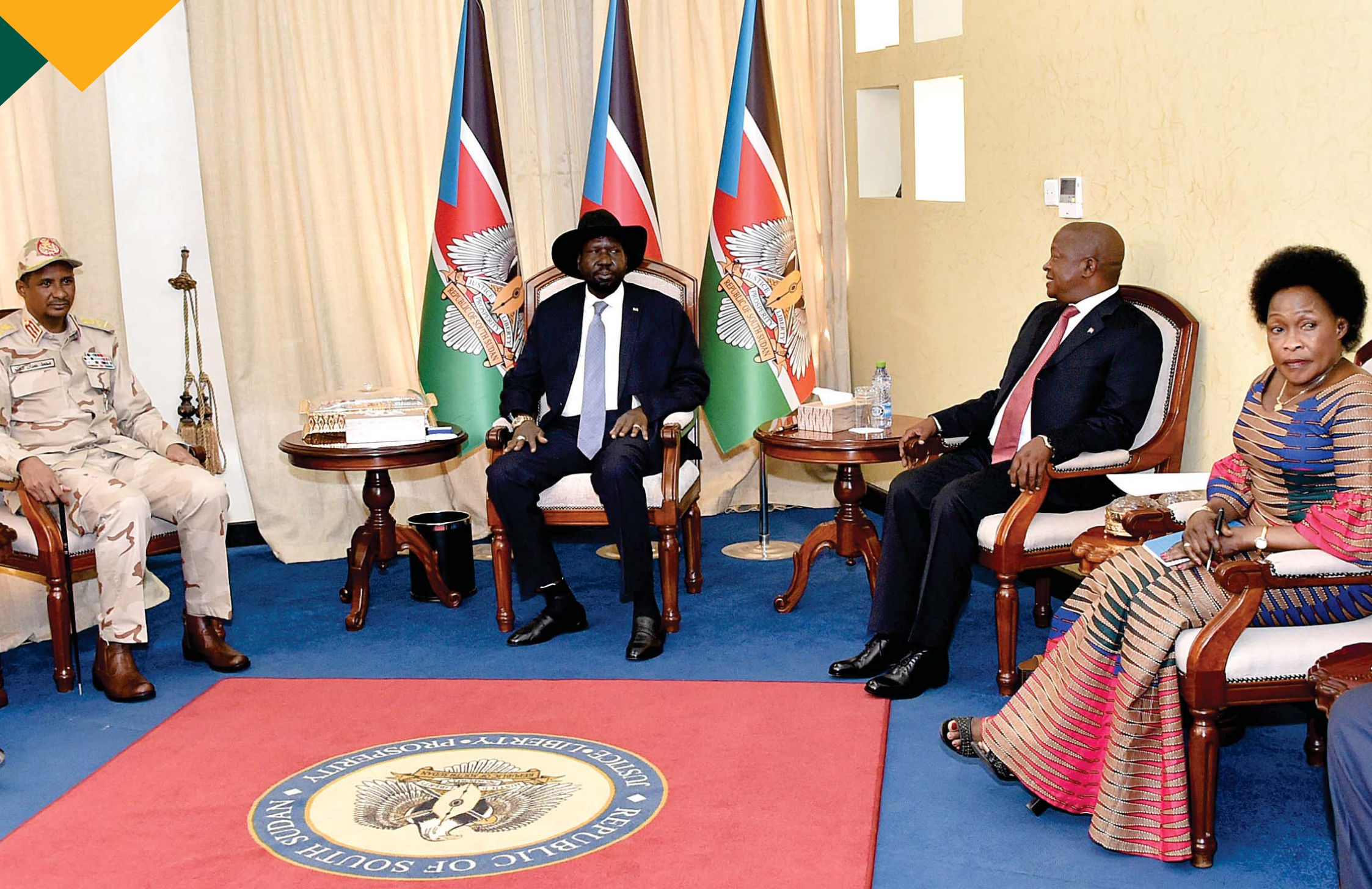
## ASIA AND MIDDLE EAST

### East Asia and Oceania

The reported high-level engagements during the period under review resulted in some significant achievements. These included both the Strategic Dialogue Mechanism and BNC with China. Outcomes included the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) collaboration in support of South Africa's industrialisation; the signature of agreements to pursue joint research projects in science and technology; and discussions on market access for South African produce.

During the bilateral meeting between Minister Pandor and the Republic of Korea's (ROK) Foreign Minister, Kang Kyung Wha, on 15 July 2019, the Ministers agreed to co-chair the first Ministerial Meeting of the Joint Cooperation Commission (JCC), and discussed matters related to cooperation in skills development and education, as well as the ROK's participation in the Second Investment Summit.









The bilateral meeting between President Ramaphosa and former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan on the margins of the Tokyo International Conference on Africa's Development (TICAD) Summit included discussions on the possibility of South Africa hosting the next TICAD Summit, the formation of a Bilateral Trade Committee, Japan's participation in the Second Investment Summit and Japan's assistance in the establishment of a university of science, innovation and industry.

## Central, South and Southeast Asia

During the period under review, FOCs and a JMC were held with India. Outcomes included implementation of the Visa Simplification Agreement, roll-out of the e-visa system for Indian nationals, identification of two agricultural products for Indian market access, as well as positive consideration of customised training courses for South African civil servants.

South Africa's structured engagements during the period under review focussed on regional partners with which South Africa has a relatively low level of engagement, but have large populations and significant economic growth potential. The Second Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM) with Myanmar was held on 12 August 2019. Cooperation focussed on the exchange of experiences from South Africa's democratic transition relevant to Myanmar, as well as economic cooperation in mining, sugarcane farming and defence. The engagement also presented an opportunity to engage on measures to combat transnational crime, wildlife trafficking and rhino poaching, in particular.

The Fifth SOM with Bangladesh was held on 3 September 2019. The two countries agreed to cooperate in the field of education, as well as skills and technology transfer in the Blue Economy. Cooperation and coordination with Bangladesh regarding the work of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) were also pursued at the bilateral level.

## Middle East

During the period under review, Minister Pandor paid a visit to Qatar on 15 October 2019, which pursued cooperation with regard to investment and the exchange of high-level visits. The South Africa-Iran Joint Commission was held on 16 October 2019 and outcomes included continued cooperation in the fields of energy, higher education, science and technology, as well as water and sanitation. Cumbersome visa processes have been identified as an impediment to growing tourism from Asia and the Middle East. The announcement by the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) of visa waivers for Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar will contribute to South Africa's tourism-promotion efforts in these countries.



# AMERICA AND EUROPE

## North America

During the period under review, bilateral relations between South Africa and the countries of North America have remained strong with expanding cooperation in matters of common interest and mutual benefit.

South Africa promoted relations with the United States of America (USA) and Canada through the various SBMs and high-level visits. North America engagements included the South Africa-US Annual Bilateral Forum (senior officials' level), which took place in September 2019. The meeting reviewed development cooperation across a range of sectors aligned to South Africa's domestic priorities, such as education, health, trade and investment, science and technology, safety and security, environment and energy, and reinforced US support for South Africa's domestic priorities.

In May 2019, South Africa hosted a high-level delegation from the USA, which included the President of the Import-Export Bank and members of the White House Economic and Security Councils, who had a constructive bilateral meeting with senior South African government officials after attending President Ramaphosa's inauguration. The meeting provided an opportunity to discuss the bilateral trade and investment relationship.

In July 2019, bilateral engagements included the hosting of a visit by Ambassador Tibor Nagy, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, with the purpose to exchange information and discuss opportunities for peace and security cooperation in Africa and other global flashpoints. The Assistant Secretary also used the opportunity of his visit to formally





announce the Trump Administration's new economic initiative for Africa, called "Prosper Africa", which has synergies with the objectives of the AfCFTA, i.e. increased investment, business and trade links to promote industrialisation, regional integration and the development of regional supply chains, using South Africa as a springboard into the region.

In September 2019, President Ramaphosa and Minister Pandor met with Joe Clark, the Special Envoy appointed by the Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, for Canada's United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Campaign. The meeting was held in Cape Town with the purpose to discuss Canada's UNSC bid.

The department has, in the reporting period, made various achievements with regard to engagements with the North American region, namely: enhanced collaboration in basic and higher education through structures such as the South Africa-US Higher Education Network and the signing of memoranda of understanding (MoUs) by the Department of Basic Education to promote partnerships in early childhood development and teacher training in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.

Further to this, South Africa has received significant support for the fight against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) through the strengthening of local governance to improve responses to GBV at a local level with partnerships between the US Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of Justice and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The USA has also during the period of review provided training and capacity-building workshops for the South African Police Service for crime fighting in the areas of cyber security and international wildlife trafficking.

The USA and Canada have aligned their Official Development Assistance programmes and projects with South Africa's domestic priorities and the NDP. For example, Canada is contributing funding and technical support for an anti-corruption unit in the Department of Public Service and Administration as part of the Strengthening Ethics and Integrity Project and is also supporting the Building a Capable State Project, in collaboration with National Treasury and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. Canada also supports various initiatives in South Africa aimed at gender equality and empowerment of women and girls through their Feminist International Assistance Policy, such as the Elsie Initiative on Women in Peace Operations, as well as collaboration at the level of the UNSC.

The USA remains the biggest single contributor of development assistance to South Africa and continues to support the fight against HIV and AIDS and tuberculosis in the country and on the African continent under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). To date, the US Centre for Disease Control and Prevention has committed US\$13.2 million in funding, along with US\$8.4 million in assistance, through the USAID.

The missions in North America continued to actively engage foreign investors to encourage participation in the President's 2019 Investment Conference, hosted investment seminars and participated in trade shows to promote market access for South African products such as citrus, meat and fresh produce, and to promote cooperation in the blue and green economies, as well biotechnology and support for SMMEs.

Following extensive lobbying by DIRCO, Canada removed long-standing restrictions on the sale of South African wine in the province of British Columbia. This secured increased market access for South African wine in Canada.

During the period under review, South Africa and Canada signed a MoU on Policy Exchanges and Policy Development in Science, Technology and Innovation in November 2019 and an MoU on Environmental Cooperation, in September 2019. This has contributed significantly to the enhancement of science, technology and environmental cooperation between the two countries.

South Africa participated in the Annual Convention of the Prospectors and Developer's Association of Canada (Mining Conference), held from 1 to 4 March 2020 in Toronto, Canada, where Minister Gwede Mantashe led a business delegation from the Department of Trade and Industry. This engagement allowed for the promotion of South Africa as an attractive investment destination for mining investments, while the delegation used it as an opportunity to address concerns about the investment climate in South Africa, thus promoting opportunities and cooperation in mineral beneficiation and value addition, as well as in the petroleum sector.

More recently, the USA has contributed protective masks to the South African National Defence Force's Health Services and 1 000 mechanical ventilators and technical support to the Department of Health for South Africa's fight against COVID-19. In addition, through PEPFAR, the USA is supporting up to 5 400 community healthcare workers to assist with the South African Government's community COVID-19 screening campaign and provide HIV treatment support on the frontlines.

## Latin America and the Caribbean

In terms of the seven identified priorities of the South African Government, the following significant achievements in terms of predetermined goals as far as the relationship with the region are concerned, are highlighted:

### Bilateral relations

In the last financial year, SBMs were held with Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela and Brazil, to review and strengthen bilateral relations.

### Economic transformation and job creation

#### Major achievements

The missions in Chile and Peru, together with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, facilitated outward-selling mining missions to Chile and Peru, where South Africa has major mining investments.

Embraer Brazil invested more than US\$10 million in the South African Training Centre, located at the OR Tambo International Airport. The centre has the capacity to train and instruct more than 2 000 professionals per year from the African continent and the Middle East, including pilots, engineers, mechanics and flight

attendants. In addition, there are more than 150 of Embraer's aircraft operating in Africa. The training centre will create decent jobs and enhance the technical skills of South Africans and Africans in the aviation industry.

South Africa and Brazil have initiated discussions for technical cooperation, using the successful Brazilian science-driven approach to the development of the agriculture sector, especially that of the next generation of agricultural entrepreneurs. In this regard, discussions between the Agricultural Research Council of South Africa and Embrapa, its Brazilian counterpart, are underway.

South Africa has also initiated consultations with Chile for technical cooperation in aquaculture. Chile is one of the leading countries in this sector.

## Education, skills and health

The Health Cooperation Agreement with Cuba provides for the deployment of Cuban doctors across South Africa, mostly in rural areas. During the reporting year, there were 221 Cuban doctors deployed in eight of South Africa's nine provinces.

A total of 732 South Africans, who received their first five years of medical training in Cuba, have qualified as doctors since the inception of the Nelson Mandela/Fidel Castro training programme in 1997 and are rendering services to communities across South Africa. There were 1 227 South African students studying medicine in Cuba at various levels and, of those, 695 were expected to return to South Africa in July 2020. Ten South African medical specialists, eight CEOs and managers of large hospitals and 217 doctors were trained in Cuba in the last year, and these new entrants have benefitted South Africa's primary healthcare system. Twenty Cuban Mathematics teachers have also been providing technical support to South African teachers in various provinces.

The Cuban Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Centre has produced Hebert-P medication for the treatment and healing of diabetic foot disease. A treatment trial with the product, involving five South African patients who have diabetic ulcers, is underway. The product may be registered in South Africa following completion of the trial.

The Chilean Government's Nelson Mandela Scholarship Programme continues to provide scholarships to South Africans to pursue postgraduate studies at Chilean universities. In addition, Chile has, on an annual basis, availed 10 scholarships for short courses in public administration for public servants. During 2019, three South African students were enrolled in Chile for postgraduate studies and eight civil servants attended public administration courses.

## Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

The South Africa-Cuba Agreement on Cooperation in the fields of Water Resource Management and Water Supply was renewed on 6 February 2020. The renewed agreement will enable the next group of 25 Cuban engineers to be deployed across all nine provinces of South Africa. Cuban engineers provide critical services in the successful management of South Africa's water supply systems and assist with identifying solutions for drought-stricken areas in South Africa.

South Africa and Cuba have a joint Technical Support Programme (SACTSP) in the area of human settlements. The SACTSP was initiated mainly to accelerate the development of human settlements, based on the Cuban experience, to improve the lives of beneficiaries of housing in South Africa. From 2017 to date, which marks Phase Five of the SACTSP programme, a total of 23 Cuban technical advisors (CTAs) were recruited and deployed in the Free State, Limpopo and Mpumalanga.

### Western Europe

South Africa maintains a strong and historic relationship with the countries of Western Europe. This region includes some of the country's major trading partners, providers of development assistance, FDI and tourism. Over the last year, South Africa's relations with Western Europe have grown in substance and diversity, characterised by the exchange of several high-level visits, as well as growing trade, tourism and investment links.

A particular highlight was the visit to South Africa by German Chancellor Angela Merkel in February 2020, during which a Joint Initiative on Skills Development was signed. The Chancellor's visit followed the State Visit by President Frank-Walter Steinmeier in November 2018. President Steinmeier was accompanied by a strong business delegation that had business-to-business engagements with a view to strengthen trade and investment between the two countries.

Minister Pandor and German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas co-chaired the 10th Meeting of the South Africa-Germany BNC on 20 March 2020. The BNC consists of eight working groups, which identified specific programmes that they would jointly pursue over the next year in areas such as foreign and security policy, economy and energy, development, environment, science and technology, arts and culture, labour and social affairs, as well as vocational education and training. During the BNC, the two ministers endorsed the programmes.

Important formal engagements with other Western European countries were held. Minister Pandor hosted the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Stef Blok, for the inaugural meeting of the Joint Commission for Cooperation, during which they endorsed programmes in areas such as science and technology, water management, arts and culture, human rights and cyber security. On the margins of various fora around the world, Minister Pandor also had bilateral meetings with her counterparts from several other Western European countries.

Total investment from Europe is estimated at around R1.4 trillion, which represents approximately 77% of total FDI into the country. European investors were well represented at the President's Second Annual Investment Conference. There are more than 2 000 European companies operating in South Africa, employing South Africans, enhancing their skills and investing in the economy. Many European countries allocate significant funding to technical exchanges, collaboration in the fields of science and technology, as well as vocational training.

South Africa's total trade with Europe reached R740 billion in 2019, which is a 7% increase compared to the previous year. Four of the five major sources of international tourism to South Africa are countries from Western Europe. These are the United Kingdom (UK), which is the largest source of foreign tourists, Germany, France and the Netherlands.



France has continued to support South Africa with important technical skills, innovation and capacity-building in areas of importance for South Africa's domestic priorities such as, among others, skills development, renewable energy, economic development financing, science, the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), environment, green growth and agriculture. The relations have evolved into partnerships focussing on regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest, such as conflict resolution, women in peace and security, support for Agenda 2063, climate change, support for multilateralism and human rights.

Bilateral relations with France are managed through structured dialogues, such as the annual Forum for Political Dialogue (FPD) between DIRCO and the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs, recently upgraded to meet at ministerial level, as well as various bilateral technical committees, including trade and industry, higher education and training, science and technology, and defence. The Strategic Bilateral Partnership within this Framework of the FPD also includes a South Africa-France Partnership Framework 2016 to 2019. The latter is currently being re-negotiated with National Treasury, for the period 2020 to 2023, in support of South Africa's development priorities.

The last FPD with France was hosted in South Africa on 28 February 2019, while the 2020 FPD, scheduled for 30 March 2020, as well as a State Visit to South Africa by French President Emmanuel Macron, scheduled for 21 May 2020, had to be postponed due to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

From 7 to 8 October 2019, in support of the President's investment drive, French companies pledged R20 billion worth of investment into South Africa.

Bilateral relations between South Africa and the UK remain strong, covering a wide range of areas of cooperation. Similarly, the bilateral relations with the Republic of Ireland remain solid with both countries in agreement that there is arguably room for improvement in this relationship, especially regarding high-level visits and commercial ties.

Both countries have continued to provide South Africa with important development assistance. The Irish overseas development assistance programmes are managed through the Irish Aid country programme, aimed at building vocational training skills and capacities aimed at improving employment and livelihood opportunities for South African citizens.

The UK Government has set up a new Prosperity Fund worth £1.3 billion for the period 2016 to 2020 to help promote economic growth in developing countries. The priorities of the fund include improving the business climate, competitiveness and operation of markets, energy, financial sector reform and increasing the ability of governments to tackle corruption. These reforms intend to drive sustainable development in developing countries and enhance opportunities for international business, including UK companies. The fund provides expertise and technical assistance in areas where the UK has competitive advantage, such as:

- promote economic reforms and remove barriers to trade
- strengthen policy capacity and build strong institutions
- develop sectors which support economic growth such as infrastructure, energy, finance, education and healthcare.

Companies that recently invested in South Africa from the UK are in business and financial services, software and information technology services, industrial machinery, communications, coal, oil and natural gas, hotel and tourism, food and tobacco, transportation, pharmaceuticals, alternative/renewable energy, minerals, real estate, consumer products, paper, printing and packaging, beverages, business machines and equipment, chemicals and electronic components, among others.

## Central, Eastern Europe, Nordic and Baltic countries

In May 2019, the First Senior Officials Political Consultations were held with the Turkish Foreign Ministry with the objective of strengthening bilateral relations and in preparation for the inaugural South Africa-Turkey BNC. Areas of cooperation with Turkey include trade and investment, tourism, agriculture, defence and transport.

The First Senior Officials Political Consultations with the Russian Federation took place in May 2019 between the two ministries of foreign affairs. The objective was to discuss bilateral issues of mutual interest, including cooperation within the multilateral system. A wide range of issues were discussed, including economic cooperation, support for South African students by way of scholarships from the Russian Federation, as well as cooperation between Russia and the African Continent. The branch also facilitated scholarship offers from Azerbaijan, Russia, Sweden and Hungary through the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) to contribute to the Government's skills development objective.

The department, through the missions in Moscow and Ankara, has also been supporting the provincial governments in their cooperation initiatives with the Russian regions and regions in Turkey. DIRCO assisted in facilitating these visits. The interaction yielded positive results, such as the signing of agreements on cooperation in identified areas. The department also facilitated the negotiation of a number of agreements between the respective South African government departments and their counterparts in Eastern Europe and some have been finalised and are awaiting signature, while others are still under negotiation.

There was increased interest by government departments in Central Europe during the year under review, as three ministers undertook visits to Hungary and the Czech Republic, in support of the negotiation of agreements, extension of agreements and/or plans of actions. DIRCO, through the relevant business unit and mission, continues to support 134 South African students studying in Hungary under the Stipendium Hungaricum Programme, which the DHET partly funds.

The business unit initiated a market opportunity/exploratory visit to Poland and the Czech Republic by the South Africa's Fresh Produce Exporter's Forum (FPEP) in February 2020. The FPEP accounts for over 90% of South Africa's fresh produce exporters. The objectives of the visit were to explore the potential to increase the exports of South African fresh produce (primarily fruit) to Poland and the Czech Republic and to determine the requirements of importers and the relevant regulatory authorities. The South African embassies in Warsaw and Prague arranged value-adding meetings that enriched the insights of those markets (i.e. consumer trends, opportunities and constraints, and regulatory requirements) and it is envisaged that leading South African exporters in fresh produce will take advantage of market opportunities in Central Europe. In July 2019, the business unit coordinated South Africa's participation in the Polish Inward Trade Mission by ensuring participation of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, three provincial promotion agencies and three metropolitan municipalities. The outcome of the trade mission has been an increase of investment and trade facilitation by the aforementioned South African stakeholders.

The Nordic countries have continued to provide South Africa with important technical skills, innovation and capacity-building in areas of our domestic priorities such as, among others, skills development, renewable energy, oceans economy, science, 4IR and environment, green growth and agriculture. The relations have evolved into partnerships on many regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest, such as conflict resolution, women, peace and security, support for Agenda 2063, climate change, support for multilateralism and human rights.

Furthermore, Nordic companies continue to invest in South Africa with 166 companies active in the economy. In the last year, several Finnish companies established operations in South Africa, including Metso, which invested R200 million in its Vereeniging facility, and UPM Raflatac, which invested R35 million in its distribution terminal in Germiston. The biggest investment was made by Huhtamäki, with an investment of 58 million Euro in a merger with a South African company, thus expanding its flexible packaging manufacturing in the country.

From 7 to 8 October 2019, in support of the President's investment drive, South Africa was invited as a guest country for the Nordic-Africa Business Summit (NABA), where several ministers and senior officials were able to dialogue, network and build relations with business executives from more than 35 countries.

Bilateral relations with the Nordic countries and with Lithuania are managed through structured dialogues. During the reporting period, high-level consultations were held with Norway, Denmark and Lithuania. The programmes with Sweden and Finland were postponed due to the COVID-19 outbreak, but senior officials have continued to review and consolidate areas of cooperation.

The Senior Officials Dialogue with Lithuania was held on 24 September 2019 in South Africa. The main focus of the discussions was how to enhance economic relations. The parties agreed to continue to share information on trade fairs and other economic promotions, and to support private-sector trade and investment delegations. Agreement was also reached on the draft text for an Agreement for a Visa Waiver for Diplomatic and Official Passport Holders.

High-level consultations took place with Norway on the margins of the NABA Summit. Some of the key outcomes included:

- The parties discussed possibilities of expanding cooperation in the oil and gas offshore exploration. A text for an MoU on Energy Cooperation is being drafted.
- An agreement that ICT Norway would visit South Africa to engage the DHET and the small business sector on the possible roll-out of coding and start-up projects.
- Norfund indicated its intention to increase its exposure to some of the existing projects in South Africa, particularly the Bio2Watt project, which is co-financed by the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). The project requires an additional capital injection and Norfund indicated that it could fund up to 50% and was ready to assist the IDC to finalise the process. The project remains a flagship of public and private-sector partnership on power.
- Discussions were initiated for Norway to further engage and support the expansion of e-learning programmes to the previously disadvantaged learning institutions and to support ICT incubator programmes for SMMEs to promote youth and graduates as job creators and not job seekers.

- Norway also expressed willingness to share information on its e-ID system and other possible bilateral cooperation in the digital space.

The Senior Officials Dialogue with Denmark was held on 29 November 2019 in South Africa and was co-chaired by the respective deputy directors-general. Some of the key outcomes of the dialogue included:

- The Third Phase of the Denmark-South Africa Energy Programme would also be under consideration, focussing on technical assistance to Eskom for renewable energy to be integrated into the electricity grid
- a Strategic Water Sector Programme was agreed to between the parties
- Maersk offered to train South African officials and harbour pilots on relevant skills in the shipping value chain.

## PROGRAMME 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: International Relations					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>South Africa's political, economic and social relations strengthened and consolidated</b>	Outcomes of bilateral engagements reflecting South Africa's national priorities in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 24 structured bilateral mechanisms and 47 high-	Outcomes of bilateral engagements reflecting South Africa's national priorities in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-	<p>South Africa's national priorities advanced in the fields of education, rural development, security and health through 18 structured bilateral mechanisms and 30 high-level engagements</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements were utilised specifically to strengthen bilateral, economic and political relations through the signature, consideration and finalisation of a number of agreements/MoUs as well as assessment of progress being made by government departments in the various fields of cooperation: ICT, tourism, automotive and agro-processing, climate change, mining and energy, customs and immigration, science and technology, healthcare, agriculture, forestry and water, people-to-people engagements, defence and security, among others</p> <p>In addition, bilateral, regional, continental and global issues were discussed. Sessions were organised and discussions held in commissions such as Politics, Diplomacy, Governance, Defence and Security, and Education, Economy, Finance and Infrastructure, as well as Social and Humanitarian Affairs</p>	Additional three structured bilateral mechanisms and 10 high-level engagements	In response to international and domestic developments



Programme: International Relations

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	level engagements	level engagements	<p>Furthermore, discussions on assistance were held with regard to water resource management, including desalination technology, sharing of ideas on the sustainability of oceans, issues of gender and youth empowerment as well as skills development and scholarships for capacitating South Africans. Further discussions to consider ccooperation in the area of energy, with a focus on clean energy, unconventional gas, carbon capture and storage</p> <p>The platforms provided an opportunity for the exchange of views on issues of security coordination, violent extremism and illegal migration and the promotion of long-term stability, peace and development</p> <p>The afore-mentioned bilateral engagements contributed to a high level of attendance at the President's Investment Summit, which resulted in a significant number of pledges made that will be utilised to grow the South African economy and in the process alleviate the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality</p>		

## PROGRAMME 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: International Relations							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b><sup>1</sup>Number of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements facilitated to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South</b>	Advanced national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South through 22 structured bilateral mechanisms, which focussed on, among others, market-access opportunities, the removal of tariff and non-tariff trade barriers with demonstrable success in the agricultural and	27 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	24 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-level engagements	18 structured bilateral mechanisms held to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South  Ten structured bilateral mechanism held with countries in the Americas and Europe region focussing, among others, on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bilateral, continental and global issues of mutual concern, and possible areas of cooperation</li> <li>• develop stronger and deeper economic and commercial relations to match the depth of bilateral diplomatic and political relations</li> <li>• exchange information on the economic and business environments and trade and investment opportunities</li> </ul>	Three additional structured bilateral mechanisms undertaken	In response to domestic, regional and international developments

<sup>1</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements' achievements.

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	agro-processing fields (beef and wine), which contributed to increased trade volumes, the sourcing of FDI, notably in priority identified sectors, tourism promotion and research and development				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bilateral cooperation in various areas, including basic and higher education, agriculture, health, trade and investment, energy, water, environment, transportation, science and technology, defence, and safety and security, treasury, cooperation and information-sharing on issues relating to visas and migration, tourism, arts and culture, social partnership, women's rights and gender equality</li> </ul> <p>Seven structured bilateral mechanisms held with countries in the Asia and Middle East region focussing, among others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• views on regional, multilateral and global issues of mutual concern were exchanged</li> <li>• cooperation in agriculture, defence, transport and education</li> <li>• exchange of experiences from South Africa's democratic transition and economic cooperation in mining, sugarcane farming and defence</li> <li>• support South Africa as Chair of the AU in areas such as peace and security</li> </ul>		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>One structured bilateral mechanism held with an African country focussing, among others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the strong bilateral and fraternal political relations as well as the enhancement of economic relations</li> <li>broad areas of cooperation under the sectoral committees: Political and Diplomacy; Defence and Security and Social</li> </ul>		
<sup>2</sup> Number of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements facilitated to promote national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>20 high-level engagements not held due to scheduling difficulties</p> <p>Advanced national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South through 26 high-level visits where discussions centred on areas of mutual interest as</p>	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>28 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, also in exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern</p>	<p>47 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, also in exchange of views on a wide spectrum</p>	<p>15 structured bilateral mechanisms and 20 high-level visits/engagements</p>	<p>30 high-level engagements were undertaken where discussions centred on the promotion of South Africa's national interests and areas of mutual interest, as well as exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern</p> <p>23 high-level engagements with African countries were undertaken and focussed, among others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>re-establishment of a bilateral consultative mechanism bilateral relations, economic cooperation and regional and continental issues</li> <li>strengthening bilateral, political, economic, cultural, social relations and socio-economic cooperation in areas of mutual interest</li> </ul>	<p>10 additional high-level engagements undertaken</p>	<p>In response to domestic, regional and international developments</p>

<sup>2</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



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	<p>well as the exchange of views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues of concern</p>		<p>of bilateral and global issues of concern</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• signing a Cooperation Framework Agreement that would enable cooperation in a number of fields, which includes agro-processing, port management, mining and energy</li> <li>• signing a Peace Agreement and implementation of concrete mechanisms to facilitate the South Sudan peace-process</li> </ul> <p>Six high-level engagements with countries in the Asia and Middle East region were undertaken and focussed on, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• deepening bilateral relations and growing trade</li> <li>• participation in the Second Investment Summit</li> <li>• cooperation in skills development and education</li> <li>• market access for South African agricultural products and the elimination of technical barriers to exports; the promotion of cooperation in defence-security, environmental protection and wildlife conservation; and strengthening coordination within multilateral fora</li> <li>• cooperation in human resource development, trade and investment, marine cooperation,</li> </ul>		
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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>science and technology and vocational training centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• closer cooperation regarding the funding gap for UN peacekeeping missions, particularly on the African continent</li> </ul> <p>One high-level engagement with a country in the Americas region undertaken and focussed, among others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• commitment to the importance of bilateral, regional and international cooperation in order to achieve the development goals of eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and employment, guided by the commitment of the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, among others</li> <li>• agreed to conclude the outstanding agreements in order to further deepening cooperation between countries</li> </ul>		
<b><sup>3</sup>Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives</b>	In pursuance of Economic Diplomacy, 124 trade and investment	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted	112 trade and investment seminars	Not achieved South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth	27 trade and investment seminar engagements not held	Postponed due to unavailability of stakeholders

<sup>3</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all Economic Diplomacy achievements.

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth</b>	seminars were held to promote the NDP, Nine-Point Plan, Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), sectoral priorities and Operation Phakisa with stakeholders and countries of accreditation	initiatives to contribute to economic growth through participation in 122 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote South Africa's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and exploring ways to improve bilateral trade	Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through participation in 112 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote South Africa's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and exploring ways to improve bilateral trade		through participation in 85 trade and investment seminar engagements with private-sector stakeholders and investment agencies to promote government priorities and explore ways to improve bilateral trade  Business meetings were facilitated in an effort to explore joint ventures, to promote the Presidential Investment Conference and further identify trade and investment opportunities in the different sectors, among others, tax regulations; engineering automotive and environmental tech sectors; agro-processing and metallurgical; cross-border trading and regulations; mining and minerals; pharmaceuticals; manufacturing; renewable energy; and energy, science and technology		and due to international developments, including the COVID-19 pandemic
<b><sup>4</sup>Number of Economic Diplomacy</b>	127 engagements with chambers of commerce held	South African missions abroad actively pursued	South African missions abroad actively	126 engagements with	Not achieved  South African missions abroad actively	17 engagements with	Postponed due to unavailability

<sup>4</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth</b>	during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade and investment and to promote inward-selling missions and inter-chamber institutional cooperation, particularly to promote emerging producers and SMMEs in identified sectors, e.g. government's Nine-Point Plan, government priorities and Operation Phakisa, the Green Economy, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy; and ICT	targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 161 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote government's Nine Point Plan, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT	pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 139 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote government's Nine Point Plan, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT	chambers of commerce	<p>pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 109 engagements with chambers of commerce during which South Africa was promoted as a destination for trade, particularly to promote, government priorities, automotive and transport sectors, infrastructure development, renewable energy and ICT</p> <p>The engagements presented assistance with linking South African exporting companies with potential importers and promoting bilateral trade and investment in the following sectors, among others, science and technology; agriculture and fisheries; infrastructure development; oil and gas; health; mining; tourism and hospitality; services; green economy; and water management</p>	chambers of commerce not held	of stakeholders and due to international developments, including the COVID-19 pandemic



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<sup>5</sup> Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	120 meetings were held with government ministries that were identified as coordination points for strengthening cooperation with other sectoral ministries to discuss policy issues and structural interventions in terms of bilateral trade agreements as required in support of core domestic economic priorities as identified. Mega infrastructure projects such as Modderfontein and Coega were facilitated	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 153 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology transfer, and to advance objectives of the Presidential Nine-Point Plan, the NDP and IPAP	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 157 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology	70 meetings with targeted government ministries	<p>South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 152 meetings with targeted government ministries responsible for Economic Diplomacy-related portfolios that were specifically targeted to seek cooperation and possible technology transfer to advance objectives of the NDP and IPAP</p> <p>Explored opportunities in the following sectors, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• education, research, science and technology and innovation</li> <li>• agro-machinery and agro-industrial parks</li> <li>• genetic farming in seeds and technology transfer</li> <li>• production of vaccines, pesticides, fertilisers and herbicides</li> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• banking and financial services</li> <li>• security</li> <li>• defence industry</li> <li>• road infrastructure projects</li> <li>• tourism</li> <li>• agriculture and agro-processing</li> </ul>	Additional 82 meetings with targeted government ministries	Additional opportunities identified by missions

<sup>5</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			transfer to advance objectives of the Nine-Point Plan, the NDP and IPAP				
<b><sup>6</sup>Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth</b>	102 meetings with potential investors held where a range of issues were discussed such as investment opportunities and incentives, InvestSA one-stop shop, how to set up a business in South Africa and strengthening existing partnerships with South African companies in Africa and globally	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 161 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 151 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa	90 meetings with high-level potential investors	South African missions abroad actively pursued targeted Economic Diplomacy initiatives to contribute to economic growth through 191 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers to seek investment in South Africa and participation in the President's Investment Summit  Explored opportunities in the following sectors, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy</li> <li>• ICT</li> <li>• tourism</li> <li>• entertainment</li> <li>• oil and chemical industry</li> <li>• clothing and textile industry</li> <li>• infrastructure</li> <li>• agriculture and agro-processing</li> <li>• mining machinery and equipment</li> <li>• automotive and chemical sectors</li> <li>• manufacturing</li> </ul>	Additional 101 meetings with high-level potential investors and importers undertaken	Additional opportunities identified by missions

<sup>6</sup> Continuation of previous indicator





Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<sup>7</sup> Number of Economic Diplomacy initiatives undertaken to contribute to South Africa's economic growth	67 tourism-promotion events were hosted where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure (meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions) as well as promoting South Africa as a safe and desirable destination of choice	South African missions abroad actively engaged in 95 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a desirable destination of choice	South African missions abroad actively engaged in 76 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a preferred destination of choice	60 tourism-promotion events	<p>South African missions abroad actively engaged in 91 tourism-promotion events where emphasis was placed on increased exposure of South Africa as a tourist destination and preferred destination for business and leisure and promoting South Africa as a desirable destination of choice</p> <p>South Africa also took the opportunity during the engagements to clarify visa requirements and responded to general travel-related enquiries; discussed possible familiarisation trips to be utilised to promote tourism; promoted South African destinations through tour operators; provided South African Tourism with stakeholders with platforms to showcase their services/products; and promote the country as a desired tourist destination by distributing promotional and marketing material</p>	Additional 31 tourism-promotion events held	Additional opportunities identified by missions

<sup>7</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



## PROGRAMME 2: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

### SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY (SADC)

The integration of SADC remains critical for the economic development of the region and for South Africa's global competitiveness. For building greater productive and export capacity and global competitiveness across the region, it is necessary to advance a developmental integration agenda in southern Africa, combining trade integration, infrastructure development and sector policy coordination. It is essential to strengthen political cohesion within SADC, through the alignment of interlinking and interconnected regional peace and security objectives, as well as ensuring political stability and economic viability through strengthening governance and institutional capacity within SADC. South Africa will continue to participate in election observer missions as part of SADC.

Political and economic integration and regional development are at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy, informed by the desire to resolve a multitude of challenges facing the continent and the SADC region, primarily the issues of poverty, underdevelopment and marginalisation.

South Africa ceased to be a member of the SADC Troika when Namibia took over as Outgoing Chairperson during the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit in August 2019. South Africa remains committed to the full operationalisation and implementation of the SADC blueprints, namely the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2015 – 2020, the Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap (2015 – 2063), Regional Infrastructure Development Master Plan, the Regional Agricultural Investment Plan and the Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation.

The key aspect of regional integration remains the focus on industrialisation, in order to facilitate sustainable implementation and assessment of the SADC Industrialisation Strategy and Roadmap. This is in line with the decision taken by the 38th SADC Ordinary Summit, held in August 2018, that industrialisation remains the overarching theme of the regional work programme.

South Africa supported the promotion of democracy, good governance, as well as human rights in the region, through the deployment of experienced officials who formed part of the SADC electoral observation missions to Malawi, Madagascar, Mozambique, Botswana, Mauritius and Namibia.

Following the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 17 and 18 August 2019, that His Excellency President Cyril Ramaphosa should continue as SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, significant progress has been achieved in the reform process, through the SADC Facilitation Team under the leadership of retired Deputy Chief Justice Dikgang Moseneke.

The final National Leaders Forum took place from 21 to 22 November 2019, followed by the Multi-stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II from 25 to 27 November 2019 to consider and approve the reports on the National Dialogue and the reform process. As the SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, President Ramaphosa attended the closing ceremony on 27 November 2019. He indicated on this occasion that South Africa would continue with the facilitation

process and that he would submit a report to the 40th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in August 2020. The National Dialogue Planning Committee officially handed over the report on the Multi-stakeholder National Dialogue Plenary II to the Facilitation Team on 18 December 2019.

The National Reforms Authority (NRA) was established. The NRA is entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the National Dialogue and the reform processes. This is a Basotho-led institution duly supported by all stakeholders. The members of the NRA were sworn in on 6 February 2020. These members elected their Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson during their first meeting later on the same day.

South Africa arranged a symposium on 18 November 2019 under the theme: "Best Path towards a Prosperous Zimbabwe". The symposium was convened following the decision taken by the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit (August 2019) that SADC member states should collectively voice their disapproval and condemnation of sanctions against Zimbabwe through various activities and platforms until sanctions are lifted. The purpose of the symposium, organised by DIRCO in collaboration with the University of South Africa, was, among others, to:

- stimulate ideas on what can be done to kick-start the growth of the Zimbabwean economy following the economic meltdown
- reinforce South Africa's position on Zimbabwe through reiterating the impact of sanctions on Zimbabwe and the region
- endorse the decision of the 39th SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government (17 – 18 August 2019) to declare 25 October 2019 as the Day of Solidarity with Zimbabwe and to call for the lifting of sanctions
- seek to address the socio-economic and political challenges faced by the people of Zimbabwe, which include unilateral sanctions imposed by the United States of America (USA) and Europe.

The SADC-Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)-East African Community (EAC) Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) constitutes a significant market by any standards and collectively places the bloc as the 14th-largest economy in the world. South Africa ratified the TFTA Agreement in October 2018. To date, 22 of the 29 member/partner states have signed the TFTA Agreement and only eight member/partner states (Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, South Africa, Rwanda, Burundi, Botswana and Namibia) have ratified it. The agreement will enter into force once it has been ratified by 14 member states.

On 25 April 2019, the 37th Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Council of Ministers took place in Maseru, Kingdom of Lesotho, to consider the report of ministers of trade and industry on the request for a sugar rebate mechanism by Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia (BLN). The BLN sought to import sugar outside of SACU, even though there are sugar-producing countries (South Africa and eSwatini) in the Customs Union. The council decided that an interim solution be implemented while a permanent solution is being negotiated. The interim solution is to be implemented for a 12-month period. The underlying principle that guides member states as they seek a solution is that none of the SACU member states should be left worse off.







## PROGRAMME 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: International Relations					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>SADC's political and economic integration strengthened</b>	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes of reported SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interest	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes in SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interests	80% of applicable resolutions, decisions/outcomes in SADC mechanisms reflecting South Africa's national and regional interests		







## PROGRAMME 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: International Relations							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>Number of SADC structures and processes supported with substance and logistics to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development,</b>	Prepared for and participated in the SADC Extraordinary Double Troika Summit in Gaborone on 28 June 2016	Prepared for and participated in six SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO)</li> </ul>	Prepared for and participated in five SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SADC Double Troika Summit of Heads of</li> </ul>	Three SADC structures and processes engaged in to promote peace and stability	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in two SADC structures and processes to promote peace and stability: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SADC Double Troika Summit on 16 August 2019, Dar es Salaam.</li> </ol> <p>The SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, President</p>	SADC Double Troika Summit, which was scheduled for Q1, not held	The summit was not scheduled by the Secretariat

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>good governance and democracy and regional integration</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the Double Troika Summit in Ezulwini on 17 March 2017</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the SADC Extraordinary Summit in Ezulwini on 18 March 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SADC Organ Troika</li> <li>• Double Troika Ministerial Committee</li> <li>• Double Troika MCO Mission</li> <li>• Statutory Double Troika Summit</li> <li>• Double Troika Summit</li> </ul>	<p>State and Government, held in Luanda, 24 April 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MCO on Politics, Defence and Security in Luanda, 22 June 2018</li> <li>• SADC Organ Troika Summit in Windhoek, 15 August 2018</li> <li>• Double Troika Summit in Addis Ababa, 17 January 2019</li> <li>• SADC Solidarity Conference with Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR)/ Western</li> </ul>		<p>Ramaphosa, presented a progress report on the facilitation process in the Kingdom of Lesotho to the Organ Troika Summit, which led to the decision by the 39th Ordinary SADC Summit that the Facilitation in the Kingdom of Lesotho should continue</p> <p>2. The MCO on Politics, Defence and Security from 15 to 19 July 2019, Lusaka</p> <p>The MCO decided to defer the decision of the summit to consider the deployment of a Mediation and Conflict Prevention Structure in the Kingdom of Lesotho. The MCO also recommended to council to consider extending the SADC Liaison Office in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) for one year</p>		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			Sahara in Pretoria, 25 and 26 March 2019				
<b>Number of SADC structures and processes supported with substance and logistics to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the 36th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government in Ezulwini from 30 to 31 August 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>election of South Africa as Incoming Chair of SADC for 2017 to 2018</li> </ul>	<p>Prepared for and participated in four SADC structures and processes to promote socio-economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Council of Ministers</li> <li>37th Ordinary SADC Summit</li> </ul>	<p>Prepared for and participated in two SADC structures to promote socio-economic development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SADC Council of Ministers was held in</li> </ol>	<p>Four SADC structures supported to promote socio-economic development</p>	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in three SADC structures to promote socio-economic development:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SADC Council of Ministers Meeting from 13 to 14 August 2019, Dar es Salaam</li> </ol> <p>The Secretariat, in collaboration with the SADC Parliamentary Forum, was mandated to carry out a comprehensive study on a model that</p>	<p>SADC-European Union (EU) Political Dialogue</p>	<p>The invitation was extended to members of the SADC Troika only</p>



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>democracy and regional integration</b>		<p>of Heads of State and Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SADC Double Troika-EU Ministerial Dialogue</li> <li>• SADC Council of Ministers</li> </ul>	<p>Namibia, 15 and 16 March 2019</p> <p>2. The SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government in Windhoek, 17 and 18 August 2018</p>		<p>the proposed SADC Parliament would assume, in terms of mandate, powers and sanctions and to develop a road map towards transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Parliament. A progress report is to be submitted by August 2020</p> <p>Council mandated the SADC Secretariat to appoint the liquidator to manage the liquidation process and report to senior officials responsible for tourism, who must ensure that the liquidation process is in accordance with the Regional Tourism Organisation of Southern Africa (RETOSA) Charter. SADC senior officials responsible for tourism to report to council in March 2020</p> <p>Council directed that the draft report of the mid-term review of the revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) and Strategic Indicative Plan of the Organ (SIPO) be revised following comments by member states. A meeting of senior officials was to be convened by November 2019 following member states' consultations at national level and</p>		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>comments on the report to the Secretariat by 31 October 2019</p> <p>Council noted progress made in the formulation of the SADC post-2020 Agenda, and directed the Secretariat to finalise their formulation of the SADC Vision 2050 and RISDP 2020 – 2030 and report to the council in March 2020</p>		
					<p>2. The 39th Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government from 17 to 18 August 2019 in Dar es Salaam</p> <p>The summit deliberated on the political situation in the region with a focus on developments in the Kingdom of Lesotho, DRC and Madagascar. President Ramaphosa was mandated to continue as the Facilitator in the Kingdom of Lesotho</p> <p>The summit congratulated Comoros, DRC, eSwatini, Madagascar, Malawi and South Africa for holding peaceful and successful elections. To this end, the summit commended South Africa and Angola for providing financial and material assistance for the 2018</p>		



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>Presidential elections held in Madagascar</p> <p>The summit elected the President of the Republic of Mozambique as Incoming Chairperson of the summit and the President of the Republic of Botswana as Incoming Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation for August 2020</p> <p>The summit called for the unconditional implementation of all UN resolutions and AU decisions on Western Sahara, which will lead to a positive, peaceful and permanent solution that meets aspirations of the people of Western Sahara. SADC member states were also urged to continue with their unwavering support for Western Sahara</p>		
					<p>3. SADC Council of Ministers virtual meeting on 18 March 2020</p> <p>The council deliberated and noted the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recommendations from the Extraordinary Meeting of SADC Ministers of Health in relation to COVID-19</li> <li>• status of the formulation of the SADC Post-2020 Agenda</li> </ul>		



Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>status on the Union of Comoros' annual member state contribution</li> <li>status on RETOSA</li> <li>SADC's 40th anniversary</li> <li>establishment of a SADC Liaison Office in Brussels</li> <li>SADC Candidature for the position of Director-General of the International Labour Organisation</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, the council received a report from the Finance Committee and noted the implementation of the 2019/20 Annual Corporate Plan for the period April to December 2019. In addition, the meeting approved the 2020/21 budget, Corporate Plan and Asset Replacement Plan. The 2020/21 annual membership contributions were also approved.</p> <p>International cooperating partners were also commended for their continued support in the implementation of the SADC work programme</p>		
<b>Number of election observer missions facilitated for South Africa's</b>	100% (three) requests responded to for participation in election observer missions	Prepared for and participated in two election observer missions on 3 June 2017 in the Kingdom of	Prepared for and participated in four election observer missions on:	Six SADC election observer missions	<p>Prepared for and participated in six election observer missions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>21 May 2019 in the Republic of Malawi</li> <li>27 May 2019 in the Republic of Madagascar</li> </ul>		

Programme: International Relations

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
participation as part of SADC and observers		Lesotho and the general elections in Angola on 23 August 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 July 2018 during the harmonised elections in Zimbabwe</li> <li>• 21 September 2018 during the parliamentary elections in the Kingdom of eSwatini</li> <li>• 7 to 31 December 2018 during the elections in the DRC</li> <li>• 27 October to 10 November and 14 to 22 December 2018 during the elections in Madagascar</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15 October 2019 in the Republic of Mozambique</li> <li>• 23 October 2019 in the Republic of Botswana</li> <li>• 7 November 2019 in the Republic of Mauritius</li> <li>• 27 November 2019 in the Republic of Namibia</li> </ul>		

## Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
Trade and investment seminars	Due to the limitations and disruptions caused by COVID-19, traditional diplomacy is making the shift to digital diplomacy/platforms to engage with stakeholders. The Mission will pursue virtual meetings with stakeholders in the next financial year
Engagements with Chambers of Commerce	
SADC Double Troika Summit, which was scheduled for Q1	South Africa will participate once the SADC Secretariat has called the meeting
SADC-EU Political Dialogue	South Africa will participate in the SADC-EU Political Dialogue when invited as this invitation was extended to members of the SADC Troika only

## Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

## Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure decreased from R3,4 billion in 2018/19 to R3,3 billion in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 2%. The decrease is mainly due to the implementation of cost-containment measures as well as the postponement of the transfer of officials to missions for the December cycle as a measure to contain costs in relation to compensation of employees.

## Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Africa	924 616	997 011	(72 395)	1 040 756	1 036 802	3 954
Asia and Middle East	804 181	948 354	(144 173)	941 303	941 034	269
Americas and Caribbean	494 268	508 528	(14 260)	509 586	509 243	343
Europe	846 462	860 041	(13 579)	891 621	890 397	1 224
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 069 527</b>	<b>3 313 934</b>	<b>(244 407)</b>	<b>3 383 266</b>	<b>3 377 476</b>	<b>5 790</b>

## 4.3 PROGRAMME 3: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Purpose:	Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives
Sub-programmes:	System of Global Governance; Continental Cooperation; South-South Cooperation; and North-South Cooperation
Sub-programme 3.1:	System of Global Governance

South Africa is committed to multilateralism and a rules-based international order and to this end, participates and plays an active role in all fora of the United Nations (UN) system and its specialised agencies, funds and programmes, promoting the pillars of multilateral activity, namely: global security, sustainable development, human rights and international law. South Africa thus supports an equitable, just and representative UN system and its centrality in multilateralism and is also supportive of ongoing efforts to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the secretariats of these organisations. South Africa regards the UN as the foremost vehicle to advance the global development agenda and address underdevelopment and the eradication of poverty. To this end, South Africa upholds the belief that the resolution of international conflicts should be peaceful and in accordance with the centrality of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. South Africa's foreign policy therefore recognises that in order to achieve a better life for all, development and security are best addressed through adequate attention to all global threats facing humanity. South Africa participates in the global system of governance to enhance international response to the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries through negotiations and influencing processes in the global governance system towards a reformed, strengthened and equitable rules-based multilateral system.

South Africa's multilateral engagements are premised on the need to advance the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) as well as the development agendas of developing countries. A key aspect of this would be through the reform of the existing global governance architecture and international institutions with a view to improve their responsiveness to the needs of, and challenges faced by, developing states. In order to influence the global processes, South Africa must be represented at multilateral fora to engage, influence and negotiate and to articulate its positions and ultimately to have these positions reflected in the outcomes of multilateral meetings and processes. For South Africa to promote its national interest in the multilateral system, it must actively participate in and influence negotiations on the outcomes of multilateral processes and meetings. South Africa's involvement in the engagement of multilateral processes and meetings is therefore to advocate for a reformed rules-based global system, which is equitable as well as responsive to its needs in particular, and the needs of the developing countries in general. The NDP stipulates that the Department of International Relations and Cooperation must retain an influential space for South Africa in key multilateral institutions.



## United Nation General Assembly

South Africa participated in the General Debate of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA74) from 23 to 30 September 2019 at the UN Headquarters in New York under the theme: "Galvanising Multilateral Efforts for Poverty Eradication, Quality Education, Climate Action and Inclusion". The General Debate saw active participation by heads of state and senior officials from all UN member states.

South Africa's approach to UNGA74 was informed by its commitment to multilateralism, the central role of the UN in the system of global governance and respect for international law.

The South African delegation attended key high-level meetings that took place on the margins of the General Debate such as the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit; the High-level Meeting on Universal Health Coverage (HLM-UHC); the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development; and the High-level Meeting on Financing for Development, among others.

The UN Secretary-General, António Guterres, convened a Climate Action Summit during UNGA74 to raise ambition, to revive political momentum for action, to mobilise the means of implementation support required by developing countries and to rapidly accelerate action to implement the Paris Agreement. At the summit, South Africa highlighted the priority of adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the importance of building economic and social resilience to these impacts. National initiatives to address the challenge of climate change were also presented, including the National Climate Change Response Policy, the introduction of the carbon tax and a voluntary carbon budgets system for large emitters, as well as opportunities of renewable energy.

At the UN HLM-UHC, South Africa and other UN member states adopted a high-level political declaration as an outcome of the meeting, themed: "Universal Health Coverage: Moving Together to Build a Healthier World". The declaration builds on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.8 on UHC and the World Health Organisation's (WHO) "triple billion goals", which include extending UHC to one billion more people by 2023.

South Africa participated in the HLPF on Sustainable Development, held under the auspices of the GA. The purpose of this summit was to follow up and comprehensively review progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs. The event was the first UN Summit on the SDGs since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in September 2015. The SDG Summit resulted in the adoption of the political declaration, entitled: "Gearing up for a Decade of Action and Delivery for Sustainable Development". World leaders called for a decade of action to deliver the SDGs by 2030 and announced actions they were taking to advance the agenda.

At the opening session of the General Debate, Secretary-General Guterres highlighted current global challenges, namely armed conflicts, increasing inequality and the threat of climate change and called on nations to work together to address these challenges and to promote the rights of all citizens. The Secretary-General also stressed the central role that the UN played in this regard.

South Africa made a strong case for multilateralism during the General Debate, calling for a global governance system that is fair, equitable and representative; the promotion of peace and security through global disarmament; the pacific settlement of disputes and the promotion of good governance; the promotion of human rights; and the fight against poverty through the promotion of sustainable development.

Consequently, the Alliance for Multilateralism, a grouping of more than 80 countries drawn from all regions of the world, including South Africa, was launched on the margins of UNGA74. An initiative of Germany and France, the group was launched under the theme: “Building the Network and Presenting Results”.

## United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

On 8 June 2018, South Africa was elected to serve on the UNSC for a two-year period (2019 – 2020) having received 183 votes from UN member states. This provided South Africa with an overwhelming mandate and affords a significant measure of legitimacy on the council not necessarily enjoyed by the permanent five (P-5) members.

Significantly, South Africa's term further coincides with the African Union's (AU) goal of Silencing the Guns by 2020.

South Africa's theme for its term is: “Continuing the Legacy: Working for a Just and Peaceful World”. Its term is thus guided by the legacy of former President Nelson Mandela, whose values and commitment to peace were commemorated in 2018 during the centenary of his birth. The country also intends to build on the legacy of the first two terms that the country served on the UNSC (2007 – 2008 and 2011 – 2012).

South Africa is using its tenure on the Security Council to promote the maintenance of international peace and security by advocating for the peaceful settlement of disputes and inclusive dialogue. In this regard, South Africa has endeavoured to play a leading role on African issues being discussed by the Security Council, as well as maintaining a principled position on issues outside the continent, including the possibility of playing a bridge-builder role.

South Africa continues to encourage closer cooperation between the UNSC and other regional and sub-regional organisations, particularly the AU. South Africa further emphasises the role of women in the resolution of conflict. In this regard, South Africa argues for a gender perspective to be mainstreamed into all UNSC resolutions in line with Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

South Africa presided over the UNSC in October 2019. In addition to holding meetings on country-specific matters on the agenda of the council, the key highlights during the month were events initiated and/or advanced by South Africa. These included:

- a debate and successful adoption of a resolution initiated by South Africa on the implementation of the WPS Agenda
- a debate on mobilising the youth towards silencing the guns by 2020
- a debate on the centrality of preventive diplomacy, conflict prevention and resolution
- the Security Council's field visit to Juba, South Sudan
- the Joint Consultative Meeting between the UNSC and the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

During its time on the Security Council, South Africa has had to grapple with contentious and complex issues on the UNSC agenda, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mali, the Central African Republic and the situation in Venezuela, as well as long-standing issues such as Western Sahara, Palestine,



Somalia, the protracted and deadly conflicts in Syria and Yemen, the drawdown of the UN Mission in Darfur and the flaring up of military engagements in Libya.

Furthermore, during the initial period, South Africa engaged in a number of important thematic areas such as: debates on WPS, climate change, the impact of mercenary groups on peace and security, transnational organised crime at sea, silencing the guns in Africa by 2020, countering terrorism, cooperation between the UN and regional organisations such as the European Union (EU) and League of Arab States, international humanitarian law, sexual violence as a weapon in conflict, and UN peacekeeping missions.

South Africa, as the Chair of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa (AHWG), convened meetings and introduced various thematic issues for discussion, including strengthening the partnership between the UNSC and AUPSC, the root causes of conflict in Africa, illicit exploitation and trading in natural resources, and security sector reform.

## Disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control

A primary goal of South Africa's policy on disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control includes reinforcing and promoting the country as a responsible producer, possessor and trader of defence-related products and advanced technologies.

In this regard, the department continues to promote the benefits that disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security.

As a member of the suppliers' regimes and of the Africa Group and the Non-Aligned Movement, the importance of non-proliferation is promoted, taking into account that export controls should not become the means whereby developing countries are denied access to advanced technologies required for their development.

In seeking solutions to intractable disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control challenges in the international arena, a bridge-building approach has been followed to seek realistic and achievable solutions. While dealing with challenging issues from



a pragmatic perspective, due recognition has been given to the role that civil society can play in partnership with the governments of the world, especially in the context of seeking solutions to the divergent views that often characterise international negotiations.

On 25 February 2019, South Africa joined a growing number of states in submitting its Instrument of Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) to the UN in New York. The TPNW seeks to establish an international norm, de-legitimising and stigmatising the possession of nuclear weapons. It aims to contribute towards achieving the objective set out in the very first resolution adopted by the UNGA in 1946 to eliminate all weapons of mass destruction. The treaty complements other international instruments by contributing towards fulfilling the nuclear disarmament obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and the various nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, such as the Pelindaba Treaty, that already banned nuclear weapons in Africa.

South Africa's ratification of the TPNW sends a positive signal of the country's continued commitment towards the achievement of a world free from the threat posed by nuclear weapons and ensuring that nuclear energy is used solely for peaceful purposes. Given its unique history, as the first country to have eliminated all its nuclear weapons, South Africa is proud to have played a leading role in this process, together with a vast majority of states and members of civil society that actively contributed to the process and the adoption of this treaty.



## Transnational organised crime and criminal justice

South Africa made significant strides in addressing the scourges of crime in fulfilment of its obligations under the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). South Africa joined other states parties to the UNCAC in reviewing global efforts in this area and enhancing international cooperation during the Eighth Conference of States Parties of the UNCAC, held in the United Arab Emirates in December 2019.



## Economic and social development

South Africa's first Voluntary National Review (VNR) on implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was presented to the UN and a new national coordination structure designed by DIRCO and other stakeholders was established. This structure provides a platform for the integrated domestication of the UN 2030 Agenda, African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 and Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan.

South Africa's national interest and foreign policy priorities were advanced during the country's participation in the G20 and G7 preparatory meetings and summits. Key outcomes of the meetings include support for Africa's development priorities, implementation of the SDGs and climate change.

South Africa's participation in the WHO and its membership of the Foreign Policy and Global Health Initiative (FPGH) focussed on the foreign policy implications on social, economic and security aspects of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, non-communicable diseases, health emergencies, anti-microbial resistance, access to medicine and health employment. South Africa was instrumental in the preparations for the UNGA HLM-UHC, discussions on improving transparency of markets for medicines, vaccines and other health products and the threat posed by non-communicable diseases to the global community.

South Africa's membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) Executive Board is critical, as it contributes to policy formulation in the promotion of education, social and natural sciences, communication, as well as cultural sectors. This is in view of the organisation's objectives of ensuring quality education for all and lifelong learning, mobilising scientific knowledge and policy for sustainable development, addressing emerging social and ethnical challenges, including fostering cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and a culture of peace. South Africa has been instrumental in the discussions on the future of the International Bureau of Education (IBE), which has implications for the development of the school curriculum.

South Africa continues to utilise its membership of the World Heritage Committee to advocate for the inscription of South African and African sites on the World Heritage List, and to support the effective conservation and protection of natural and cultural heritage of outstanding universal value in Africa.

Through its participation in, among others, UNGA74, the Council of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the World International Property Organisation (WIPO), South Africa addressed social- and economic-related issues and other systemic challenges that impede Africa's entry into the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)



and achieving its full economic potential. Work in these fora seeks to create conditions for South Africa and developing countries to achieve sustainable economic growth.

Through the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) and the United Nations Commission on Population and Development (UNCPD), South Africa promoted the social development of youth, older persons and families, including the social dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as well as sexual and reproductive health and rights for women and girls.

South Africa's national submission on climate change was delivered at the Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit and technical work to fully operationalise the Paris Agreement was undertaken during the June UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) sessional meeting.

South Africa was re-elected to the ICAO for the period 2020 to 2021.

South Africa's principal global economic engagement, in the context of North-South dialogue, remained the G20. The G20 economies account for 85% of the global gross domestic product, 80% of world trade and two-thirds of the world's population. As the "premier global forum for international economic cooperation", the G20's value remains based on its global leadership role and convening power in bringing together leading advanced and emerging economies in times of crisis.

President Cyril Ramaphosa successfully led the South African delegations' participation in the G20 Osaka Leaders' Summit on 28 and 29 June 2019 in Japan. G20 leaders adopted the Osaka Leaders' Declaration as the key outcome of the summit. A further outcome was the adoption by consensus of the Leaders' Statement on Preventing Exploitation of the Internet for Terrorism and Violent Extremism Conducive to Terrorism (VECT) and the Osaka Declaration on the Digital Economy (the Osaka Track) was signed by some G20 members.

Despite the overarching global geopolitical climate, the overall balance of the Osaka Leaders' Declaration signified one of the most successful G20 Summit outcomes for South Africa and Africa in many years. Key developmental priorities for South Africa that received the endorsement of G20 leaders included, among others, support for Africa in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; enhanced momentum for the G20 Partnership with Africa, including the Compact with Africa and the G20 initiative on Industrialisation in Africa; continued focus on illicit financial flows; commitment to the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment (HCI) for Sustainable Development; and the endorsement of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment, with a strong developmental dimension and support for developing countries to achieve UHC.

Significantly, G20 leaders were able to agree on a unified message on international trade and the "necessary reform of the World Trade Organisation". South Africa further ensured that the discussions on the digital economy took into consideration the "role of data as an enabler of economic growth, development and social well-being" and the need to "bridge the digital divide". Given current divisions, the summit was not able to find consensus on climate change with reference to the Paris Agreement. However, importantly, the Osaka Declaration re-emphasised G20 assistance to developing countries with respect to both climate mitigation and adaptation action and makes a reference to "common but differentiated responsibilities".

Most recently, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the G20 Presidency for 2020, convened and chaired the extraordinary virtual G20 Leaders' Summit on COVID-19 on

26 March 2020. The summit was convened following the WHO's declaration of the COVID-19 outbreak as a global pandemic. The summit harnessed the G20's collective response to fighting the pandemic, safeguarding the global economy and addressing international trade disruptions and international cooperation. The summit agreed on the development of a G20 Action Plan to deliver international financial assistance in response to COVID-19 and to address risks of debt vulnerabilities in low-income countries as a consequence of the pandemic.

The G20 leaders further called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG) and relevant development banks to deploy a rapid financial package to counter the health, economic and social shocks of COVID-19 and to ensure that the global financial safety nets are adequately resourced at this critical time.

At the level of the UN, the Financing for Development (FfD) deliberations remain important as growing uncertainties and risks threaten development progress and sustainable development. In this regard, South Africa participated in the High-level Dialogue on FfD, convened under the auspices of the 74th Session of UNGA. The first to be convened since the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the dialogue provided an opportunity to reinvigorate international commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, showcase areas of global progress and raise awareness about emerging challenges to financing for development as well as new solutions to align and mobilise resources for the 2030 Agenda. The outcome, as reflected in an "Official Summary by the President of the General Assembly", featured the announcement of more than 20 initiatives and commitments by governments, the private sector and civil society, which included financial instruments and new partnerships, to bring together stakeholders for joint action on the SDGs and climate financing.

## Human rights and humanitarian affairs

Guided by its commitment to ensure that human rights are promoted, protected, fulfilled and realised at home and abroad, South Africa played a leadership role in several intergovernmental processes at the UN with the objective of influencing the norms and standards that would inform the international community's approach to international human rights and humanitarian law, law of international protection for asylum seekers, refugees, including migrants, the empowerment of women and gender equality, the protection of the rights of the child and persons with disabilities, as well as food security and nutrition.

In light of the above, the South African delegation at the UN chaired relevant intergovernmental working groups and initiated and negotiated flagship resolutions, thereby having a positive impact on the agenda and outcomes of these working groups. South Africa continued to fulfil its leadership role in international efforts to combat the scourge of racism and racial discrimination, including on related intolerance, as evidenced by the critical role it played in the work of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Elaboration of Complementary Standards to the International Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, aimed at combatting contemporary forms of racism.

The Deputy Minister of International Relations and Cooperation, Alvin Botes, participated in the High-level Segment of the 43rd Session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) from 24 to 26 February 2020, during which he addressed the council, highlighting, among other important issues:

- South Africa's efforts in ensuring the promotion, protection, fulfilment, enjoyment and practical realisation of human rights at home
- promoting international cooperation globally



- the need to initiate the process of lobbying international support for the 20th anniversary of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action (DDPA), specifically, the convening of a one-day high-level plenary event to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the DDPA on the margins of the high-level segment of the UNGA76 in 2021
- the need for the international community to pay special attention to advancing gender equality, the empowerment of women and combatting violence against women and girls.

During the 43 Session of the HRC, South Africa also participated in two high-level panel discussions on human rights mainstreaming whose theme was: “Thirty Years of Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child: Challenges and Opportunities”, and the 25th anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women. The HRC presented an opportunity for developing countries, including South Africa, to ensure that human rights and development issues are put at the centre of all future discussions in the UN system.

South Africa responded to the humanitarian crises in the SADC region, the continent and beyond, through the provision of humanitarian assistance. In the regional context (e.g. Mozambique and Zimbabwe), South Africa provided humanitarian assistance in response to the natural disasters brought about by cyclones Idai and Kenneth, which left many people displaced and without food. South Africa also responded to the humanitarian crisis in Venezuela through the provision of medical supplies. As part of its humanitarian diplomacy, South Africa further made voluntary contributions to various humanitarian agencies, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and individual member states. To foster closer cooperation with the UN on agriculture and food security, South Africa concluded the Host Country Agreement with the UN Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), thus opening the door for South African farmers, especially small-scale farmers, to access finance to support agricultural projects.

South Africa's commitment to strengthening compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) (the laws of war), both domestically and in the region, was









evidenced by the successful co-hosting, together with the ICRC, of the 19th Annual Regional Seminar on “Strengthening Implementation of IHL” from 22 to 24 October 2019. Commitment by member states from SADC and the Indian Ocean Island states was once again confirmed through the high-level participation and engagements with senior government officials and political representatives from several national parliaments at the three-day event. A major component of the seminar entailed the continued voluntary presentation of national reports by member states outlining their efforts and measures on the implementation, compliance with, and respect for IHL. One of the key outcomes was the agreement among member states in attendance to issue a joint pledge to be presented as part of the work of the 33rd International Conference of the Red Cross Movement, held from 9 to 12 December 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland.

In line with the Cabinet decision to receive all Special Procedures of the UNHRC, the UN Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by Persons with Albinism, Ikponwosa Ero, paid an Official Visit to South Africa from 16 to 27 September 2019. The visit afforded her the opportunity to meet with various government departments, civil-society organisations, academia and human rights institutions to gather and exchange information on good practices relating to the realisation of the rights of persons with albinism. In their respective meetings with the Independent Expert, both Minister Pandor and Deputy Minister Botes undertook to provide the necessary support to the mandate of the Independent Expert where possible and to support the newly-appointed AU Envoy on Persons Living with Albinism. Ms Ero commended the Government for progress made in the implementation of the rights of persons living with albinism and also provided preliminary recommendations to the Government for the improvement of the enjoyment of these rights. The report on South Africa (Country Report) on the rights of persons with albinism was subsequently presented by the Independent Expert at the 43rd Session of the HRC in March 2020.

As part of South Africa's commitment to the international protection of refugees, President Ramaphosa met the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Filippo Grandi, during his visit to South Africa in October 2019. South Africa reiterated its commitment to refugee protection, while the High Commissioner expressed the UNHCR's appreciation for the country's leadership role in refugee protection, both domestically and on the African continent. South Africa (led by the Minister of Home Affairs, Aaron Motsoaledi) participated in the inaugural Global Refugee Forum hosted by the UNHCR in Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 to 18 December 2019 and shared views on how the challenges presented by migration could be tackled, and what South Africa was doing in that regard to address the current challenges the country faces on that front.

In celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, President Ramaphosa recorded a video pledge, which was played during the High-level Segment of UNGA74 (20 November 2019), reaffirming South Africa's commitment to realising child rights in the context of the 21st century. Furthermore, South Africa was the first African country that submitted its pledge to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva, stating: “We will ensure that within the next decade, every 10-year-old child will be able to read”.

In response to the decision of the UN Secretary-General to commission an in-depth Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty, South Africa participated actively in that study by providing data. DIRCO, together with the Independent Expert and the Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria, hosted the regional launch of the Global Study on 9 December 2019. Key stakeholders from all members of SADC, AU representatives, as well as the Indian Ocean Island states, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations and academia were invited to discuss and strategise on the implementation of the Global Study recommendations.

As a follow-up to South Africa's second, third and fourth periodic reports, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) conducted a visit to South Africa from 9 to 20 September 2019, with a view to conducting an independent inquiry into increasing levels of violence against women in the country. Following that visit, South Africa submitted its fifth periodic report to CEDAW.

## PROGRAMME 3.1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### Programme: International Cooperation

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>To enhance international responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and Africa through negotiation and influencing processes in the global governance system towards a reformed, strengthened and equitable rules-based multilateral system</b>	85% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest negotiated and influenced through reported global governance structures and processes	80% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest	80% of resolutions, decisions or outcomes reflecting South Africa's national interest negotiated and influenced through reported global governance structures and processes		

## PROGRAMME 3.1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b><sup>8</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 24 multilateral meetings</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the 49th Session of the UNCPD in New York from 4 to 15 April 2016</p> <p>South Africa made statements in the UNCPD meetings and participated in negotiations as well as informal</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of the following 20 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law:</p> <p>1. The 50th Session</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 12 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest:</p> <p>1. The UNISPACE+50 HLM and the 61st Session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNCOPUOS) in Vienna, 18 to 29 June 2018</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 12 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p> <p>1. The 206<sup>th</sup> Session of UNESCO's Executive Board (EXB) from 3 to 17 April 2019, Paris</p> <p>The EXB adopted several resolutions, which had an impact on South Africa's national interest. These related to: i) Future of the IBE: South Africa was instrumental during</p>	<p>Two additional multilateral meeting participated in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Nairobi Summit commemorating the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)</li> <li>2. Meeting advancing the rights of vulnerable</li> </ol>	<p>Meeting in line with South Africa's commitment to the ICPD</p> <p>South Africa responded to the invitation to participate in line with South Africa's policy regarding vulnerable groups</p>

<sup>8</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all "multilateral structures and processes engaged in ..." achievements.



Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	<p>consultations to promote its foreign policy goals and objectives and provisions</p> <p>South Africa joined consensus on the outcome of the 49th Session without reservation</p>	of the UNCPD at the UN Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 April 2017			<p>negotiations to ensure that the decision adopted safeguards its independence, impartiality and integrity; ii) Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (AI): South Africa ensured that the draft decision recognises concerns of developing countries' access to AI and the importance of addressing technology transfer, capacity-building and education, data disclosure, access to data and protection of privacy iii) Membership of Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories and iv) Strategic transformation of UNESCO: South Africa and African countries raised concern about the proposed mapping of the field network and the field coordination modalities with the sector for Priority Africa and</p>	groups within multilateral fora such as the HRC and the UN Third Committee	

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					External Relations structure		
<b>?Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	Not targeted Not reported	2. The Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) in New York on 13 June 2017:  Reviewed the status of the implementation of the Central African Republic's (CAR) National Recovery and Peace-Building Plan (RCPCA) in the context of peace-building in the CAR; participation in the activities of the PBC is in support of its objectives of supporting post-conflict reconstruction and development processes in African conflict areas	2. The 2018 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) PrepCom in Geneva, 23 April to 4 May 2018  Through a national statement during the General Debate, South Africa outlined its principled positions on issues related to the NPT, namely that the review process must include a balanced approach to the three pillars of the treaty and an outcome that builds concretely on previous outcomes. This should lead to a 2020 Review Conference that would, among others, include disarmament	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	2. The Third Session of the PrepCom for the 2020 Nuclear NPT Review Conference (RevCon) from 29 April to 10 May 2019, New York  Through the delivery of five statements during the General Debate and under the cluster items, the delegation articulated South Africa's national positions on the strengthening of global security within the context of the treaty. South Africa also played an active role in preventing a roll-back of previously agreed NPT commitments in the negotiations on the outcome document		

<sup>9</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			<p>benchmarks and timelines, a strengthened focus on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and an outcome that would not reinterpret or restrict the inalienable right to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy</p> <p>It also made national statements during deliberations on the clusters on disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, as well as on cluster-specific discussions such as the Middle East Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, negative security assurances and withdrawal from the NPT</p>				

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<sup>10</sup> Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries	Not targeted Not reported	3. The 201st Session of the UNESCO EXB in Paris from 19 April to 5 May 2017	3. The 204th Session of the UNESCO EXB in Paris, 4 to 17 April 2018  South Africa amended a number of draft resolutions to reflect South Africa's foreign policy positions on issues such as: UNESCO's strategic transformation, relations with non-governmental partners, member states' contributions, the Cashflow and Contingency Plan, occupied Palestine and educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Eighth World Water Forum and the assessment of the Youth Forum of the 39th General Conference	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	3. The UNESCO EXB, 207th Session from 9 to 23 November 2019, Paris  South Africa, as a member of the EXB, advanced the country's interests in a range of resolutions that were considered during the session. National statements were delivered that articulated South Africa's positions on advancement in education, culture and science  South Africa influenced decisions in a number of agenda items in line with South Africa's national interests and foreign policy objectives. These included:		

<sup>10</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discussions on the Draft Programme and Budget 2020 – 2021 (40/C5)</li> <li>the financial situation of UNESCO</li> <li>the future of the IBE</li> <li>discussions on the strategic transformation of UNESCO</li> <li>discussions on the Human Resources Management Strategy of the organisation</li> </ul>		
<b><sup>11</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the HLPF on Sustainable Development (HLPF 3) in New York from 11 to 20 July 2016</p> <p>The HLPF 3 ensured a platform for the review of the implementation of the SDGs at</p>	4. The HLPF on Sustainable Development (SD) in New York from 10 to 19 July 2017.	<p>4. The 2018 UN HLPF SD convened under the auspices of ECOSOC in New York, 9 to 18 July 2018</p> <p>The HLPF is the central UN body mandated to follow up and review the implementation at a national level by UN</p>	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	<p>4. The Regular Session of the Economic and Social Council High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), from 16 to 19 July 2019, New York</p> <p>The main focus of the session was the presentation of South Africa's maiden VNR on SDGs</p>		

<sup>11</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>countries</b>	<p>regional and global level</p> <p>South Africa made interventions on key issues during the plenary/panel discussions</p> <p>In its statement to the General Debate, South Africa emphasised the importance of the full implementation of the SDGs as well as maximising synergies with the AU Agenda 2063</p>		<p>member states of the UN 2030 Agenda for SD, including its 17 SDGs and their targets. The 2018 theme of the HLPF was "From Global to Local: Supporting Sustainable and Resilient Societies in Urban and Rural Communities". Forty-six countries presented their VNRs, showcasing their respective implementation of Agenda 2030. South Africa is scheduled to present its VNR, once approved by Cabinet, at the 2019 HLPF</p>		<p>In a parallel track during the session, the HLPF considered a number of reports on the implementation of SDGs in line with the 2030 Agenda</p>		
<b><sup>12</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the 32nd Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 13 June to</p>	<p>5. The 35th Session of the UNHRC in Switzerland from 6 to 23 June 2017:</p>	<p>5. The 38th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, 18 June and 6 July 2018</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and</p>	<p>5. Session of the UNHRC from 24 June to 12 July 2019, Geneva</p>		

<sup>12</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	<p>1 July 2016</p> <p>South Africa delivered, among others, the following statements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom of Expression on the Internet</li> <li>• Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity</li> <li>• Civil-Society Space</li> <li>• Human Rights and International Solidarity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influenced the outcomes of the discussions on a variety of thematic issues on civil, political, cultural, economic and social rights, with a particular focus on the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities</li> </ul>	<p>The UNHRC adopted 20 resolutions addressing multiple themes as well as human rights situations, technical assistance and capacity-building, namely in the Kasai regions of the DRC</p> <p>South Africa further provided substantive proposals to various resolutions, including on human rights and climate change; violence against women; the right to education; human rights in the context of HIV and AIDS; enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights; the operationalisation of the prevention mandate of the HRC; business and human rights; human rights on the Internet; and</p>	<p>processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The council considered and adopted 26 resolutions on a wide range of thematic issues and country-specific issues. South Africa supported 21 resolutions, either by voting in support or joining consensus and abstained on five country-specific resolutions</li> <li>• Resolutions of priority to South Africa included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) "Access to medicines and vaccines in the context of the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health",</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			human rights and the regulation of civilian acquisition, possession and use of firearms		consensus resolution (ii) "Accelerating efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls: Preventing and responding to violence against women and girls in the world of work", consensus resolution (iii) "The contribution of development to the enjoyment of all human", adopted by vote: 33 in favour-13 abstentions-0 against (iv) "Promotion of the right to peace", adopted by vote: 32 in favour-13 abstentions-2 against (v) "Equal pay", consensus (vi) "Elimination of discrimination		



Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>against women and girls”, consensus</p> <p>(vii) “Consequences of Child, Early and Forced Marriage”, consensus</p> <p>(viii) “Mandate of the Independent Expert on protection against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity”, adopted by vote: 27 in favour-12 abstentions-7 against</p>		
<b><sup>13</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the 33rd Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 12 to 30 September 2016</p> <p>South Africa contributed to a ground-breaking</p>	<p>6. The 36th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 25 to 29 September 2017: Positions articulated through the negotiations of 33 resolutions and impacting those which are the key</p>	<p>6. The 39th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, from 10 to 28 September 2018</p> <p>The council adopted 23 resolutions as well as a Presidential Statement, addressing multiple themes as well as human rights</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa’s national interest</p>	<p>6.Session of the UNHRC from 9 to 27 September 2019, Geneva</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 42nd Session of the UNHRC concluded with the adoption of 37 resolutions and one President’s</li> </ul>		

<sup>13</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>developing countries</b>	achievement by developing countries to establish a mandate for a Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development, despite much opposition from developed countries	flagship initiatives for South Africa consistent with its foreign policy priorities in the field of international human rights and humanitarian law	situations in Myanmar, Burundi, Yemen and Venezuela  South Africa tabled formal amendments to the resolutions on National Human Rights Institutions and Equal Political Participation		Statement. Twenty-six of the resolutions were adopted by consensus and 11 by recorded voting  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• South Africa joined consensus on 37 resolutions; voted in favour of eight resolutions, including Yemen in the field of human rights; situation of human rights of Rohingya Muslims and other minorities in Myanmar; strengthening cooperation and technical assistance in the field of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; and the right to development; while abstaining on three resolutions including, the human rights situation in Burundi, Syria and Venezuela</li> </ul>		

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					South Africa also took a lead on two resolutions during the session: the Right to Social Security, and From Rhetoric to Reality and A Global Call for Concrete Action against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance		
<b><sup>14</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the 34th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 27 February to 24 March 2017</p> <p>The council considered and voted on 41 draft resolutions, many of which were adopted by consensus South Africa</p>	<p>7. The 37th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva from 26 February to 23 March 2018:</p> <p>South Africa presented initiatives/resolutions on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the role of good governance in the promotion and protection of human rights (main</li> </ul>	<p>7. The 40th Session of the UNHRC in Geneva, from 28 February to 22 March 2019, including the high-level segment from 25 to 27 February 2019</p> <p>South Africa steered a resolution on discrimination against women and girls in sport, which was passed by consensus. While the resolution</p>	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	<p>7. In addition to advancing the rights of vulnerable groups within multilateral fora such as the UN HRC and the UN Third Committee, South Africa participated in or hosted the following UN events:</p> <p>i. the official country visit of the Independent Expert on the Enjoyment of Human Rights by</p>		

<sup>14</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	presented four draft resolutions on the racism agenda to the council, two of which were adopted by consensus and the other two adopted by vote	sponsors: Australia, Chile, Poland, Republic of Korea and South Africa)	was passed by consensus, 16 delegations disassociated from the resolution due to various reasons  The session adopted 29 resolutions and universal peer review recommendations from 14 states		Persons with Albinism (16 to 27 September 2019)  ii. the country pledge and participation in the international events commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (September to November 2019)  iii. the joint hosting of the regional launch of the UN Global Study on Children deprived of Liberty with the UN Independent Expert mandated with Global Study (9 December 2019)		
<sup>15</sup> Number of multilateral structures and	Not targeted Not reported	8. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard	8. The UNGA HLM on the fight against TB, which adopted a	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes	8. The UN General Assembly (GA) 74 General Debate		

<sup>15</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries		to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples (C24), in New York on 12 June 2017 where South Africa participated as an observer	<p>Political Declaration on 26 September 2018, on the margins of the UNGA General Debate in New York</p> <p>South Africa participated in the negotiations on the Political Declaration in the run-up to the HLM. It successfully resisted efforts by a major state to nullify previously-agreed text, which affirmed member states' right to use Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) flexibilities in terms of public health to the fullest extent possible. By doing so, South Africa safeguarded the full use of the TRIPS flexibilities for public health purposes, which are of crucial importance in ensuring more affordable and</p>	of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest	<p>(High-Level Segment) from 23 to 30 September 2019, New York</p> <p>Key high-level meetings that took place on the margins of the General Debate were the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit</li> <li>ii. HLM-UHC</li> <li>iii. the HLM on SD</li> <li>iv. the HLM on FfD</li> <li>v. the HLM to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons</li> <li>vi. HLM to review progress made in addressing the priorities of Small Island Developing States through the implementation of the SAMOA pathway</li> </ul>		

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			accessible treatment for, among others, HIV and TB, particularly in developing countries		<p>In addition to the aforementioned meetings, South Africa participated and delivered interventions in 14 high-level events focussing on advancing South Africa's objectives on promoting the multilateral system of governance to advance development, peace and security</p> <p>The national statement delivered at the General Assembly focussed on issues related to development, peace and security, and reform of multilateral institutions, especially the UNSC</p>		
<sup>16</sup> Number of multilateral	Not targeted Not reported	10. The 202nd Session of the	9. The 205th Session of the UNESCO	Negotiated and influenced	9. The UNESCO General Conference from 12 to 28		

<sup>16</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: System of Global Governance

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries		<p>UNESCO Executive Board in Paris from 4 to 18 October 2017</p> <p>11. The 39th General Conference (GC39) of UNESCO in Paris from 30 October to 14 November 2017</p>	<p>EXB in Paris, 4 to 17 October 2018</p> <p>South Africa influenced decisions in several agenda items in line with South Africa's national interests and foreign policy objectives strengthened. These included:</p> <p>South Africa played a leading role in the discussion on the future of the IBE. South Africa recommended that the Director-General of UNESCO should explore different scenarios, and present to the 206th Session of the EXB and submit recommendations to the 40th Session of the General Conference for its</p>	<p>the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p>	<p><b>November 2019, Paris</b></p> <p>National statements were delivered that articulated South Africa's positions on advancement in education, culture and science</p> <p>South Africa influenced decisions in a number of agendas, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>discussion of the approved budget of US\$534.6 million for the period 2020 to 2022</li> <li>the adoption of the Global Convention on the Recognition of the Higher Education Qualifications, which aims to support the recognition of studies carried out abroad, facilitating academic mobility for students and educators</li> </ul>		

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			consideration. The EXB agreed to this proposal		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the re-organisation of the IBE</li> <li>embarking on a consultative process to define a new global normative instrument on Open Science and to develop the first normative instrument on the ethics of AI</li> <li>influencing decisions in the strategic transformation of UNESCO like the amendments to the Constitution, deliberations on term limits of members serving on the EXB and on the appointment process of the Director-General</li> </ul>		
<sup>17</sup> Number of multilateral	Prepared for and participated in the	14. The General Debate of the	10. The UNGA 73 High-Level Segment,	Negotiated and influenced	10. The Regular Session of the		

<sup>17</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



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<b>structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	<p>General Debate of the 71st Session of the UNGA in New York from 20 to 26 September 2016</p> <p>The theme of the session was "The Sustainable Development Goals: A Universal Push to Transform our World"</p> <p>The focus of the General Debate for UNGA71 was on the implementation of agreements reached during UNGA70</p> <p>South Africa also participated in a HLM of the UNGA on Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants, which adopted the New</p>	<p>UNGA72 in New York from 19 to 25 September 2017</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the following regular sessions of the UNGA72 Committees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The First Committee in New York from 2 October to 2 November 2017</li> <li>• The Second Committee in New York from 2 to 13 October 2017</li> <li>• The Fourth Committee in New York from 2 to 10 October 2017</li> <li>• The Fifth Committee in New York from 3 to 13 December 2017</li> <li>• The Sixth Committee in New York from 2 to</li> </ul>	<p>New York, 25 September 2018</p> <p>General Debate of the UN under the theme: "Making the United Nations Relevant to all People: Global Leadership and Shared Responsibilities for Peaceful, Equitable and Sustainable Societies"</p> <p>11. The Regular Session of the UNGA73 Committees, New York:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The First Committee: Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in October 2018</li> <li>• The Second Committee: Economic and Finance in October 2018</li> </ul>	<p>the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p>	<p>UNGA74 Committees from October to November 2019, New York</p> <p><u>First Committee:</u> Disarmament and Non-Proliferation</p> <p>South Africa promoted and protected its interests during negotiations on the resolutions adopted by the committee. South Africa played a leading role in three resolutions, which it co-drafted at the First Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The omnibus resolution on Small Arms and Light Weapons</li> <li>• The New Agenda Coalition Nuclear Disarmament Resolution</li> <li>• Moral and Ethical Imperatives for</li> </ul>		

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, expressing the political will of world leaders to save lives, protect rights and share responsibility on a global scale	27 October 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural in October 2018</li> <li>• The Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonisation between 4 October and 16 November 2018</li> <li>• The Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary</li> <li>• The Sixth Committee: Legal Affairs from 3 to 19 October 2018</li> </ul>		<p>Nuclear Disarmament</p> <p>South Africa's positions on disarmament and non-proliferation were reiterated through the delivery of five national statements during the general and thematic debates</p> <p><u>Second Committee:</u> Economic and Finance</p> <p>Policy directives on key resolutions were compiled in order to advance South Africa's positions during the negotiations in the Second Committee</p> <p>Directives were provided for the following resolutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade and Development</li> <li>• External Debt Sustainability and Development</li> </ul>		

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Financial System and Development</li> <li>• Commodities</li> <li>• Promotion of International Cooperation to Combat Illicit Financial Flows and Strengthen Good Practices on Assets Return to Foster Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Follow-up and Implementation of the Outcomes of the International Conference on Finance for Development</li> <li>• Role of the UN in Promoting Development in the Context of Globalisation and Interdependence</li> <li>• Globalisation and Interdependence: Development Cooperation with</li> </ul>		

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Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<p>Middle-Income Countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the Third UN Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2018 – 2027)</li> <li>• Eradicating Rural Poverty to Implement Agenda 2063 for Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Operational Activities for the UN System</li> <li>• South-South Cooperation for Development</li> </ul> <p>South Africa's positions on economic and sustainable development were further reiterated through the delivery of national statements during the general and thematic debates</p> <p><u>Third Committee:</u> Social, Humanitarian and Cultural</p>		



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					<p>The Third Committee concluded with the adoption of 62 resolutions, including those led by ECOSOC. Forty-three resolutions were adopted by consensus (70%) and 19 through a vote (30%). Fifty-seven (92%) were thematic resolutions while five (8%) dealt with country-specific situations</p> <p>South Africa's voting pattern was as follows: 43 resolution were adopted by consensus; 14 resolution in favour; three abstentions, namely (1) Situation of Human Rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran (2) Situation of Human Rights in the Syrian Arab Republic (3) Situation of Human Rights in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol, Ukraine</p>		

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					<p><u>Fourth Committee:</u> Special Political and Decolonisation</p> <p>The Fourth Committee considered a broad range of issues covering a cluster of five decolonisation-related agenda items, the effects of atomic radiation, questions relating to information, a comprehensive review of the question of peacekeeping operations as well as a review of special political missions, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Report of the Special Committee on Israeli Practices and International Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. In addition to</p>		

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					<p>these annual items, the committee also considered the items on Assistance in Mine Action, and the University for Peace, which are biennial and triennial resolutions respectively</p> <p>Action was taken on approximately 37 resolutions. South Africa voted in favour of all the resolutions and participated in the discussions and negotiations on the matters discussed at the committee</p>		
					<p><u>Fifth Committee:</u> Administrative and Budgetary</p> <p>South Africa advanced its interests and the Africa Group and G77 priorities of securing adequate resources for programmes that are of</p>		

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					<p>importance to Africa and other developing countries in the following areas: Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States; UN Support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development; Environmental Issues; Economic and Social Development in Africa; International Protection, Durable Solutions and Assistance to Refugees; Humanitarian Assistance and Support Services to Nairobi as Africa's UN Regional Office, among others</p> <p>In the main, as per the tradition of the Fifth Committee, a majority of the resolutions (22) were reached by way of consensus. Of the six resolutions that were voted on, South Africa abstained on two, voted in favour of three</p>		



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					and voted against one amendment		
					<p><u>Sixth Committee</u>: Legal Affairs</p> <p>The Assembly allocated to the Committee 23 substantive and three procedural agenda items</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts (Agenda item 75): Governments to submit further written comments on any future action regarding the articles</li> <li>• Criminal Accountability of UN Officials and Experts on Mission (Agenda item 76): Governments to continue to take measures</li> </ul>		

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					<p>necessary for the implementation of previous resolutions on this item, and the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Report of the International Law Commission (ILC) on the work of its 71st Session (Agenda item 79): The General Assembly recommended that the ILC continued its work on the topics in its current programme, taking into account the comments and observations of governments</li> <li>• The Rule of Law at National and International Levels</li> </ul>		

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					<p>(Agenda item 83): The number of delegations stressed the need for the promotion of the rule of law in accordance with the Charter, including respect for the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of states as well as the right to self-determination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Scope and Application of the Principle of Universal Jurisdiction (Agenda item 84): Member states and relevant observers invited to submit, before 24 April 2020, information and observations on the scope and application of universal jurisdiction, including, where appropriate, information on the</li> </ul>		

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					<p>relevant applicable international treaties, their national legal rules and judicial practice. The Secretary-General to report at the next session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (Agenda item 109): it is recommended that the Sixth Committee, at the 75th Session of the General Assembly, establish a working group with a view to finalising the process on the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism</li> </ul>		



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<b><sup>18</sup>Number of multilateral structures and processes engaged in to strengthen outcomes to meet the needs of South Africa, Africa and developing countries</b>	<p>South Africa chaired and hosted the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) COP17 in Johannesburg from 23 September to 4 October 2016</p> <p>The CITES COP17 was the largest in history in terms of the number of delegations who attended and the number of items addressed in the programme of work</p> <p>Following intensive negotiations and lobbying, South Africa achieved success in having all its proposals and</p>	<p>Climate Change Conference (COP23) in Bonn from 7 to 18 November 2017</p>	<p>UNFCCC COP24/CMP14 Conference in Katowice, 3 and 14 December 2018</p> <p>The conference delivered a consensus outcome, which is a significant achievement for multilateralism in view of the difficult political context</p> <p>This outcome includes the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to operationalise the Paris Agreement. The PAWP provides flexible arrangements to allow developing countries their development space while they seek to progressively enhance their climate action. Developing countries</p>	<p>Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of 10 multilateral meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interest</p>	<p>11. The UNFCCC COP 25 Session from 2 to 15 December 2019, Madrid</p> <p>South Africa advanced its positions in the UNFCCC negotiations at COP25 in its national capacity as well as a member of the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN), the G77 and China, as well as the Brazil, South Africa, India and China group (BASIC)</p> <p>As Chair of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), South Africa pressed for all three of the pillars of the Paris Agreement to be advanced with equal speed and determination</p>		

<sup>18</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

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	working documents adopted by the COP		<p>are to be provided with institutional and technical capacity-building on communication and reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement</p> <p>South Africa played a key role in securing the conference outcome, both in its national capacity and as a member of the Africa Group, the Group of 77 and China, and the Brazil, South Africa, India and China group (BASIC)</p>		<p>South Africa played a leading role in the adoption of a gender action plan and in the incremental progress achieved in a number of work streams. The conference, however, did not progress on key issues for developing countries, such as markets, adaptation and means of implementation support for developing countries</p>		
	Not reported				<p>12. The Nairobi Summit commemorating the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) from 12 to 14 November 2019,</p>		

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					Nairobi  The main outcome of the Nairobi Summit was the triple zero commitment, i.e. zero maternal deaths, zero unmet need for contraceptives, and zero gender-based violence and harmful practices		
<sup>19</sup> Number of multistate meetings and processes, influential in the system of global governance, engaged in to advance South Africa's foreign policy objectives	Prepared for and participated in the G20 Leaders' Summit in Hangzhou from 4 to 5 September 2016  The theme of the summit was: "Towards an Innovative, Invigorated, Interconnected and Inclusive World Economy"	The G20 Leaders' Summit in Hamburg from 7 to 8 July 2017:  • Despite disagreements on climate change, the following key positions adopted are favourable to South Africa:  - consensus on various developmental matters that are consistent with Agenda 2063	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of three multistate meetings and processes to reflect South Africa's national interests on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental), human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law:  1. The Commonwealth	Negotiated and influenced the outcomes of one multistate meeting and process to reflect South Africa's national interest on peace and security, sustainable development (social, economic and environmental),	Prepared for and participated in the G20 Leader's Summit on 28 June 2019, Osaka, Japan  The overall balance of the Osaka Leaders' Declaration signified a successful G20 Summit. Key developmental priorities for South Africa that received the endorsement of G20 leaders include, among others, support for Africa in the implementation of the		

<sup>19</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the launch of the G20 Africa Partnership where leaders agreed that this initiative would be based on equal partnership and include programmes such as the Compact with Africa to stimulate private-sector investment</li> <li>- the #eSkills4Girls Initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation of women and girls in digital economy</li> <li>- the Rural Youth Development Initiative fostering Research and Development on Anti-Microbial Resistance (AMR) specifically, in</li> </ul>	<p>Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in London from 16 to 20 April 2018</p> <p>2. The G7 Leaders' Summit Outreach, held in La Malbaie, from 8 to 9 June 2018</p> <p>3. The G20 Leaders' Summit, held in Buenos Aires (Argentina), from 30 November to 1 December 2018</p> <p>South Africa was successful in advancing its G20 priorities, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting G20 support for Africa's development agenda</li> </ul>	<p>human rights and humanitarian affairs, international crime and international law</p>	<p>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; continued support for the G20 Partnership with Africa, including the Compact with Africa; the G20 initiative on industrialisation in Africa; continued focus on illicit financial flows; commitment to the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment (HCI) for Sustainable Development; the endorsement of the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment with a strong developmental dimension; support for developing countries to achieve UHC; the final outcome on climate change includes a reference to "common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of national circumstances" (CBDR);</p>		



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		particular for TB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting G20 support for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda</li> <li>- continued prioritisation on illicit financial flows continued focus on AMR and TB</li> <li>- infrastructure development</li> <li>- debt sustainability</li> </ul>		and the Osaka Declaration emphasises the provision of financial resources to “assist developing countries with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in accordance with the Paris Agreement”		
<b>Number of positions on identified influential multilateral bodies where South Africa is represented</b>	New indicator	<p>The current level of representation by South Africa at the UN stands at 67 positions, including the following high-level positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Executive Director of the UN for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</li> <li>• UN Secretary-General’s Special Representative to</li> </ul>	<p>The current level of representation by South Africa at the UN stands at 63 positions, including the following new high-level positions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director-General of National Treasury as a Director of the New Development Bank</li> <li>• Nicholas Haysom moved from the position as Special Representative on Sudan and South</li> </ul>	60 positions on identified influential multilateral bodies	At the end of March 2020, the number of positions occupied by South Africa (at country, expert and appointment level) stood at 65	Five more positions held by South Africa	The numbers fluctuate due to new candidatures that arise and retirements

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		the AU (UNOAU) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint AU-UN Special Representative for Darfur</li> <li>• Special Envoy of the Secretary-General to Sudan and South Sudan</li> <li>• Force Commander for the UN Peacekeeping Operation in the DRC (MONUSCO)</li> </ul>	Sudan, to become head of the UN Mission in Somalia				









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# **SILENCING THE GUNS:**

**Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa's Development**

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## SUB-PROGRAMME 3.2: CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programme 3.2: Continental Cooperation

South Africa's pursuit of peace, security, development and socio-economic development is inextricably linked with that of the continent. Consequently, Africa is at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy and as such, South Africa will continue to support regional and continental processes as encapsulated in Agenda 2063 to respond to and resolve political and social crises, strengthen regional integration based on the principles of Pan-Africanism, significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable people-driven development, relying particularly on the potential of women and youth. South Africa will continue to enhance the African Agenda within the context of Agenda 2063 and the African Union's (AU) First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTY-IP). South Africa will continue to play a leading role in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction. The strengthening of the AU and its structures is a strategic priority in deepening the continental integration process. In addition, the role of regional economic communities (RECs) as building blocs in the integration process will be strengthened. South Africa will continue to support the establishment of a peaceful, integrated and prosperous Africa, driven by its citizens and taking its rightful place in the world by 2063. The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) will be utilised to strengthen good governance, democracy and respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law.

South Africa participates in multilateral institutions, particularly the AU and its organs, to advance the African Agenda. The engagement is informed by South Africa's vision of an African continent, which is prosperous, peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and united, and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable. Structures and processes are AU summits and associated meetings; sectoral AU ministerial meetings and associated meetings; meetings of the Permanent Representatives' Committee; the Executive Council Meeting (AU foreign ministers); as well as the extra-ordinary meetings of the AU and its organs. South Africa will continue to utilise its membership of the AU to advance its national interest and values, particularly in relation to democracy and good governance, and the promotion of peace and security as necessary conditions for sustainable development, the African Renaissance and the creation of a better world for all.

## AFRICAN UNION

Since the advent of democracy in 1994, South Africa's foreign policy has been guided and driven by the vision to achieve an African continent that is peaceful, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist, united and prosperous and which contributes to a world that is just and equitable. Thus, South Africa's role and active engagement on the continent and within the AU cannot be overstated, as the success and future of South Africa are inextricably linked to that of the African continent. South Africa will continue to promote peace and stability on the African continent through preventative diplomacy, peace-making, peacebuilding and peacekeeping efforts.

On 9 February 2020, during the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Heads of State and Government, South Africa assumed the Chairship of the AU, under the leadership of President Cyril Ramaphosa. South Africa's Chairship of the AU is for a 12-month period, ending during the 34th Ordinary Session of the Assembly in February 2021. South Africa previously had the honour to hold the Chairship of the AU at the First Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government that was held in Durban in July 2002. This session was seminal, since it officially launched the AU, inaugurated the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), decided to establish the Peace and Security Council (PSC), and adopted the declaration on the Common African Defence and Security Policy. This Chairship presented South Africa with the opportunity to deliver a lasting legacy for the country and the continent. The 2020 Chairship presents a similar opportunity.

South Africa's Chairship of the AU in 2020 takes place under the AU theme, entitled: "Silencing the Guns: Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa's Development", which is coinciding with the year that the AU will be renewing its efforts to "Silence the Guns by 2020". The country also assumed the Chairship of the APRM and the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC). As Chair of CAHOSCC for the next two years, President Ramaphosa is expected to provide political oversight and guidance to make Africa stronger, unified in the spirit of Pan-Africanism and speaking with one voice in the global climate-change negotiations.

In order to accelerate the consolidation of the Africa Agenda, through the implementation of Agenda 2063, South Africa has identified the following six priorities, namely:

- enhancement of economic development and trade, including the successful implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)
- advancing peace and security through the Silencing of the Guns by 2020
- promoting good governance and democracy through the assumption of the Chairship of the APRM
- advancing women empowerment, including the promotion of women entrepreneurship and women financial inclusion
- enhancement of AU-United Nations (UN) cooperation
- infrastructure development on the continent through the speeding up of the implementation of the Presidential Infrastructure Champions Initiative (PICl), in support of the AfCFTA.

The AU has made huge strides in the implementation of the AfCFTA since the adoption of the legal instrument establishing the AfCFTA in Kigali, Rwanda, in March 2018. South Africa has been in the front and centre of the milestone achievements of the AfCFTA, which include the appointment of the Secretary-General of the AfCFTA, Wamkele Mene, the former South African Chief Negotiator during the AfCFTA trade negotiations in February 2020. To date, 54 out of the 55 AU member states have signed the agreement and 28 countries have ratified the instrument. South Africa ratified the agreement on 10 February 2019.

It is envisaged that South Africa will vigorously pursue the implementation of the AfCFTA during its Chairship of the AU in 2020 to 2021, including through the convening of the Extra-ordinary Summit of the AU on AfCFTA. The summit is expected to adopt the outstanding phase 1 issues, which will pave the way for the start of the trading of the AfCFTA

It is important to underscore that, ultimately, the AfCFTA will boost intra-Africa trade from the current 10% to 16%, to approximately 52% by the year 2022. While Africa's exports to the rest of the world are dominated by commodities such as oil, diamonds and gold, intra-African trade is largely in value-added manufactured products.

During the 33rd AU Assembly Session in February 2020, South Africa demonstrated its commitment to the realisation of Agenda 2063 by submitting its progress report, joining a group of only nine member states of the AU. The report by South Africa highlights the progress made in the implementation of the National Development Plan 2030 Vision, which is a mirror image of the aspirations as espoused in Agenda 2063. While the report notes the strides made by South Africa in addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, extreme poverty and inequality, it provides some food for thought on how to tackle the challenges that still remain.

Currently, South Africa is hosting the APRM, NEPAD and the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), among others. The PAP was established under Article 17 of the Constitutive Act of the AU, as one of the nine organs provided for in the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community, signed in Abuja, Nigeria, in 1991. The first Parliament was inaugurated on 18 March 2004 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

As host of the seat of the PAP since 2004, South Africa continuously reaffirms its commitment to Pan-African solidarity and supports the AU's aspiration for an African people's parliament to ensure their full and effective participation in the development and integration of the continent.

To this end, South Africa fulfils its hosting obligations to the AU on the seat of the PAP, in line with the Host Country Agreement. Additionally, the country continues to play a steering role in matters related to peace and security on the continent.

At the 33rd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Addis Ababa on 10 February 2020, AU heads of state and government declared the years 2020 to 2030 as the Decade of African Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion. This is in line with AU gender mainstreaming policies and frameworks, aimed at achieving gender equality and women empowerment as envisaged in AU Agenda 2063. The Decade for Women's Financial and Economic Inclusion continues to advocate for the meaningful participation and leadership of women, socio-economically and politically, at all levels of society, with a particular focus on women's economic development. This will facilitate Africa's achievement of Agenda 2063's "Aspiration 6", which recognises the centrality of women in Africa's development.

South Africa is also committed to the protection and promotion of human rights as enshrined in the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the continent, which the country has been a State Party to since 1996. The country, among others, participates in the sessions of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights and supports its work.





# African Continental Free Trade Area





# AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA.

Creating One African Market



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## PROGRAMME 3.2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### Programme: Continental Cooperation

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>To consolidate the African Agenda</b>	<p>80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest</p> <p>100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC) on peace and security in Africa and requests for mediation support</p>	<p>80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest</p> <p>100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AUPSC on peace and security in Africa</p>	<p>80% of applicable outcomes of identified meetings reflecting South Africa's national interest</p> <p>100% of commitments made by South Africa honoured in terms of decisions by the AUPSC on peace and security in Africa and requests for mediation support</p>		

## PROGRAMME 3.2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b><sup>20</sup>Number of AU structures and processes used to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development as well as good governance and democracy on the continent</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the Assembly of the 27th Ordinary Session of the AU in Kigali from 17 to 18 July 2016</p> <p>The session promoted peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy</p>	<p>Three meetings of the AU structures</p> <p>1. The 29th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU Summit in Addis Ababa, from 3 to 4 July 2017</p> <p>2. The 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Addis Ababa, from 28 to 29 January 2018</p>	<p>Three meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy</p> <p>1. The 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Nouakchott, from 1 to 2 July 2018.</p> <p>2. The 11th Extraordinary</p>	Two meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy	<p>Two meetings of AU structures to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development, good governance and democracy</p> <p>1. The Mid-Year Coordination Session of the AU Executive Council from 4 to 8 July 2019, Niamey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The session approved the AU Budget for 2020</li> <li>The Session approved the theme for 2020</li> <li>The Committee on the implementation of Agenda</li> </ul>		

<sup>20</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all "AU structures and processes used to promote peace ..." achievements.

Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		3. The Extra-ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Kigali on 21 March 2018	<p>Session of the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government in Addis Ababa, from 17 to 18 November 2018</p> <p>3. The 32nd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government, in Addis Ababa, from 10 to 11 February 2019</p>		<p>2063 was revitalised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The session endorsed the African candidatures</li> <li>The session launched an operational phase for the AfCFTA</li> </ul> <p>2. The 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU from 9 to 10 February 2020, Addis Ababa</p> <p>The summit deliberated on: institutional reform and financing of the continental body; peace and security on the continent; developments related to the AfCFTA; and negotiations for a new cooperation agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries and the European Union post-2020</p> <p>The President of South Africa in his inaugural speech, committed to advancing and promoting gender equality and women empowerment during South</p>		



Programme: Continental Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					Africa's Chairship, both in terms of Agenda 2063 and Beijing+25		
<sup>21</sup> Number of AU structures and processes used to promote peace and stability, socio-economic development as well as good governance and democracy on the continent	Not achieved Prepared for and participated in the 611th AUPSC Session in Kigali on 11 July 2016	Prepared for and participated in two structures and processes on peace and security of the AU  1. The AUPSC Summit and Ministerial Meeting in Addis Ababa from 26 June to 4 July 2017  2. The AUPSC Report was tabled at the 30th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU in Addis Ababa, from 28 to 29 January 2018	Not achieved One AU structure on peace and security supported to advance peace and security in Africa  The 31st Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the AU relating to Peace and Security in Africa in Nouakchott, from 1 to 2 July 2018	One AU structure and process on peace and security supported to advance peace and security in Africa	Prepared for and participated in the AUPSC meeting on the margins of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the AU from 9 to 10 February 2020, Addis Ababa  The AUPSC presented its reports on its activities and the state of peace and security on the continent. It also presented its fifth report on the implementation of the AU Master Roadmap (AUMR) of Practical Steps to Silence the Guns in 2020  The AUPSC is also to establish a unit within the African Standby Force dedicated at combatting terrorism		

<sup>21</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

## SUB-PROGRAMME 3.3: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Purpose: Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

Sub-programme 3.3: South-South Cooperation

Strong and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries and groupings of the South and the development of common positions on political, economic, social and human rights issues are essential for an effective response in addressing the historic marginalisation of countries of the South. In addition, to harness the emerging collective political and economic strength of countries and groupings of the South.

### Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

The 18th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the NAM was held in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 25 to 26 October 2019 under the theme: "NAM Baku Summit: Upholding the Bandung Principles to Ensure Concerted and Adequate Response to the Challenges of the Contemporary World".

At the opening of the NAM Summit, Venezuelan President Nicolas Maduro handed over the NAM Chairship to Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev. Azerbaijan will chair the movement for a three-year period from 2020 to 2022. Thereafter, it will be Africa's turn to chair NAM from 2022 to 2025. It is expected that Uganda will assume the Chairship.

During the summit's interactive debate, South Africa stressed the importance of solidarity among NAM member states to overcome contemporary global challenges and promote inclusive dialogue in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

South Africa lamented the rise of growing unilateralism and the continued sanctions against Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe, which have dire political, socio-economic and humanitarian consequences for the countries concerned. Furthermore, South Africa reminded NAM member states that the issue of decolonisation is a fundamental part of the Bandung Principles and the UN Charter. In this regard, NAM should remain seized in calling for self-determination for Palestine and Western Sahara. On multilateral issues, South Africa also encouraged NAM member states to support NAM candidates to UN bodies; to play an active role in the reform of multilateral institutions, especially the UN Security Council (SC); and to enhance cooperation in the UN with regard to women's empowerment and gender equality, sustainable development, climate change, disarmament and peace and security.



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

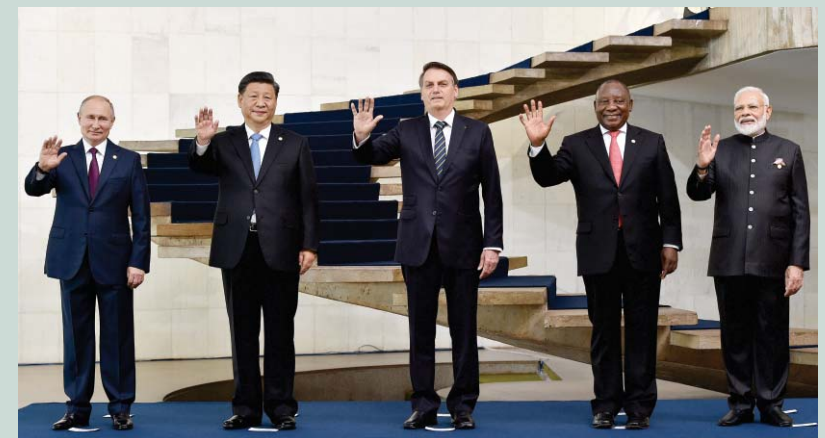
The 11th BRICS Summit was held from 13 to 14 November 2019 in Brasilia, under the theme: "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". Outcomes of the summit included the following:

- signature of the Memorandum of Understanding among BRICS trade and investment-promotion agencies
- the importance BRICS places on science, technology and innovation (STI) was highlighted by the establishment of the BRICS Network, via the Innovation Action Plan
- adoption of the New Architecture on STI
- the first meeting of the BRICS Institute of Future Networks (BIFN) Council was held
- adoption of the Terms of Reference for the establishment of the BRICS Energy Research Cooperation Platform (ERCP)
- cooperation on combatting terrorism
- approved the Collaborative Research Programme for tuberculosis
- considered the work undertaken with regard to the expansion of membership of the New Development Bank (NDB)
- establishment of the BRICS Women Business Alliance.

## India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA)

The Sherpa's meeting, held in New York, and the IBSA Ministerial Statement on 26 September 2019 reaffirmed the commitment to enhance the voice of emerging and developing economies, especially of Africa, in the decision-making bodies of multilateral institutions, called for the reform of global governance institutions, such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and UN, and in particular expressed concern at the slow pace of intergovernmental, text-based negotiations on the reform of the UNSC.

The IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger was set up with the objective of facilitating the execution of human development projects to advance the fight against poverty and hunger in developing countries and to pioneer and lead, by example, the South-South Cooperation Agenda by building new partnerships. The IBSA Fund is managed by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), which lends its professional expertise to multiple stakeholders in promoting the development of the Global South. With a cumulative contribution of US\$35 million, the IBSA Fund has thus far partnered 19 countries from the Global South for the implementation of 26 projects over the last decade. Some 62.4% of the IBSA Fund has been devoted to least developed countries.



 BRICS BRASIL  
2019



## Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

The 19th Council of Ministers (COM) under the theme, "Promoting a Shared Destiny and Path to Prosperity in the Indian Ocean", was a successful milestone for South Africa, as it marked the end of its two-year tenure as the Chair of IORA, which it assumed during the 17th COM in Durban on 31 October 2017, for the period 2017 to 2019. During South Africa's Chairship, progress was made with strengthening the Secretariat and building the institutional capacity of the organisation. Outcomes also included the establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas. South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of the United Arab Emirates (Chair), Bangladesh (Vice-Chair) and South Africa (Past Chair). This will also provide South Africa with an opportunity to continue influencing the strategic direction of IORA.





## Africa, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP)

The major objective of South Africa's membership of the ACP is to strengthen South-South relations and to contribute to dialogue on political and sustainable development issues between the ACP Group and the European Union (EU), as well as intra-ACP issues of common concern. In this regard, the ACP provides a platform for South Africa to engage the Pacific and the Caribbean states, in collaboration with the African member states of the ACP, with the objective of promoting the African Agenda and advancing South-South solidarity. Following the Ninth ACP Summit, held in Nairobi in December 2019, a revised Georgetown Agreement was adopted that converted the ACP Group to an Organisation of States with an objective of developing common positions on global challenges. Concurrently, the ACP is renegotiating its relationship with the EU by revising the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA), which expired at the end of February 2020. The CPA has been provisionally extended while the negotiations are ongoing. The revised CPA will be structured on the basis of an umbrella agreement and three regional specific protocols, being Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific.



## PROGRAMME 3.3: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### Programme: South-South Cooperation

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>South-South relations strengthened and consolidated</b>	<p>85% of applicable outcomes and targeted resolutions and decisions of the reported summits and high-level meetings, reflecting South Africa's positions</p> <p>A strategy with regard to negotiations on the African Union (AU) and ACP relations with the EU was developed</p>	<p>80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings, targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions</p>	<p>80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings, targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions</p>		

## PROGRAMME 3.3: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<sup>22</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	<p>Prepared for and participated in the Eighth ACP Summit in Papua from 31 May to 1 June 2016</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the 103rd ACP Council of Ministers (COM) in Dakar from 25 to 27 April 2016</p>	<p>Influenced the outcome of the following meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions:</p> <p>1. The 105th ACP COM from 2 to 4 May 2017</p>	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>Influenced the outcome of the following meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions:</p> <p>1. The 107th Session of the ACP COM in Lomé from 29 to 30 May 2018</p>	<p>Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions</p>	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>Influenced the outcome of the following 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions:</p> <p>1. The Ninth ACP Summit from 9 to 10 December 2019 in Nairobi</p> <p>The Nairobi Declaration and Summit provided guidance on the current transformation of the ACP with regard to its</p>	<p>IBSA Summit not convened</p> <p>One additional meeting: The Russia-Africa Summit was held from 23 to 24 October in Sochi</p>	<p>The IBSA Summit will convene when the principals have agreed to a date</p> <p>In line with South Africa's commitment to the</p>

<sup>22</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all "high-level meetings of organisations of the South ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		2. The 106th ACP COM was held in Brussels from 4 to 6 December 2017	The ACP ministers adopted a decision mandating the Committee of Ambassadors in Brussels to continue reviewing the Georgetown Agreement		constitutive act and post-Cotonou negotiations		continental agenda and in preparation for the chairing of the AU, South Africa responded to the invitation from the Russian Federation
<sup>23</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			1. The 43rd Session of the Joint ACP-EU COM in Lomé from 31 May to 1 June 2018  ACP and EU ministers held discussions on key issues of mutual concern, including strengthening cooperation in international fora; relations between the	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	2. The Meeting of the 109th ACP COM and 44th ACP-EU Joint COM from 20 to 24 May 2019 in Brussels  Significant outcomes of the 109th Ministerial were: (i) acknowledgement of the post-Cotonou negotiations are unlikely to be completed by February 2020 and thus transitional arrangement may be required (ii) confirmation of Samoa as the		

<sup>23</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.



Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			ACP and the EU post-2020; climate change; migration; development finance; economic issues; situation of middle-income countries; exploitation of natural resources; and vulnerability and disaster risk reduction		<p>host country for the signing ceremony of the new agreement</p> <p>(iii) the council calling upon the Secretary-General to strictly apply sanctions on countries in arrears with their membership fees</p> <p>(iv) the council formally approving the process and timelines for the appointment of the next Secretary-General of the ACP</p> <p>The 44th ACP-EU Ministerial Meeting received reports from the:</p> <p>(i) Joint-Parliamentary Assembly</p> <p>(ii) ACP-EU Development Finance Cooperation Committee</p> <p>(iii) ACP-EU Ministerial Trade Committee</p> <p>Views were exchanged on climate change, ocean governance, migration, trade and private-sector development, gender violence and strengthening cooperation in international fora</p>		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<sup>24</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			<p>2. The 108th ACP COM in Brussels from 12 to 14 December 2018</p> <p>The key outcome of the meeting was the amendment of the ACP Negotiating Mandate to allow for the post-2020 agreement to comprise a single-partnership agreement embodying a foundation and three regional protocols. The council further accepted Uganda's offer to host the Ninth ACP Summit in 2019</p>	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	<p>3. The 110th ACP COM from 6 to 8 December 2019 in Nairobi</p> <p>The following outcomes were reported:</p> <p>The new Secretary-General from the southern African region endorsed, status update/endorsement of Georgetown Agreement and post-Cotonou negotiations as well as various financial/budgetary/administrative and institutional issues decided upon such as the Endowment and Trust Fund and the Audit and Budget Committee</p>		
<sup>25</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's	Prepared for and participated in the G77 Meeting of Foreign Affairs Ministers on the margins of UNGA71 in New York on 23 September 2016	Prepared for and participated in the 41st Annual Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 in New York on 22 September	<p>3. NAM Mid-Term Ministerial Conference in Baku from 3 to 6 April 2018</p> <p>South Africa introduced a Special Declaration on the Commemoration of the Centenary of</p>	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national	<p>4. The NAM Ministerial Meeting from 18 to 21 July 2019 in Caracas</p> <p>The NAM Ministerial Meeting decided on the proposed agenda for the NAM Summit</p> <p>5. The 18th NAM Summit from 25 to 26 October 2019 in Baku</p>		

<sup>24</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

<sup>25</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>foreign policy positions</b>		2017	Nelson Mandela  South Africa contributed to the adoption of the Baku Final Document, the Baku Declaration, Political Declaration of the Committee on Palestine and the Special Declaration on the Commemoration of the Centenary of the Birth of Nelson Mandela	positions	In its interventions, South Africa: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stressed the importance of solidarity among NAM member states</li> <li>condemned unilateralism and continued sanctions against Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe</li> <li>reminded that the issue of decolonisation is a fundamental part of the Bandung Principles and the UN Charter with specific reference to Palestine and Western Sahara</li> </ul> The summit adopted the Baku Final Outcome Document, the Baku Declaration, the Declaration on Palestine and a Declaration on the Presidential Election in Bolivia		
<b><sup>26</sup>Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common</b>	Prepared for and participated in four IORA structures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sixth Bi-annual Meeting of the IORA Committee</li> </ul>	The Second IORA Blue Economy Ministerial Conference in Jakarta from 8 to 10 May 2017	4. The Eighth Meeting of the IORA CSO in Durban from 30 to 31 July 2018  IORA membership applications were	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to	6. The 19th IORA COM Meeting on 7 November 2019 in Abu Dhabi  The following are the key highlights of South Africa's achievements during the COM and its two-year Chairship:		

<sup>26</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions</b>	<p>of Senior Officials (CSO) in Yogyakarta from 22 to 23 May 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 18th Meeting of the IORA CSO in Bali from 25 to 26 October</li> <li>• The 16th COM in Bali from 22 from 27 October 2016</li> <li>• The IORA Leaders' Summit in Jakarta on 7 March 2017</li> </ul>	<p>The 17th IORA COM Meeting in Durban from 14 to 18 October 2017</p>	<p>considered for recommendation to the COM</p> <p>Progress with regard to South African Chair priorities through implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2017 – 2021) was considered</p> <p>The Sub-committee on Finance met for the first time to conduct a Midterm Review</p> <p>The amendment of the Charter to streamline the functioning of the organisation was considered</p> <p>Explored ways to deepen engagement with dialogue partners</p> <p>Prepared for the COM Meeting on 2 November</p>	<p>reflect South Africa's national positions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) guiding the institutional capacity strengthening of the Secretariat for enhanced support for the IORA Agenda</li> <li>(ii) establishment of new working groups on the Blue Economy, Maritime Safety and Security, and Women's Economic Empowerment, as well as the Core Groups on Tourism and Disaster Risk Management, which are aimed at up-scaling the implementation of relevant IORA priority areas</li> <li>(iii) deepened engagement with the IORA dialogue partners for an improved contribution to the association's programmes and projects</li> <li>(iv) enhancement of the legacy of former President Mandela within IORA through the launch in 2018 of the Nelson Mandela "Be the Legacy" internship programme aimed at empowering and capacitating the youth of the Indian Ocean region</li> <li>(v) South Africa also initiated a process for strengthening discussions</li> </ul>		



Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					how IORA member states could collectively respond to this trend		
<sup>27</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	Not achieved	<p>7. The IBSA Focal Points Meeting pre UNGA Ministerial in New York on 20 September 2017</p> <p>8. The IBSA Ministerial on the margins of UNGA72, in New York on 21 September 2017</p> <p>9. The IBSA Focal Points Meeting in Xiamen on 2 September 2017</p>	<p>5. The IBSA Sherpa Meeting in Chennai from 1 to 3 April 2018</p> <p>The meeting agreed on the need to revitalise the forum and indicated that the next IBSA Summit was scheduled to be held in 2019. The Sherpas also narrowed down the focus areas for IBSA's revitalisation</p> <p>6. The IBSA Sherpas Meeting on the margins of UNGA in New York, 25 September 2018</p> <p>Prepared for the Ninth IBSA Trilateral</p>	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	<p>7. The IBSA Sherpa Meeting from 3 to 5 May 2019 in Cochin, India</p> <p>Outcomes included maintaining the practice of issuing IBSA statements on the margins of multilateral meetings; establishment of a task force to conduct assessments of IBSA Fund projects; cross-cutting collaboration on science and technology; finalisation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Defence and Defence Industries Cooperation; revitalisation of the Women's Forum; and the establishment of an award in recognition of achievements</p> <p>8. The IBSA Focal Point (Sherpa) Meeting on 25 September 2019 in New York</p> <p>Engagement with the UN Office for</p>		

<sup>27</sup> Continuation of previous indicator

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			Ministerial Commission, which included the negotiation of the finalised Joint Communiqué		South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), finalisation of the IBSA Joint Statement on the need to reform the multilateral system and reviewed developments since the previous IBSA Sherpa meeting		
<sup>28</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions			7. The IBSA Ministerial on the margins of UNGA in New York, 27 September 2018  Preparations for the forthcoming IBSA Summit were discussed and utilisation of the IBSA Fund was reviewed	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	9. The IBSA Ministerial Meeting on 26 September 2019 in New York  The ministers affirmed their commitment to enhance the voice of emerging and developing economies, especially of Africa, in the decision-making bodies of multilateral institution		
<sup>29</sup> Number of high-level meetings of organisations of the South engaged in to contribute to and advance common positions of the South, aligned to South Africa's foreign policy positions	Not reported	Not reported	Not reported	Influenced the outcome of 10 meetings and processes of organisations of the South to reflect South Africa's national positions	10. The Russia-Africa Summit from 23 to 24 October 2019 in Sochi  South Africa joined 42 other African states at the inaugural Russia-Africa Summit. The summit provided a platform on how to increase trade and cooperation between the Russian Federation and Africa and indicated Africa's growing importance on the world		

<sup>28</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

<sup>29</sup> Continuation of previous indicator.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					stage. The summit also provided a platform for African leaders to promote the benefits of greater investment as well as access to markets for its products, goods and services		
<b><sup>30</sup>Number of BRICS structures and processes engaged in to advance the Development Agenda in line with South Africa's international relations policy objectives</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the meeting of BRICS leaders on the margins of the G20 Summit in Hangzhou on 4 September 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the media note was agreed upon, detailing cooperation in the field of global politics and security</li> <li>consultations on BRICS agenda for UNGA71</li> <li>preparations for the upcoming Eighth BRICS Summit</li> </ul>	<p>Participated in the following BRICS structures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stand-alone Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations in Beijing from 18 to 19 June 2017</li> <li>BRICS Special Envoys (Deputy Minister) on the Middle East and North Africa in Visakhapatnam</li> </ol>	<p>Five BRICS structures engaged in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stand-alone Meeting of BRICS Foreign Ministers in Pretoria on 4 June 2018</li> </ol> <p>The ministers reaffirmed the need to reform the UNSC, the importance of multilateralism, their support for an open and free global economy and considered security matters and developments in the Middle East, as well as positive developments</p>	To engage in four BRICS structures	<p>Four BRICS structures engaged in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Informal Meeting of BRICS Leaders on the margins of the G20 Summit on 28 June 2019, Osaka, Japan</li> </ol> <p>The meeting adopted and released the media statement that:</p> <p>(i) reaffirmed the BRICS commitment to multilateralism and international law, respect for the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its centre</p> <p>(ii) reiterated the BRICS commitment to a world of peace and political and economic stability</p>		

<sup>30</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all "BRICS structures and process engaged in ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exchange of views on global and regional issues in the economic and political spheres</li> </ul>	<p>from 11 to 12 April 2017</p> <p>3. The Informal Meeting of BRICS Leaders, in Hamburg on 7 July 2017</p> <p>4. BRICS Foreign Ministers Meeting (UNGA72) in New York on 21 September 2017</p>	<p>in the Korean Peninsula</p> <p>2. The BRICS Deputy Foreign/International Relations Ministers' Meeting in Pretoria on 20 June 2018</p> <p>The ministers exchanged views on the current situation in the Middle East and North Africa and expressed their commitment that peace efforts should be in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. The ministers considered developments related to Syria, Libya, Iraq, Yemen and the Middle East Peace Process</p> <p>3. The Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International</p>		<p>(iii) recognised the crucial role of cooperation in transitioning towards cleaner, more flexible energy-efficient systems – combining growth with decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, while simultaneously ensuring energy security, access to energy, sustainability and affordability</p> <p>(iv) reiterated BRICS commitment to the full implementation of the Paris Agreement</p> <p>(v) reaffirmed BRICS' commitment to sustainable development</p> <p>2. The Third Formal Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations on 26 July 2019 in Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>The meeting discussed progress towards the following planned deliverables of the 11th Summit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MoU between BRICS trade promotion and investment</li> </ul>		



Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			<p>Relations on the margins of UNGA73 in New York on 27 September 2018</p> <p>The following outcomes were recorded: The ministers exchanged views on current issues of significance in the global political, security, economic, financial and sustainable development spheres, and recommitted themselves to strengthen intra-BRICS strategic cooperation</p> <p>4. The BRICS Leaders' Meeting on the margins of the G20 Summit in Buenos Aires on 30 November 2018</p>		<p>agencies (TIPAs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BRICS Mutual Customs Assistance Agreement</li> <li>• BRICS Women Business Alliance (WBA)</li> <li>• BRICS Innovation Network</li> <li>• BRICS New STI Architecture</li> <li>• BRICS Institute of Future Networks (BIFN)</li> <li>• BRICS Energy Research Cooperation Platform (ERCP)</li> <li>• BRICS Agreement on Satellites Constellation</li> <li>• BRICS Strategies for Combatting Terrorism Seminar</li> <li>• BRICS Meeting on Asset Recovery</li> <li>• BRICS Joint Announcement for Funding in the Area of Tuberculosis</li> <li>• Seminar on Human Milk Banks</li> </ul> <p>3. The Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations (on the margins of the 74th UNGA) on 26 September 2019 in New York</p> <p>The meeting discussed matters relating to strategic bilateral</p>		

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					interest, as well as geopolitical significance in relation to BRICS and UNGA74, the agenda of the UNSC and coordination related to the Chairship of the G20 by members. Russia provided a briefing on its Chairship priorities for 2020		
<b><sup>31</sup>Number of BRICS structures and processes engaged in to advance the Development Agenda in line with South Africa's international relations policy objectives</b>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the Eighth BRICS Summit in Goa from 15 to 16 October:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaders adopted the Goa Declaration and Action Plan</li> <li>• Three MoUs promoting intra-BRICS cooperation were signed, namely: i) Regulations on the Customs Cooperation Committee of the BRICS ii) MoU for</li> </ul>	<p>Participated in the Ninth BRICS Summit in Xiamen from 4 to 5 September 2017</p>	<p>Prepared for and participated in the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg from 25 to 27 July 2018</p> <p>The BRICS leaders adopted the Johannesburg Declaration and committed to building responsive, inclusive and collective solutions to global political and economic challenges</p> <p>The leaders further endorsed the summit deliverables as put forward by South Africa for its tenure as BRICS Chair</p>	To engage in four BRICS structures	<p><b>4. The 11th BRICS Summit from 13 to 14 November 2019 in Brasilia</b></p> <p>The following outcomes were reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• signature of the MoU among BRICS TIPAs</li> <li>• the importance BRICS places on STI was highlighted by the establishment of the iBRICS Network, via the Innovation Action Plan</li> <li>• adoption of the New Architecture on STI</li> <li>• the first meeting of the BRICS BIFN Council was held</li> <li>• adopted the Terms of Reference for the establishment of the BRICS ERCP</li> </ul>		

<sup>31</sup> This indicator will be repeated for all "BRICS structures and processes engaged in ..." achievements.

Programme: South-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
	the Establishment of BRICS Agricultural Research Platform iii) MoU on Mutual Cooperation between Diplomatic Academies		Chair		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cooperation on combatting terrorism</li> <li>approved the Collaborative Research Programme for Tuberculosis</li> <li>considered the work undertaken with regard to the expansion of membership of the NDB</li> <li>established the BRICS WBA</li> </ul>		
<b>Number of national BRICS structures utilised to implement agreed BRICS outcomes</b>	New indicator	Prepared for and participated in the following three meetings of the BRICS Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC):  1. BRICS IMC held on 2 June 2017  2. BRICS IMC in Pretoria on 28 July 2017  3. BRICS IMC in Pretoria on 5 December 2017	Five BRICS IMC meetings  1. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 12 April 2018  2. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Cape Town on 29 May 2018  3. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 14 June 2018  4. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Pretoria on 16 July 2018  5. The BRICS IMC Meeting in Johannesburg on 23 July 2018	Two BRICS IMC meetings	Not achieved	Two BRICS IMC meetings	BRICS IMC dissolved by Cabinet in August 2019

## SUB-PROGRAMME 3.4: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

**Purpose:** Participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

**Sub-programme 3.4:** North-South Cooperation

Beneficial political and economic relations should continue to be pursued with countries and formations of the North, as they remain major actors in the international system and substantial sources of development assistance and foreign direct investment (FDI). Beneficial relations with strategic formations of the North leverage political and economic relations with the countries and plurilateral groupings to the advantage of South Africa, Africa and developing countries.

Strategic formations of the developed countries, usually referred to as countries of the North, are engaged in to garner support for the African Agenda, including New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) projects and the Agenda of the South. These are countries usually considered to have influence in the global arena and also with resources that can be channelled to the developing world.

South Africa prepared for and participated in, among others, the: Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development (TICAD) VII during August 2019; the Russia-Africa Summit in October 2019; the Eighth South Africa-European Union (EU) Political and Security Dialogue Forum (PSDF) in November 2019; and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Coordinators Meeting in June 2019.

Formations of the North are major actors in the international political, economic and financial system and are substantial sources of development assistance, FDI and market access. Beneficial relations with them enable South Africa to leverage political and economic benefits with these countries and plurilateral groupings to the benefit of South Africa, Africa and developing countries.



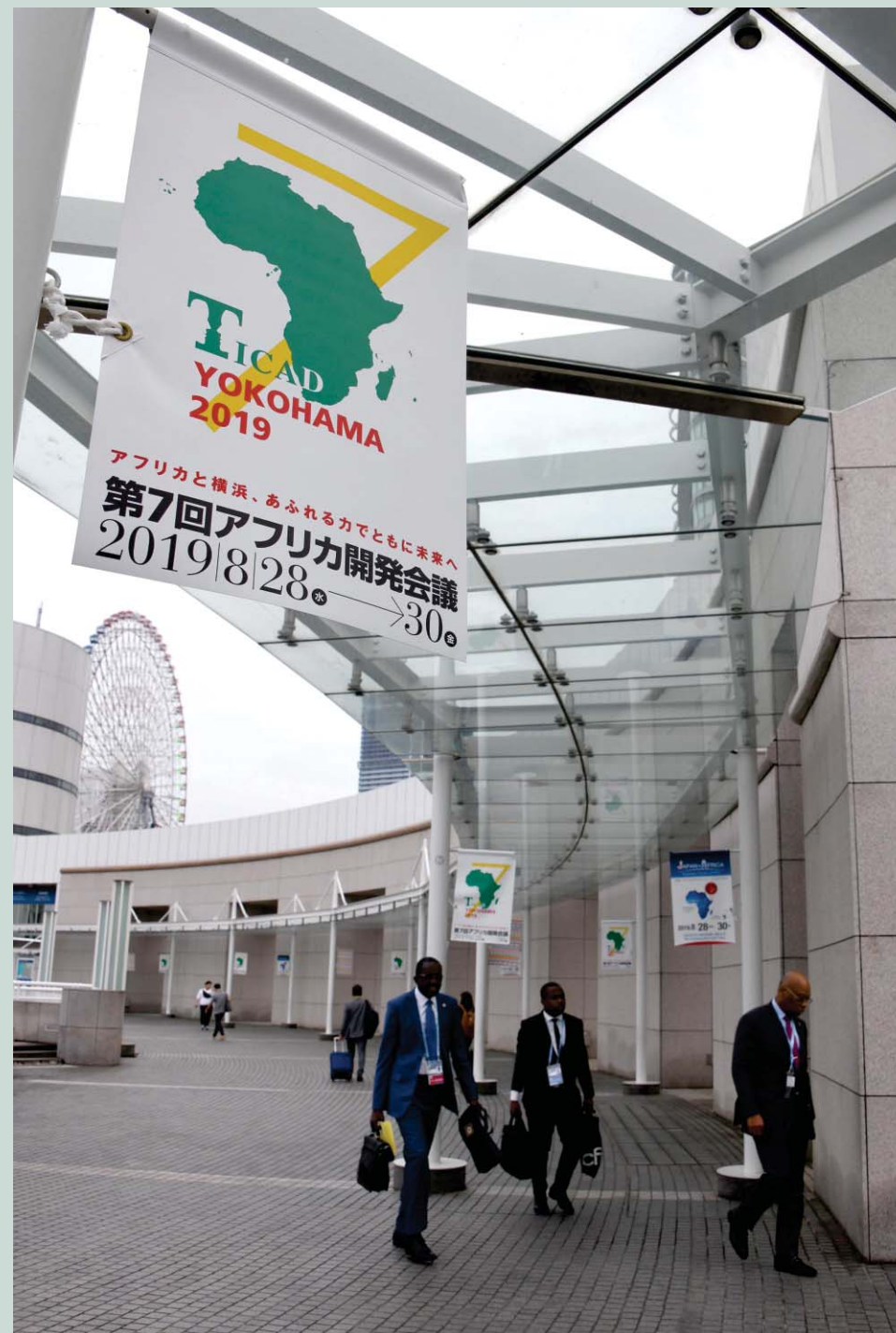


Countries are engaged to garner support for the African Agenda, including the African Union Development Agency's (AUDA) NEPAD development projects and the Agenda of the South. These countries have influence in the global arena and have resources that can be leveraged to the benefit of the developing world. South Africa will work towards 100% alignment between the outcomes of North-South engagements and structure strategies.

## European Union

The EU, as a bloc, is South Africa's largest trading partner and largest foreign investor. South Africa has a strong trade relationship with the EU, and in the context of the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the legal framework remains in place to protect and enhance trade relations with the EU. Total trade with the EU increased from R150 billion in 2000 to R621.42 billion in 2018. While there remains a significant trade deficit, South African exports to the EU increased from R64 billion in 2000 to R268.93 billion in 2018. Some R1.4 trillion in foreign investment from Europe (representing approximately 72.9% of total FDI in the country) has made a significant contribution towards job creation and industrialisation in South Africa. Over 2 000 EU companies operate in South Africa, creating more than 500 000 direct and indirect jobs.

The South African agricultural and automotive sectors have achieved increased export opportunities in the EU markets. The European automotive sectors have undertaken large investments in assembly plants in South Africa to facilitate vehicle exports from South Africa. With the resumption of agricultural exports from South Africa and the partial resumption of the automotive sector, these sectors will be able to maintain their market share in the EU. Within the context of the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership, the EU also contributes €100 million (R1.3 billion) to infrastructure development for domestic, as well as regional programmes, through the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA).



## Partnerships

Africa has entered a number of structured strategic partnerships around the world in line with the clear vision and development strategy of the AU.

The partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Strategic Developments Goals (SDGs). The emphasis is on the implementation of industrialisation and technology transfer, infrastructure development, trade and investment, development of human capital, social investment and sustainable and inclusive growth policies, programmes and projects of continental, regional and national dimension.

These partnerships are established and covered or governed by strategic partnerships agreements, memoranda of understanding, declarations and frameworks of cooperation and various senior officials meetings, ministerial meetings and summits have been held over the years to review these partnerships.

Significantly, the principles of sovereignty, dignity, equality and respect guide the participation of AU member states in partnership meetings. The partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063, the National Development Plan (NDP) and the SDGs. The emphasis is on the implementation of industrialisation and technology transfer, infrastructure development, trade and investment, development of human capital, social investment, and sustainable and inclusive growth policies, programmes and projects of continental, regional and national dimension and aligned to the developmental imperatives of the continent.

Formerly, the partnerships involved commitments to provide assistance in agricultural and technological development, human capital development, industrialisation, infrastructural development as well as military expertise for the peacebuilding and peace-making efforts of the AU. However, the emerging trend is that partners are aggressively promoting their respective private sectors to the fore and trade, investments and market access are acquiring prominence.

## PROGRAMME 3.4: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### Programme: North-South Cooperation

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To leverage relations with the North in advancement of national and continental priorities, as well as the interests of the South	80% of applicable outcomes and targeted resolutions and decisions of the one reported meeting reflecting South Africa's positions	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions	80% of applicable outcomes of identified summits and high-level meetings targeted resolutions and decisions articulating South Africa's positions		

## PROGRAMME 3.4: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of high-level engagements with strategic formations of the North to contribute to and advance national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South positions	Not achieved  Three meetings not held	Prepared for and participated in the following meetings with strategic formations of the North:	Not reported	Influenced the outcome of four meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions	Not achieved  Prepared for and participated in two meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions:	Two meetings not held	Eighth South Africa-EU Summit and the South Africa-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue rescheduled for the new financial year

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) VI Follow-up Meeting in Maputo from 23 to 25 August 2017</li> <li>2. The Fifth Africa-EU Summit in Abidjan, held from 23 to 30 November 2017</li> </ol>			<p>1. The TICAD VII from 28 to 30 August 2019 in Yokohama</p> <p>The TICAD Plenary Session addressed a number of strategic issues that will contribute effectively to the advancement of national interest, the African Agenda and positions of the South:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• acceleration of economic transformation and improvement of business through innovation and private-sector engagement</li> <li>• public-private dialogue</li> </ul>		



Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>deepening of sustainable and resilient societies</li> <li>strengthening peace and stability</li> </ul> <p>Thematic sessions on science, technology and innovation, agriculture, human resource development, education for youth entrepreneurship and the Blue Economy</p>		
<b>Number of high-level engagements with strategic formations of the North to contribute to and advance national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South positions</b>	Not reported	Prepared for and participated in the South Africa-EU PSDF in Pretoria on 7 July 2017	<p>Prepared for and participated in the Seventh South Africa-EU Summit in Brussels from 14 to 15 November 2018</p> <p>The key outcome of the Seventh South Africa-EU Summit was the adoption of a joint statement that identified areas of multilateral,</p>	Influenced the outcome of four meetings and processes of strategic formations of the North to reflect South Africa's national positions	<p>2. The Eighth South Africa-EU PSDF on 25 November 2019 in Brussels</p> <p>The forum provided an opportunity for South Africa and the EU to exchange views on a range of issues related to recent political and security developments of the African continent and globally and also</p>		

Programme: North-South Cooperation

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
			<p>bilateral and regional cooperation. Issues discussed at the summit included progress on the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership; bilateral political, economic and development cooperation; as well as regional and global issues</p>		<p>discussed cooperation in the UNSC during South Africa's tenure as an elected member and as UNSC President for October 2019</p>		

Programme: North-South Cooperation

<p>Percentage of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs</p>	<p>New indicator</p>	<p>100% (two) partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs</p> <p>1. Prepared for and participated in the Beijing Summit of the FOCAC in Beijing from 3 to 4 September 2018, under the theme: "Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future"</p> <p>The main outcomes include eight new measures announced by President Xi Jinping to be</p>	<p>100% partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs</p>	<p>100% (two) partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs:</p> <p>1. The FOCAC Coordinators Meeting from 24 to 25 June 2019 in Beijing</p> <p>The meeting considered implementation of the outcomes of the 2018 Beijing Summit as well as measures to ensure the full implementation of these outcomes by the conclusion of the current implementation period in 2021</p> <p>The salient outcomes of the meeting were:</p> <p>a) the rejection of unilateralism, protectionism and</p>		
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Programme: North-South Cooperation

		<p>implemented during the following three-year period (2019 to 2021) of the FOCAC</p> <p>Therefore, interrogating the eight new measures and associated funding agreed to during the Beijing Summit, it is clear that these address directly the aspirations of the AU as espoused in Agenda 2063 and support the flagship projects as contained in the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063</p> <p>Additionally, the measures also address the goals and outcomes of</p>		<p>the recommitment to upholding the centrality of the UN Charter and multilateralism as guiding principles for conducting international relations</p> <p>b) the alignment of the eight new measures and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to Agenda 2063 and its associated flagship programmes</p> <p>c) consideration will be given to reducing the tenure for loan repayments and interest rates in order to address debt sustainability. The meeting also noted the successful implementation of certain of the outcomes of the 2018 Beijing Summit</p> <p>The Coordinators</p>		
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Programme: North-South Cooperation

		the NDP, specifically contributing to the reindustrialisation of South Africa, infrastructure development, human capacity development, trade and investment and the eradication of poverty and inequality through the creation of employment		Meeting and the minister's associated bilateral programme further allowed South Africa to promote its specific NDP priorities, which correlate with those of Agenda 2063		
Percentage of partnership convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	New indicator	2. Prepared for and participated in the Ministerial Meeting of the TICAD, held in Tokyo on 6 and 7 October 2018	100% of partnerships convened with outcomes aligned to Agenda 2063, the NDP and SDGs	2. The TICAD VII from 28 to 30 August 2019 in Yokohama The TICAD Plenary Session delved on a number of strategic issues that will contribute effectively to the advancement of national interest, the African Agenda and positions of the South		

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDER PERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
<b>SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION</b>	
<b>IBSA Summit</b>	The summit was not convened by the host. The IBSA Summit will convene when the principals have agreed to a date.
<b>Two BRICS IMC meetings</b>	BRICS IMC dissolved by Cabinet in August 2019 The department to utilise existing cluster structures, i.e. Global and Continental Affairs Committee (GCAC); International Cooperation, Trade and Security DG Cluster; and Cabinet Committee
<b>NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION</b>	
<b>14th South Africa-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue</b>	The dialogue is planned to take place in the new financial year (2020/21)
<b>Eighth South Africa-EU Summit</b>	The summit is planned to take place in the new financial year (2020/21)

### Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

### Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure increased by 3% from R525,7 million in 2018/19 to R541,1 million in 2019/20. The increase is due to expenditure relating to South Africa's election to serve as a non-permanent member of the UNSC for the period 2019 to 2020.

## SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub-Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	Appropriation	Expenditure		Appropriation	Expenditure	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Global System of Governance	377 515	381 237	(3 722)	362 359	362 224	135
Continental Cooperation	84 006	80 983	3 023	70 370	70 235	135
South-South Cooperation	5 688	5 063	625	4 654	4 638	16
North-South Cooperation	71 334	73 821	(2 487)	89 115	88 647	468
<b>Total</b>	<b>538 543</b>	<b>541 104</b>	<b>(2 561)</b>	<b>526 498</b>	<b>525 744</b>	<b>754</b>

# PROGRAMME 4: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY, STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

## SUB-PROGRAMME 4.1: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

**Description:** To create a better understanding and awareness of South Africa's international relations policy through targeted public diplomacy partnerships and platforms

Public Diplomacy promotes a positive projection of South Africa's image, communicates foreign policy positions to both domestic and foreign audiences and markets and brands South Africa by utilising Public Diplomacy platforms, strategies, products and services. The National Development Plan (NDP) states that "it is important to develop a more sophisticated Public Diplomacy Strategy that encompasses more than a communications functions. Public Diplomacy should use new media platforms, forums and social networks, as well as people-to-people initiatives".

The Public Diplomacy Strategy has a three-pronged approach: it aims to set the agenda, create and strengthen own platforms and promote Branch SA and Brand Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to stakeholders. This is being done through targeted platforms that promote the national interest of our country through understanding, informing and influencing foreign and local audiences.

The range of platforms, in line with the Public Diplomacy Strategy, include but are not limited to the Ubuntu Awards that promote Branch South Africa and enhance public understanding of South Africa's foreign policy; publicised opinion pieces that are utilised by principals to express South Africa's positions on international developments; and the department is accessible to the public through media engagements such as media briefings, media statements and public participation programmes (PPPs).

Ubuntu Radio is a key medium of communication in the execution of the Public Diplomacy Strategy and stimulation of dialogue on issues that affect South Africa, the continent, the people of the South and partners across the globe. Various engagements and activities undertaken by the missions abroad are documented consistently in various *Ubuntu* publications, also digitally. These publications continue to communicate with and educate various stakeholders on South Africa's international relations policy positions, achievements, objectives and goals. Furthermore, it keeps records and documents important events in South Africa's international engagements. These publications are used as reference points by foreign policy researchers, analysts, as piring diplomats and the public in general.



## Public Diplomacy

South Africa's public diplomacy is grounded in the NDP, which calls for the development and implementation of a robust and sophisticated Public Diplomacy Strategy. The strategy has been developed and serves as a guide to our public diplomacy activities undertaken during the period under review.

The strategy addressed the need for the implementation and management of South Africa's reputation through the utilisation of people-to-people initiatives and new media platforms. In order to enhance the implementation of this strategy and augment intergovernmental relations, DIRCO, through Public Diplomacy, is part of government's International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster, in which it plays an important role in enabling the cluster to communicate with one voice.

The department, through Public Diplomacy, continued to enhance public understanding of South Africa's foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences. Political principals utilised various platforms, such as media briefings and PPPS, to reach out to the public at home and abroad and stimulated debates through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the field of international relations.

Furthermore, the principals articulated South Africa's positions on international developments through well-researched opinion pieces, which were publicised to ensure broader reach of the public. Similarly, the department and, in particular, the principals, remained accessible to the public through media engagements during which topical issues were extrapolated for the benefit of the respective audience. In the financial year under review, Public Diplomacy issued 160 media statements and 14 opinion pieces to respond to the narrative around the issues of international relations and national developments.

During 2019/20, DIRCO, through Public Diplomacy, played an important role in publicising South Africa's Chairship of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the assumption of South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU). This was done by continuously updating the goals and milestones achieved during this period.

In June 2018, South Africa was elected to serve on the UNSC for the term 2019 to 2020, as a non-permanent member. The department, through Public Diplomacy, used its platforms to promote greater public awareness and inform the media of South Africa's involvement in peace and security efforts regionally, continentally and globally.

Large numbers of South Africans continue to travel around the world for various purposes, including tourism, business and employment. When they find themselves in distress, either as a result of natural or man-made disasters, South African missions are expected to provide them with consular services. In this regard, Public Diplomacy continued to raise the awareness and importance of the consular services rendered by DIRCO.

The current digital revolution and technological advances continue to change and influence the manner in which information is shared and made readily available to the public and stakeholders. The department has ensured that its Public Diplomacy Strategy is responsive to this ever-changing climate through investment in new technologies.





During the period under review, DIRCO broadened the use of social media, which has proved to be effective and beneficial in the execution of its mandate. These included platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. The use of these mediums has been increased to complement Ubuntu Radio, which remains a key medium of communication in the execution of the Public Diplomacy Strategy and stimulation of dialogue on issues that affect South Africa, the continent and partners across the globe. Public Diplomacy continued to document various engagements and activities undertaken by South Africa's missions abroad in various *Ubuntu* publications and, also digitally. These publications were used to communicate with and educate various stakeholders on South Africa's international relations policy positions, achievements, objectives and goals. Furthermore, it keeps record and documents important events in South Africa's international engagements. Foreign policy researchers, analysts, aspiring diplomats and the public in general continue to rely on and use these documents as reference points.

DIRCO continues to value its diplomatic missions as critical components of its foreign policy implementation and acknowledges that they play an important role in branding and marketing the country. Through this component, the department sent key messages regarding government's position in response to both national and international developments.

During the year under review, Public Diplomacy continued to strengthen its working relationships with like-minded institutions such as, among others, Brand SA and South African Tourism, to chart a uniquely South African image that aims to bring much-needed investment and tourism opportunities to the country.









## PROGRAMME 4.1: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: Public Diplomacy					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>A better understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy through targeted public diplomacy partnerships and platforms</b>	<p>The Branch: Public Diplomacy implemented activities and used various platforms to create a better understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy</p> <p>Concept note and perception study developed</p>	<p>Implement the Public Diplomacy Strategy, outlining plans that enhance understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy, making use of targeted partnerships and platforms</p> <p>Complete perception study</p>	<p>Implement the Public Diplomacy Strategy, outlining plans that enhance understanding and awareness of South Africa's foreign policy, making use of targeted partnerships and platforms</p> <p>Utilised the perception study done by the Human Sciences Research Council</p>		

## PROGRAMME 4.1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Programme: Public Diplomacy							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
<b>Number of platforms utilised to inform and promote South Africa's foreign policy to domestic and international audiences</b>	19 PPP events were undertaken to enhance public understanding of foreign policy	12 PPPs were held	13 PPPs	12 PPPs	15 PPPs were held by political principals during which the audience was engaged on domestic and international developments, as well as foreign policy	Three additional PPPs held	Additional PPPs held in response to both national and international developments
	186 media statements were issued to communicate South Africa's foreign policy engagements	149 media statements were issued in response to both national and international developments	153 media statements	120 media statements	122 media statements were issued to inform South Africans, media and the international community on both domestic and international developments	Two additional media statements issued	Additional media statements issued in response to both national and international developments
	Nine stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications produced and distributed	Four stakeholder publications	Five stakeholder publications produced and distributed	One additional stakeholder publication	Additional publication on request
	14 opinion pieces were issued by principals to articulate South Africa's foreign policy positions	14 opinion pieces were published	15 opinion pieces were published	12 opinion pieces	14 opinion pieces published	Two additional opinion pieces published	Additional opinion pieces published in response to both national and international developments

## SUB-PROGRAMME 4.2: STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Purpose: Provide protocol, ceremonial and consular services

State Protocol is an instrument for facilitating the delivery of the strategic objectives of government through the provision of courtesies, in a way that is consistent with the spirit of all international agreements and legislation to which South Africa is a signatory. State Protocol provides protocol services to principals at all official events in line with international diplomatic practice, ensuring standardisation.

The mandate of State Protocol is informed by the Diplomatic Immunities Privilege Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2001), with Amendment Act 35 of 2008, which incorporates into South African legislation the various international conventions relating to immunities and privileges. State Protocol is the custodian of the Diplomatic Immunities Privilege Act, 2001 and provides assistance to other embassies through the implementation of the Act. This includes the regularisation of relations with regard to the Diplomatic Corps through, but not limited to, the issuance of ID cards, the appointment of South African and foreign heads of missions and consuls-general as well as the coordination and arrangements of engagements with the local accredited diplomatic community.

Consular Services provides assistance to South African nationals travelling, working, studying and/or living abroad. Emergency consular services can be described as services rendered to South African nationals who are distressed, destitute, seriously injured, and assistance rendered to the next of kin in case of death or when involved in natural or man-made disasters. Consular notarial services are another form of consular assistance rendered to South African citizens and foreign nationals requiring South African public documents to be legalised for use abroad. These services are rendered to provide legal validity to South African public documents to enable a person to use the documents outside South Africa. It also provides protocol advice and support to the various spheres of government and facilitates the hosting of international conferences in South Africa.

### State Protocol and Consular Services

The undoubted highlight during the period under review was the successful hosting of the Presidential Inauguration of Mr Cyril Matamela Ramaphosa in May 2019. This event visually signified the professionalism and the implementation capacity of the department's State Protocol Services. In a break with tradition and the need to bring the inauguration closer to the people, Loftus Versfeld Rugby Stadium was identified as the venue to host this event. Planning had to commence from zero, as the manual that was used for five previous inaugurations had to be rewritten. The outcome was an unqualified success that showcased South Africa's reputation as one of the global leaders in major events involving foreign heads of state.

The department continued to facilitate the arrival and departure of dignitaries through the State Protocol Lounges, provided hospitality services to the President, Deputy President, Minister and Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation, and also provided protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. During the period under review, 31 outgoing high-level visits and 22 high-level incoming visits were planned and executed for the President, Deputy President and Minister of International Relations and Cooperation.

The last quarter of the year under review also coincided with the outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which saw global economies slowly grounding to a halt. In March 2020, 112 South Africans, most of whom were government-funded students caught in the epicentre of the COVID-19 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei Province in the People's Republic of China, were repatriated. Working closely with the South African Embassy in Beijing and the Consul-General in Shanghai, plans were crafted to return South Africans who were traumatised by almost 60 days of complete lockdown in a foreign country, with almost no physical contact with their immediate neighbours, let alone the outside world. On 14 March 2020, those South Africans landed on home soil following a government mission initiative, never done by South Africa before.

During the 2019/20 financial year, 901 consular cases were attended to. DIRCO provides consular services to South African citizens abroad who, due to unforeseen events, become distressed and destitute. In dealing with South African citizens in distress abroad, it became evident that the concept of consular services is rather unknown to the broader South African society and many of our citizens are unfamiliar with the nature of the assistance they can expect when in distress abroad. The department was seized with, among others, requests from the public on the impact of the global lockdown, movement across borders and repatriation to South Africa.

The department, as one of its core service delivery areas, authenticates/legalises public documents issued across all spheres of government and, among other important factors, facilitates the movement of exports and imports in the manufacturing, mining and energy sector (i.e. industrial production), as well as the agricultural and construction sectors.

The legalisation of public documents promotes economic growth and, as a result, the creation of employment opportunities in South Africa.

Linked to the above is the legalisation of public documents, such as educational certificates for South African citizens seeking employment abroad, which results in skills transfer and the transmission of monthly remittances to the country by South African citizens employed abroad.

Legalised public documents effectively assist enterprises, South African citizens and foreign nationals in the presentation of appropriate, validated South African public documents across the globe.

The department authenticated/legalised 82 644 public documents during the 2019/20 financial year for use abroad.

As host to one of the largest concentration of diplomats globally, DIRCO continued to provide support to the foreign diplomatic and consular officials hosted in the Republic of South Africa.

Administratively, the task of regulating the Diplomatic Corps continues to deliver above average business processing turn-around times. However, challenges that persist centre around two issues that are being addressed, but not progressing as planned because of the multiple stakeholders involved:

Duty-free shops have been identified as a high-risk environment where the abuse of diplomatic privileges has led to substantial losses to the fiscus. A number of foreign missions were identified, whose diplomatic and consular agents abused the privileges accorded to them for personal gain, through the resale of duty-free



alcohol and tobacco products in volumes far greater than those considered to be for personal use, as allowed by legislation. DIRCO, through the Directorate: Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, embarked on a project to establish a section which will control the volumes of tobacco and alcohol products allowed per diplomatic and consular agent. A quota system was approved and will be implemented in 2020/21, requiring DIRCO's prior approval for all purchases. It is envisaged that the section will be fully functional and control measures fully implemented by Quarter 4 of 2020/21.

Secondly, labour relations in foreign missions were under the spotlight in 2019/20. The department, through State Protocol, engaged the Department of Labour, the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation and Arbitration, as well as foreign missions on labour relations. Missions have been officially informed via protocol circulars of the importance of adhering to South African legislation, especially where it involves labour relations. The department also addressed matters of transgression by foreign missions directly with the relevant heads of mission, leading to an improvement in their approach to the issue of conditions of employment and workers' rights.





## PROGRAMME 4.2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Programme: State Protocol and Consular services

Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Professional state protocol and consular services	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter	100% of state protocol and consular services provided as per the Service Delivery Charter		



## PROGRAMME 4.2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Percentage of protocol services rendered during state visits	<p>100% of requests for protocol services responded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no requests for international conferences received</li> <li>26 incoming and 38 outgoing international visits</li> </ul>	<p>100% of requests for protocol services responded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>seven special events</li> <li>40 incoming and 30 outgoing international visits</li> </ul>	<p>100% (76) of state visit services rendered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>34 incoming visits</li> <li>42 outgoing visits</li> </ul>	100% of protocol services rendered during state visits	<p>100% (53) of state visit services rendered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>22 incoming visits</li> <li>31 outgoing visits</li> </ul>		
Percentage of protocol services rendered during international conferences hosted in South Africa	<p>100% of requests for protocol services responded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no requests for international conferences received</li> </ul>	<p>100% of requests for protocol services responded to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>seven special events</li> </ul>	100% (seven) protocol services rendered for international visits	100% of protocol services rendered during international conferences hosted in South Africa	<p>100% (one) protocol service rendered for international visit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>19th Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Committee of Senior Officials Meeting</li> </ul>		



Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Number of strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	New indicator		Two strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Two strategic engagements held with Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Not achieved One strategic engagement held with the Diplomatic/Consular Corps, which also addressed concerns raised with regard to the attacks on foreign nationals	One strategic engagement with the Diplomatic/Consular Corps not held	Engagement was deferred to March, however, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, larger gatherings were suspended
Percentage of requests for consular assistance rendered as per guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (838) of services for consular assistance responded to within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (664) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>citizens in distress: 84</li> <li>whereabouts: 22</li> <li>mortal remains: 165</li> <li>adoptions: one</li> <li>abductions: six</li> <li>detainees/prisoners: 115</li> <li>extraditions: 36</li> </ul>	100% (995) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>citizens in distress: 279</li> <li>whereabouts: 23</li> <li>mortal remains: 198</li> <li>adoptions: one</li> <li>abductions: eight</li> <li>detainees/prisoners: 113</li> <li>extraditions: 51</li> </ul>	100% of requests for consular assistance rendered as per the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (929) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service Delivery charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>citizens in distress: 189</li> <li>whereabouts: 18</li> <li>mortal remains: 197</li> <li>adoptions: 0</li> <li>abductions: 16</li> <li>detainees/prisoners: 113</li> </ul>		

Programme: State Protocol and Consular Services

Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>services of civil process: 235</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>services of civil process: 322</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>services of civil process: 359</li> <li>extraditions: 37</li> </ul>		
Percentage of documents legalised as per guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (52 595) of documents legalised in accordance with the Service Delivery Charter	100% (60 443) of documents legalised within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (71 930) of documents legalised within the time frames stipulated in the Service Delivery Charter	100% of documents accepted for legalisation processed in accordance with the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter	100% (82 644) of documents accepted for legalisation processed in accordance with the guidelines set in the Service Delivery Charter		

## STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

Areas of underperformance	Strategies to address underperformance
<b>STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES</b>	
One strategic engagement with the Diplomatic Corps in support of facilitating diplomatic immunities and privileges	Due to the limitations and disruptions caused by COVID-19, the department will pursue virtual meetings with the Diplomatic Corps

### Changes to planned targets

No in-year changes to targets.

### Linking performance with budgets

Expenditure decreased from R352,5 million in 2018/19 to R289,0 million in 2019/20, which represents a decrease of 18%. The decrease is due to the expenditure relating to the hosting of the 2018 Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit.

## SUB-PROGRAMME EXPENDITURE

Sub- Programme Name	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public Diplomacy	70 520	69 401	1 119	78 714	78 042	672
Protocol Services	228 366	219 645	8 721	274 536	274 473	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>298 886</b>	<b>289 046</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>353 250</b>	<b>352 515</b>	<b>735</b>

## PROGRAMME 5: TRANSFER PAYMENTS

Purpose: Fund membership fees and transfer to international organisations  
 Subprogrammes: Departmental Agencies and Membership Contribution

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES WITH ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme: International Transfers					
Strategic Objectives	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement for 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
To strengthen multilateralism through membership fees and contributions	R759 million	R903 million	R871 million	R32 million	Deviation is mainly due to foreign exchange fluctuations

### PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme: International Transfers							
Performance Indicator	Actual Achievement 2016/17	Actual Achievement 2017/18	Actual Achievement 2018/19	Planned Target 2019/20	Actual Achievement 2019/20	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2019/20	Comment on Deviations
Delivery of payments to international organisations	R822,4 million	R581,5 million	R759 million	R903 million	R871 million	R32 million	Deviation is mainly due to foreign exchange fluctuations



## 5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

### 5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

Name of Public Entity	2019/20			2018/19		
	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure	Final	Actual	(Over)/Under Expenditure
	Appropriation	Expenditure		Appropriation	Expenditure	
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
African Renaissance and International Fund	46 272	46 272	-	38 692	38 692	-
SA Development Partnership Agency	10 065	-	10 065	9 532	-	9 532
<b>Total</b>	<b>56 337</b>	<b>46 272</b>	<b>10 065</b>	<b>48 224</b>	<b>38 692</b>	<b>9 532</b>

### 5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
				(R'000)		
DIRCO	African Union	Membership fees		441 348	441 348	
DIRCO	Group of 77 Countries	Membership fees		83	83	
DIRCO	India-Brazil-South Africa Trust Fund	Membership fees		17 325	17 325	
DIRCO	New Partnership for Africa's Development	Membership fees		7 109	7 109	
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme	Membership fees		14 485	14 485	
DIRCO	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	Membership fees		7 952	7 952	
DIRCO	Commonwealth of Nations	Membership fees		8 073	8 073	
DIRCO	Southern African Development Community	Membership fees		134 412	134 412	
DIRCO	United Nations	Membership fees		162 624	162 624	
DIRCO	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	Membership fees		501	501	
DIRCO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	Membership fees		6 447	6 447	
DIRCO	Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	Membership fees		86	86	
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme in Southern Africa	Membership fees		1 576	1 576	
DIRCO	Humanitarian aid	Voluntary contribution		21 772	21 772	
DIRCO	Perm Court of Arbitration	Membership fees		223	223	
DIRCO	Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	Membership fees		266	266	
DIRCO	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	Membership fees		496	496	
Total				824 778	824 778	

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of Transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be Used	Amount budgeted For	Amount transferred	Reasons why funds were not transferred
		(R'000)	(R'000)	
<b>DIRCO</b>	African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM)	1 755	-	The APRM has been incorporated into the African Union (AU) structures in terms of the institutional reforms of the AU and consequently receives its budget from the AU. As a result, member states are no longer required to contribute a separate membership contribution
<b>DIRCO</b>	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	634	-	The payments were not made due lockdown in missions abroad as a result of COVID-19
<b>DIRCO</b>	Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	344	-	
<b>DIRCO</b>	South Centre Capital Fund	1 313	-	
<b>DIRCO</b>	United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	1 166	-	
<b>Total</b>		<b>5 212</b>	<b>-</b>	

## 6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid – NONE

6.2. Conditional grants and earmarked funds received – NONE

## 7. DONOR FUNDS

7.1 Donor funds received – NONE

## 8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

### 8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

The department manages a property portfolio of leased and state-owned immovable assets, located mostly outside of the Republic of South Africa and used as chanceries, official residences and staff accommodation. Currently, 87% of the portfolio is leased under short- and medium-term lease contracts with private owners in the various countries where the Government is represented. As lease arrangements came up for renewal and where new leases were required, the department has actively negotiated contracts in the best interest of the State by reducing space, fixing rental prices for the contract period, reducing landlord requirements for advance payments and ensuring that maintenance obligations are borne by owners at no cost to government.

State-owned properties comprise 12% of the property portfolio under management. During the period under review, no new investments were made and asset holdings remained unchanged. In anticipation of the expected expanded mandate on immovable assets abroad, derived from the Foreign Service Bill, capital projects had been placed in abeyance. In-house planning for the redevelopment of an existing land parcel in Luanda to accommodate both the Chancery and Official Residence as well as the scoping of renovations to state-owned properties in Namibia have been finalised.



# PART C

## Governance



# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is committed to principles and practices of good corporate governance and has put in place various internal control mechanisms in place to strengthen corporate governance. There are various management structures and committees in place with terms of reference, which meet on a regular basis.

The department established the fully functioning assurance structures such as Risk Management and Internal Audit. These structures are supported by the Risk Management Committee and Audit Committee, both chaired by independent (external) chairpersons. The department can report that both committees have contributed positively in terms of the risk and audit management processes in the department.

## 2. RISK MANAGEMENT

The department has on an annual basis reviewed and updated its Risk Management Policy and developed the Risk Management Strategy for the implementation of the policy.

The department annually conducts both strategic and operational risk assessments to identify and analyse risks which have the potential to hamper the achievement of its strategic objectives. Risks-mitigating strategies/plans are developed to manage and keep risks at an acceptable level. New and emerging risks are regularly identified and monitored through appropriate reporting channels.

The department appointed a Risk Management Committee, consisting of independent external persons and members of the senior management structure of the department. The Chairperson of the Risk Management Committee is independent and external from the department. The committee provides advice to the Accounting Officer on the adequacy and effectiveness of systems of risk management department-wide.

The department appointed an Audit Committee, consisting of independent external persons. The committee provides advice to the Executive Authority and Accounting Officer on the effectiveness of systems of risk management department-wide.

There's visible progress in the risk management maturity across the department. The department has incorporated risk management in its planning processes. The department also formally appointed deputy directors-general as risk owners to ensure that management takes accountability for managing risks in their area of responsibilities and to embed risk management in their day-to-day activities. The risk owners' performance on risk management is monitored through the Performance Management and Development System.

### 3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

As part of its commitment to managing fraud and corruption risks, the department implemented and maintains a Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy and Strategy, which is reviewed on a regular basis in line with its risk-management framework.

The department has developed the Whistle-blowing Policy in line with the Fraud and Corruption Prevention Policy. The policy outlines the fraud-reporting procedures in detail, with individual's choice of reporting anonymously to the National Anti-corruption Hotline.

The suspected indication of fraud or corruption is either reported internally through appropriate channels (supervisors and/or Risk Management Unit) or anonymously through the National Anti-corruption Hotline. Either way, the reported cases are attended to by the Forensic Audit Unit within 30 days of the reporting. Those who have committed the acts of fraud or corruption, confirmed by the Forensic Audit Unit, are held accountable for their actions.

### 4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The department has appointed ethics officers to facilitate the submission of the Senior Management Service's financial disclosures as well as those of employees at remuneration levels 11 and 12, employees on the occupational specific dispensation paid on level 13 and officials at finance and supply chain management working with procurement and payment.

The ethics officers process applications for other remunerative work for approval/disapproval by the Director-General.

### 5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The department adheres to the Public Service Code of Conduct, read Resolution 1 of 2003. Once an allegation that any provision of the code has been breached, the department normally initiates a formal investigation on the alleged contravention of the code. The alleged offender will either be subjected to the formal or informal disciplinary processes, should the allegation be proven to have occurred. As soon as the disciplinary procedure has been concluded, the presiding officer or management has made a decision and issued a penalty, the department will give effect to the sanction imposed as a result of the said process. The effect it has on the department is that there is total compliance to prescripts within the department and discipline is maintained.



## 6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The department strives to comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85 of 1993) by providing a safe and healthy environment for all employees, its customers and service providers. The department has an obligation to ensure that precautionary measures and resources are in place, which are necessary to protect employees against hazards.

With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, extra safety measures have been implemented to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the workplace. The COVID-19 Steering Committee comprising Management and Organised Labour was established to deliberate on COVID-19 health and safety protocols and advise the Director-General on measures to be implemented.

The department continues to collaborate with Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM) on occupational health and safety. To this end, hygiene assessments and maintenance of equipment are conducted regularly by IAFM and building inspections are undertaken to identify and correct any workplace hazards. Regular meetings are held by both parties to raise matters, and monitor and evaluate progress. During the period under review, two unannounced emergency evacuation drills were conducted.

The department has also established the necessary structures to ensure compliance with the Act. To this end, a senior manager has been formally appointed by the Director-General in terms of Section 16(2) of the Act, to oversee occupational health and safety matters. Ten officials were formally trained on Occupational Health and Safety and their roles as Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) representatives. Consequently, they have been appointed to serve in the Departmental Occupational Health and Safety Committee. Additional 10 officials were trained in First Aid, Basic Fire-fighting and Evacuation. The process is underway to recruit and train more SHE representatives and contingency representatives.

The On-Site Clinic continues to render first-aid services to officials injured on duty and make the necessary referrals for further medical attention. During the reporting period, only three cases were reported by the nurses. The department did not incur any costs. The injury on duty reports are submitted to the Risk Management Committee on a quarterly basis.



## 7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Date of the Meeting/Workshop	Agenda: Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation
3 July 2019	Briefing by the department on Budget Vote 6
21 August 2019	Briefing the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation on Q4 Report 2018/19 on financial and non-financial performance (Annual Performance Plan)
27 to 30 August 2019	Oversight/orientation visit to DIRCO
11 September 2019	Briefing on the Foreign Service Bill
18 September 2019	Briefing on the number and status of properties in countries outside of the Republic of South Africa
9 October 2019	Meeting and briefing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU): Deferred</li> <li>- how the department conducts diplomacy towards a better South Africa, peaceful Africa and the world</li> <li>- Third Quarter (Q3) Performance and Financial Report: DIRCO and ARF 2019/20</li> </ul>
23 October 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting on the Budget Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR) of 23 October 2019
30 October 2019	Briefing to the Portfolio Committee: Financial and Assets Management: A response to AG's report and BRRR Report
6 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting on the Foreign Service Bill
20 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting: DIRCO and ARF Performance: Financial report 2019/20

27 November 2019	Portfolio Committee Meeting of 27 November 2019: Presentation by the department on an the IBSA Fund for the Alleviation of Poverty and Hunger
5 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: Portfolio Committee meeting and briefing: Presentation on the responses by the CFO on recurring (2013/14 to 2018/19) AG's audit outcomes of the department, which relate to the work of the Finance and Asset Management Branch
13 February 2020	State of the Nation Address 2020
19 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A briefing to the Portfolio Committee on the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Africa's Chairship of the African Union (AU): Deferred</li> <li>- how the department conducts diplomacy towards a better South Africa, peaceful Africa and the world</li> <li>- Third Quarter (Q3) Performance and Financial Report: DIRCO and ARF 2019/20</li> </ul>
26 February 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A briefing to the Portfolio Committee on the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Africa's Chairship of the AU</li> <li>- the outcomes of the AU Summit, held in February 2020</li> </ul>
4 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: A meeting to consider and adopt the Report on the New York Fact Finding Mission
11 March 2020	A briefing to the committee on the current political situation in Libya
18 March 2020	Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation: DIRCO responses to the Budget Review and Recommendations Report 2019

## 8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

NONE

## 9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

NONE

## 10. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEES

The Chief Directorate: Internal Audit of DIRCO obtains its mandate from the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999) as amended and its Treasury Regulations as amended.

The Chief Directorate: Internal Audit is responsible for the internal audit function of the department. It reports administratively to the Accounting Officer and functionally to the Audit Committee.

### Activities and objectives of Internal Audit during the period included:

- determining whether the department's objectives were achieved economically, efficiently and effectively by evaluating and assessing operations, processes, procedures and activities
- assessing, evaluating and offering recommendations for improvement on the department's system of internal controls and governance
- assessing and evaluating the departmental performance information
- assessing and evaluating:
  - o the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information
  - o the systems established to ensure compliance with those policies, plans, procedures, laws and other prescripts relevant to the department
  - o the means of safeguarding assets and, where appropriate, the verification of the existence of such assets
  - o the economic and efficient management of the department's financial, human and other resources, and the effective conduct of its operations.

For the period under review, Internal Audit has performed the following audit types at both Head Office and the missions:

- compliance audits such as asset management, ICT reviews, mission reviews, etc.
- special audits
- consultations and/or management requests.

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the department to fulfil its oversight responsibilities in relation to governance, financial reporting, the internal control system, risk management system and internal and external audit functions.

## Activities and objectives of the Audit Committee are to contribute to assist that:

- the department implements and maintains effective risk management, control and governance processes
- the department employs effectiveness, efficiency and economy in the utilisation and application of resources
- management has implemented systems and mechanisms for the effective achievement of departmental objectives as planned
- the department has and maintains an effective system of internal audit that reports at least quarterly to the Audit Committee in writing and submits a suitable progress report and summary of audit reports
- the department conducts an annual assessment of all risks relevant to DIRCO and ensures that the department appropriately responds to risks identified
- mechanisms and systems are implemented by management for the prevention, detection of and responding to fraud, theft and other irregularities as well as material errors and wasteful practices relevant to the department
- the independence of the internal auditors is maintained
- a structured reporting line for Internal Audit is provided and facilitates the maintenance of the objectivity of the internal auditors.

The Audit Committee reviewed the activities of the internal audit function and has concluded that the:

- the internal audit function is effective, with no unjustified restrictions or limitations
- the internal audit reports were reviewed at quarterly meetings, including its annual work programme, the reports of investigations and the responses of management to issues raised therein.

In respect of the coordination of assurance activities, the Audit Committee reviewed the plans and work outputs of the external and internal auditors and concluded that these were adequate to address the significant financial risks facing the department. The Chief Audit Executive (CAE) has direct access to the Audit Committee Chairperson and other members. The committee is also responsible for the assessment of the performance of the CAE, and the internal audit function. This, however, was not conducted in the period under review and the committee will be contracting with the CAE, moving forward. The five-year external assessment of the internal audit function has also been performed.



The table below discloses relevant information on the audit committee members:

Name	Qualifications and designations	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No of meetings attended
Ms PM Mvulane <b>(Chairperson)</b>	B Com Accounting B Com Accounting (Hons) Specialist Diploma in Auditing CA (SA)	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term) Appointed as Chairperson from 2 January 2020 to 12 November 2020		Seven meetings
Dr MCAM Sehlapelo <b>(Deputy Chairperson)</b>	DLitt et Phil (Information Science) Master of Information Studies PGDip in Information Management PGDip in Defence Studies PGDip in Futures Studies ACIS CD (SA) Senior Management Programme PG Certificate in Risk, Compliance, and Governance Certificate in Accounting Information Systems	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term)		Seven meetings
Mr ZL Fihlani	M Com (Tax) Higher Diploma in Tax Law Higher Diploma in International Law CA(SA) B Compt (Hons) B Com Accounting	External	N/A	13 November 2017 (Three-year term)		Seven meetings

Name	Qualifications and designations	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date Resigned	No of meetings attended
Dr CF von Eck	Bachelor of Arts Business Management Diploma Master of Business Leadership DPhil Certified Director	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022		One meeting
Mr BR Wheeler	National Diploma in State Accounts & Finance B Com Degree Advance Diploma in Public Administration	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022		One meeting
Ms KG Mbonambi <b>(Former Chairperson)</b>	B Com Accounting B. Com (Hons) Certificate in Enterprise Risk Management	External	N/A	1 January 2019 to 30 September 2019	Contract expired	Four meetings
Ms HN Masedi	B Rationis B Compt (Hons) Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing M Com Computer Auditing MBA	External	N/A	1 January 2019 to 30 September 2019	Contract expired	Four meetings

## 11. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2020.

### Audit Committee Responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein, except that we have not reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices.

### The Effectiveness of Internal Control

The system of controls is designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that liabilities and working capital are efficiently managed. In line with the PFMA, Internal Audit provides the committee with assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of reviews and testing of the design, implementation and effectiveness of internal controls, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancement to the internal controls and processes.

The Audit Committee is concerned that in many instances matters raised by the internal auditors and external auditors in the current financial year and prior years were not adequately addressed by management.

An Audit Action Plan was in place during the reporting period; however, the Audit Committee was impeded in its ability to monitor its implementation, due to lack of reporting on it by management. From the various reports of the internal auditors and the Auditor-General of South Africa's (AGSA) Final Management Report, it was reported that there were serious control deficiencies. Accordingly, we can report that the system of internal controls for the period under review was generally inadequate and ineffective, and so was the Audit Action Plan.

The following were raised as areas that require improvement:

1. asset management
2. skills and training in the financial, asset management units and supply chain management unit
3. bank and cash management
4. inadequate implementation of consequence management
5. non-compliance with the Supply Chain Management prescripts
6. inadequate information and communications technology (ICT) systems and governance
7. the process for the management and monitoring of risks, including the effectiveness of the risk management system to manage the risks to an acceptable level.  
The Committee did not receive any comprehensive risk management report in the financial period under review. This concern was raised with management and is receiving attention.
8. ICT systems and governance. The issue of inadequate ICT systems and lack of ICT governance in the Department was raised as a high risk, including the capacity issues in the unit.

## In-year management and monthly/quarterly report

The department has been reporting monthly and quarterly to the National Treasury as is required by the PFMA, 1999.

## Evaluation of financial statements

The committee has:

- reviewed and discussed with the Auditor-General and the Accounting Officer the audited annual financial statements to be included in the Annual Report
- reviewed the Auditor-General's Audit Report, the management letter and management's responses thereto
- reviewed changes in accounting policies and practices (where applicable)
- reviewed significant adjustments resulting from the audit.

The committee notes the conclusions of the Auditor-General on the annual financial statements.



## Auditor-General's report

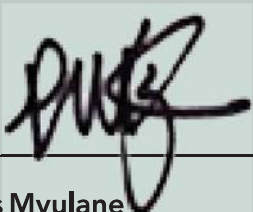
The Auditor-General acted as external auditors throughout the year. The committee reviewed the AGSA's scope and work plan to ensure that key risk areas of the department were being addressed during the audit process.

We have reviewed the department's implementation plan for audit issues raised in the previous year, and we were not satisfied that the matters have been adequately resolved, especially on the following:

- compliance with laws and regulations
- consequence management

The Auditor-General's report was reviewed and the audit committee noted with concern that the department has once again received a qualified audit opinion in the financial year 2019/20. The qualification emanated from the previously reported findings and inadequate financial discipline.

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



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**Precious Mvulane**  
**Chairperson of the Audit Committee**  
**Department of International Relations and Cooperation**  
**31 October 2020**

## 12. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to the BBBEE requirements of the BBBEE Act of 2013 and as determined by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Has the department/public entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regard to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion <i>(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)</i>
<b>Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?</b>	No	Currently, the department does not issue any licences or concessions or authorisations that are related to economic activity
<b>Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?</b>	Yes	In terms of procurement of goods and services above R30 000,00 in South Africa calculations of the PPPFA are conducted for all transaction and points are awarded as per regulations in terms of 80/20 or 90/10 as indicated in the Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy section 10.7
<b>Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?</b>	No	Currently, all state-owned properties are still registered under the Department of Public Works and as such can't be sold by DIRCO
<b>Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?</b>	Yes	All criteria are determined and submitted to National Treasury for approval prior to entering into partnership. This has also been highlighted in the SCM Policy section 10.15
<b>Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment?</b>	Yes	In terms section 6.2. of the SCM Policy, the socio-economic objectives that may be included in the tender document, may include the following pre-qualification criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tenderer having a stipulated minimum B-BBEE status level of contributor</li> <li>the tenderer must be an EME or QSE</li> <li>a tenderer subcontracting a minimum of 30% for bids above 30 million</li> </ul>

Has the department/public entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regard to the following:

Criteria	Response Yes / No	Discussion <i>(include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)</i>
		<p>Rands to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is at least 51% owned by black people</li> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is at least 51% owned by black people who are youth</li> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is at least 51% owned by black people who are women</li> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is at least 51% owned by black people with disabilities</li> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is 51% owned by black people living in rural or underdeveloped areas or townships</li> <li>o a cooperative, which is at least 51% owned by black people</li> <li>o an EME or QSE, which is at least 51% owned by black people who are military veterans</li> <li>o an EME or QSE</li> </ul>

A photograph of a modern building's interior. The space is large and open, with a high ceiling and a polished floor that reflects the lights. In the foreground, a large, multi-colored spiral sculpture made of metal bands is illuminated from within. In the background, a reception desk with a patterned front is visible, along with a seating area with several chairs. The building's architecture features large windows and a mix of materials like stone and metal. The overall atmosphere is professional and contemporary.

# PART D

## Human Resource Management



# 1. INTRODUCTION

The strategic objective of Human Resources (HR) is to implement effective HR management to make certain that adequate and sufficient skilled resources are in place and that performance is monitored.

## 2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 12,3%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (9,9%), as all vacant posts are unfunded and could not be filled due to the need to reduce the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees' (CoE) budget.

A total of 94% of eligible Senior Management Service (SMS) members signed and submitted performance agreements within the prescribed time frame for the 2018/19 performance year. The main reason for non-compliance by 6% of the SMS members was that they were being transferred internally (from mission to Head Office and vice versa). All of them had a three-month grace period from date of transfer, within which their performance agreements were concluded and submitted. The department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible officials.

The department enrolled 21 new interns on its 2019/20 Internship Programme and the total number of interns increased from 58 to 79. The internship contracts for the 58 and 21 interns will expire in May 2020, July 2020 and June 2021, respectively.

A framework on handling labour relations cases was revised and approved during the year under review. The framework was distributed to senior managers and other employees in the department. The framework was added on the intranet for easy access by all staff within the department. Continuous engagements with senior managers were held on request, advising them on suitable processes pertaining to discipline management and the handling of grievances. Emphasis was put on ensuring that there was consistency in the management of discipline within the department by managers and that grievances are handled in line with the applicable prescripts. There has been an increase in the rate at which labour relations cases are handled with the majority of the cases found in favour of the department.

Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) services were rendered to officials and their families at Head Office and missions. This resulted in improved interpersonal relations and service delivery. During the reporting period, the directorate conducted three mission visits to provide psychosocial interventions. In addition to individual and family counselling sessions rendered, a number of health-promotion activities were implemented at Head Office. These included health screenings, psycho-educational workshops, promotion of physical activity, electronic health articles and personal financial management.

Through the On-Site Occupational Health Clinic, travel and flu vaccines were provided. The clinic also attended to injury on duty cases and medical emergencies which were then referred to other appropriate facilities for further medical attention. There were continuous assessments of non-communicable diseases, namely hypertension, cholesterol, diabetes, etc. The professional nurses continued to educate and monitor those at risk through the Disease Management Programme.

### 3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

#### 3.1. PERSONNEL-RELATED EXPENDITURE

The following tables summarise the final audited personnel-related expenditure by programme and by salary bands. In particular, they provide an indication of the following:

- amount spent on personnel
- amount spent on salaries, overtime, home-owners allowances and medical aid.

Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Programme	Total expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Training expenditure (R'000)	Professional and special services expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Programme 1 (890)	1 294 910	496 550	2 962	312	38.3	558
Programme 2 (2 146)	3 313 932	2 077 476	13	367	62.7	969
Programme 3 (340)	541 104	378 361	190	11	69.9	1 113
Programme 4 (292)	289 046	185 119	3 165	690	64.0	634
<b>Total (3 668)</b>	<b>5 438 994</b>	<b>3 137 506</b>	<b>6 330</b>	<b>1 380</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>856</b>

NOTE: The amounts reflected under personnel expenditure indicated in programmes 2 and 3 include the personnel expenditure for Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) (1 470) employed at missions. The amounts reflected under personnel expenditure in Programme 1 include the personnel expenditure for 72 interns.

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	No of employees Including LRPs as at 31 March 2020	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 139 515</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>3 668</b>	<b>856</b>

NOTE: The PERSAL and BAS systems could not provide figures by salary bands, hence the information is provided for the entire personnel expenditure.

Table 3.1.3 Salaries, overtime, home-owners' allowance (HOA) and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		HOA		Medical aid	
	Amount (R'000)	Salaries as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Overtime as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	HOA as a % of personnel costs	Amount (R'000)	Medical aid as a % of personnel costs
<b>Programme 1</b>	349 461	70.4	8 680	1.7	10 245	2.1	19 302	3.9
<b>Programme 2</b>	468 446	22.5	9 570	0.5	6 527	0.3	67 161	3.2
<b>Programme 3</b>	116 734	30.9	6 924	1.8	1 941	0.5	10 331	2.7
<b>Programme 4</b>	124 377	67.2	2 211	1.2	3 901	2.1	8 809	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 059 018</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>27 385</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22 614</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>105 603</b>	<b>3.4</b>

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, HOA and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

PERSAL and BAS systems do not stipulate figures by salary band.

## 3.2 EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The tables in this section summarise the position with regard to employment and vacancies.

The following tables summarise the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees, the vacancy rate and whether there are any staff that are additional to the establishment.

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

- programme
- salary band
- critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Departments have identified critical occupations that need to be monitored. In terms of current regulations, it is possible to create a post on the establishment that can be occupied by more than one employee. Therefore, the vacancy rate reflects the percentage of posts that are not filled.

Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2020

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2020	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2020 (including three political office bearers and employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Programme 1	889	819	7.9	31
Programme 2	945	811	14.2	1
Programme 3	247	210	15	7
Programme 4	350	292	16.6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>39</b>

NOTE: The three political office bearers (POBs) and 39 employees reflected as additional to the establishment are included in the total number of posts filled (2 132). The employees reflected as additional to the establishment include, among others, those employees on unpaid leave in terms of the MPSA Guidelines: Management of Spouses that will accompany employees designated to serve abroad and those seconded to international organisations in terms of the National Policy on Secondment of South African Public Service Employees.



Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2020	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2020 (included employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	3	1	66.7	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	175	136	22.3	1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	798	715	10.4	9
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 153	1 004	12.9	18
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	299	273	8.7	11
POBs	3	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 431</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>12.3 (299)</b>	<b>39</b>

NOTE: The Senior Management Service (SMS) managers reflected as additional to the establishment include employees seconded to international organisations in terms of the National Policy on the Secondment of South African Public Service Employees.

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2020	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2020 (included employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Heads of Mission	121	98	19	0
Diplomatic Corps	588	501	14.8	8
SMS: Head Office	157	149	5.1	7
Special advisers	2	2	0	1
POBs	3	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>16</b>

NOTE: The SMS reflected as additional to the establishment include employees seconded to international organisations in terms of the National Policy on the Secondment of South African Public Service Employees.

### 3.3 FILLING OF SMS POSTS

The tables in this section provide information on employment and vacancies as it relates to members of the SMS by salary level. It also provides information on advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2020 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 31 March 2020	Total number of SMS posts filled on 31 March 2020 (excluded employees additional)	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General	1	1	100	0	0
Salary Level 15	10	9	90	1	10
Salary Level 14	54	51	94.4	3	5.6
Salary Level 13	232	196	84.5	36	15.5
Special advisers	2	2	100	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>13.4</b>

NOTE: The three POBs are excluded.

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2019 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 30 September 2019	Total number of SMS posts filled on 30 September 2019 (excluded employees additional)	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General	1	1	100	0	0
Salary Level 15	10	7	70	3	30
Salary Level 14	54	47	87	7	13
Salary Level 13	232	199	85.8	33	14.2
Special advisers	2	2	100	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>14.4</b>

NOTE: The three POBs are excluded.

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts at Head Office for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

SMS level	Advertising	Filling of posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in six months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in six months but filled in 12 months
Director-General	0	0	0
Salary Level 15	0	0	0
Salary Level 14	0	0	0
Salary Level 13	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS – Advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020 at Head Office

#### Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

Due to the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees' (CoE) budget, the department did not advertise posts at Head Office, since all vacancies at Head Office are unfunded.

#### Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months

The filling of posts at Head Office continued to be affected by the shortfall on the CoE budget, since all vacancies at Head Office are unfunded.

Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

<b>Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months</b>
No disciplinary steps taken as the reason for vacancies not advertised was not due to negligence, but factors cited in Table 3.3.4

<b>Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months</b>
Same as Table 3.3.5



### 3.4 JOB EVALUATION

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her organisation. In terms of the regulations, all vacancies on salary levels 9 and higher must be evaluated before they are filled. The following table summarises the number of jobs that were evaluated during the year under review. The table also provides statistics on the number of posts that were upgraded or downgraded.

Table 3.4.1 Job evaluation by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on April 2019	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	791	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 172	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band A	229	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band B	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band C	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 429</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: The three POBs and two special advisers are excluded.

The following table provides a summary of the number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their post being upgraded. The number of employees might differ from the number of posts upgraded since not all employees are automatically absorbed into the new posts and some of the posts upgraded could also be vacant.

Table 3.4.2 Profile of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

<b>Total number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded</b>	<b>None</b>
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The following table summarises the number of cases where remuneration bands exceeded the grade determined by job evaluation. Reasons for the deviation are provided in each case.

Table 3.4.3 Employees with salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

<b>Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation</b>	<b>None</b>
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The following table summarises the beneficiaries of the above in terms of race, gender, and disability

Table 3.4.4 Profile of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

<b>Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the grades determine by job evaluation</b>	<b>None</b>
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### 3.5 Employment changes

This section provides information on changes in employment over the financial year. Turnover rates provide an indication of trends in the employment profile of the department. The following tables provide a summary of turnover rates by salary band and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Table 3.5.1 Annual turnover rates by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of employees on 1 April 2019 (included employees additional)	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate %
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	134	1	6	4.5
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	737	2	26	3.5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 039	3	55	5.3
SMS Band A	181	3	19	10.5
SMS Band B	75	1	8	10.7
SMS Band C	20	0	3	15
SMS Band D	2	0	0	0
Special adviser	2	2	2	100
POBs	3	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 193</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Critical occupation	Number of employees on 1 April 2019 (included employees additional)	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
<b>Heads of Mission</b>	101	0	9	8.9
<b>Diplomatic Corps</b>	544	0	7	1.3
<b>SMS: Head Office</b>	142	2	20	14.1
<b>Special advisers</b>	2	2	2	100
<b>POBs</b>	3	3	3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.2</b>

The table below identifies the major reasons why staff left the department.

Table 3.5.3 Reasons why staff left the department for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death	2	1.64
Resignation	24	19.67
Expiry of contract	28	22.95
Dismissal – misconduct	7	5.74
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0
Discharged due to ill-health	1	0.82
Retirement – Section 16(1)(a) – 65 years	18	14.75
Early retirement – Section 16(4) – 60 to 64 years	24	19.67
Early retirement – Section 16(2A) (a) – 55 to 59 years	0	0
Transfer to other public service departments	18	14.75
Total	122	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment (2 132)	5.72	



Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupation	Employees on 1 April 2019 (excluded employees additional)	Promotions to another salary level	Salary level promotions as a % of employees by occupation	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by occupation
<b>Heads of Mission</b>	101	0	0	59	58
<b>Diplomatic Corps</b>	544	0	0	423	78
<b>SMS: Head Office</b>	131	0	0	98	74.8
<b>Special advisers</b>	2	0	0	0	0
<b>POBs</b>	3	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>74.3</b>

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Employees on 1 April 2019 (excluded employees additional)	Promotions to another salary level	Salary band promotions as a % of employees by salary level	Progressions to another notch within a salary level	Notch progression as a % of employees by salary bands
<b>Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Skilled (Levels 3-5)</b>	133	0	0	109	82
<b>Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)</b>	730	0	0	620	84.9
<b>Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)</b>	1 016	0	0	814	80.1
<b>Senior management (Levels 13-16)</b>	266	0	0	180	67.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 723</b>	<b>80.3</b>

NOTE: The three POBs and two special advisers are excluded

### 3.6 Employment equity

Table 3.6.1 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational categories as on 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Senior officials and managers	248	25	27	45	222	15	16	37	635
Professionals	95	5	6	10	119	3	1	19	258
Technicians and associate professionals	173	19	9	76	249	21	21	97	665
Clerks	109	2	2	2	316	17	4	20	472
Service shop and market sales workers	54	3	0	3	44	0	0	1	105
Labourers and related workers	14	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	36
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>2 195</b>
Employees with disabilities	9	1	1	5	4	1	0	6	27

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs and six secondments. The two special advisers and 72 interns are included.

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	1	19
Senior management	89	12	13	18	94	6	2	17	251
Professionally qualified	324	31	24	108	316	26	31	114	974
Skilled technical	194	10	5	10	449	24	9	41	742
Semi-skilled	74	2	0	0	59	1	0	0	136
Unskilled	26	0	0	0	46	0	0	1	73
Total	715	56	44	136	971	57	42	174	2 195

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs and six secondments. The two special advisers and 72 interns are included.

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Senior management	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Professionally qualified	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Skilled technical	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Semi-skilled	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	12
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: The three POBs are excluded. Two special advisers are included.

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
POB	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Special adviser	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Top management	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Senior management	13	0	3	3	5	1	0	2	27
Professionally qualified	12	0	2	10	16	1	4	10	55
Skilled technical	7	0	0	1	17	0	0	1	26
Semi-skilled	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6
Total	38	2	6	15	42	2	4	13	122
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Allegations of fraud and theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contravention of PFMA, PPPFMA, Treasury Regulations and Code of Conduct for Bid Adjudication Committee	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Gross dishonesty: Misrepresentation of facts	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Senior officials and managers	71	8	4	11	113	11	3	30	251
Professionals	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Technicians and associate professionals	35	1	0	0	79	1	1	3	120
Clerks	15	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	32
Service shop and market sales workers	25	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	40
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Labourers and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Elementary occupations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>453</b>
Employees with disabilities	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3



### 3.7 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken are presented here.

Table 3.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as n 31 May 2019

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members (excluded employees additional)	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
<b>Director-General</b>	1	1	1	100
<b>Salary Level 15/16</b>	10	18	17	94.4
<b>Salary Level 14</b>	55	66	65	98.5
<b>Salary Level 13</b>	229	176	168	95.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>96.2</b>

NOTE: The three POBs and two special advisers are excluded. The higher number of SMS members compared to the total number of funded SMS posts is as a result of the heads of mission appointed in contract

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2019

Reasons
Some SMS members were transferred internally and had a three-month grace period within which to enter into performance agreements based on their new roles and responsibilities. They eventually submitted the performance agreements after the due date.

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2020

Reasons
The members ultimately submitted their performance agreements. No disciplinary actions were necessary to be taken.

### 3.8 Performance rewards

To encourage good performance, the department has granted the following performance rewards during the year under review. The information is presented in terms of race, gender, disability, salary bands and critical occupations (see definition in notes below).

Table 3.8.1 Performance rewards by race, gender and disability for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2018 (excluded employees additional)	% of total within group	Cost in Rand	Average cost per employee
African					
Male	20	704	2.8	456 397.98	22 819.90
Female	39	925	4.2	923 688.84	23 684.33
Asian					
Male	0	45	0	0	0
Female	0	43	0	0	0
Coloured					
Male	4	60	6.7	106 887.84	26 721.96
Female	0	55	0	0	0
White					
Male	2	161	1.2	63 699.59	31 849.80
Female	14	189	7.4	587 975.22	41 998.23
Total (M = 978) (F = 1 231)	<b>79</b>	<b>2 182</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2 138 649.50</b>	<b>27 071.51</b>

NOTE: The numbers above exclude the three POBs, eight secondments and 56 interns.

Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below SMS for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2018 (excluded employees additional)	% of total within salary bands	Total cost	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (level 3-5)	8	145	5.5	112 481.76	14 060.22	0.004
Highly skilled production (level 6-8)	45	736	6.1	946 170.48	21 026.01	0.031
Highly skilled supervision (level 9-12)	26	1 022	2.5	1 079 997.23	41 538.36	0.034
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1 903</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2 138 649.50</b>	<b>27 071.51</b>	<b>0.068</b>

Table 3.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2018 (excluded employees additional)	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Heads of Mission	0	120	0	0	0
Diplomatic Corps	0	574	0	0	0
SMS: Head Office	0	142	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: The three POBs are excluded. Performance bonuses have not yet been paid to SMS members.

Table 3.8.4 Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS for the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2018 (excluded employees additional)	% of total within salary bands	Total cost	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	183	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	77	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	17	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

NOTE: The three POBs are excluded. Performance bonuses have not yet been paid to SMS members.

### 3.9 Foreign workers

The tables below summarise the employment of foreign nationals in the department in terms of salary band and major occupation.

Table 3.9.1 Foreign workers by salary band for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	1 April 2019		31 March 2020		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Lower skilled (LRP levels 1-2)	401	26.33	377	25.65	24	5.99
Skilled (LRP levels 3-5)	872	57.26	846	57.55	26	2.98
Highly skilled supervision (LRP levels 6-8)	250	16.41	247	16.80	3	1.20
Total	1 523	100	1 470	100	53	3.48

NOTE: It should be noted that LRP employed by South African missions abroad do not reflect the salary levels 1-13 as per Public Service Act. LRP salary levels are from LRP 1 (lower skilled) to LRP 8 (highly skilled).



Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Major occupation	1 April 2019		31 March 2020		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
LRP1 - Cleaner, domestic worker and labourer	219	14.38	202	13.74	17	7.76
LRP 2 - Gardener, cleaning supervisor, watchman/women, messenger and senior domestic worker	182	11.95	175	11.90	7	3.85
LRP 3 - Chauffeur, maintenance officer, head messenger, messenger/driver, senior store man/ woman, gate/night watchman/woman and mailing clerk	264	17.33	257	17.48	7	2.65
LRP 4 - Guard/receptionist, receptionist/telephonist/typist clerk (combination post), chauffeur/guard, registry clerk, assistant accounts/administrative clerk, assistant consular/immigration clerk, assistant library clerk, assistant personnel clerk and senior maintenance officer	142	9.32	136	9.25	6	4.23
LRP 5 - Secretary, special receptionist, social secretary, library clerk, immigration clerk, consular clerk, administrative clerk, accounts clerk, information clerk, personnel clerk and chief maintenance officer	466	30.60	453	30.82	13	2.79
LRP 6 - Senior secretary, immigration/consular assistant, information/personnel assistant, accountant, administrative officer, accountant/administrative officer (combination post), librarian, translator, journalist, trade and information assistant and chief maintenance officer	228	14.97	225	15.31	3	1.32
LRP 7 - Information officer, senior administrative officer, senior accountant, journalist/translator and marketing officer (the dti)	21	1.38	21	1.43	0	0
LRP 8 - Senior marketing officer (the dti)	1	0.07	1	0.07	0	0
Total	1 523	100	1 470	100	53	3.48

### 3.10 Leave utilisation

The Public Service Commission identified the need for careful monitoring of sick leave within the Public Service. The following tables provide an indication of the use of sick leave and disability leave. In both cases, the estimated cost of the leave is also provided.

Table 3.10.1 Sick leave for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using sick leave	% of total employees using sick leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
<b>Skilled (Levels 3-5)</b>	1 072	82.36	113	6.42	9	1 034
<b>Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)</b>	6 035	74.66	637	36.19	9	9 284
<b>Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9 -12)</b>	6 713	36.32	789	44.83	9	19 635
<b>Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)</b>	1 236	74.13	167	9.49	7	5 505
<b>Interns</b>	201	80.60	54	3.07	4	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 257</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1 760</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>35 533</b>

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days	% days with medical certification	Number of employees using disability leave	% of total employees using disability leave	Average days per employee	Estimated cost (R'000)
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	368	100	14	36.84	36	648
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	950	100	19	50	50	2 689
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	187	100	5	13.16	37	856
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>4 193</b>

The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the PSCBC in 2000 requires management of annual leave to prevent high levels of accrued leave being paid at the time of termination of service.

Table 3.10.3 Annual leave for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	3 001	145	21
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	17 940.48	738	24
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	27 116.90	1 033	26
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	6 232	281	22
Interns	995.68	77	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>55 286.06</b>	<b>2 274</b>	<b>24</b>

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

Salary band	Total days of capped leave taken	Number of employees using capped leave	Average number of days taken per employee	Average capped leave per employee as on 31 December 2019
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	4	2	2	44
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	107	17	6	31
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	498.25	71	7	40
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	131	10	13	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>740.25</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>

The following table summarises payments made to employees as a result of leave that was not taken.

Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2018/19 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	791	18	44
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2019/20	3 763	32	118
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2019/20	2 061	56	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 615</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>62</b>

### 3.11 HIV/AIDS & HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS-related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
<p><b>There are no specific categories/units of employees at high risk of contracting HIV &amp; AIDS-related diseases.</b></p>	<p>Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) organises three HIV counselling and testing (HCT) campaigns annually at Head Office and other DIRCO offices in OR Tambo, Durban and Cape Town international airports as well the Parliamentary Office. During these events, employees are educated about HIV/AIDS risk factors and the importance of HIV testing. Similarly, this service is provided daily at the on-site clinic.</p>
<p><b>Vulnerable officials transferred/posted to countries with higher HIV prevalence may be at a higher risk of contracting HIV</b></p>	<p>HIV/AIDS education and awareness form part of the Mission Preparation Programme. It is included in the EHW programme offered to officials posted abroad. In addition, officials and their families are afforded an opportunity for individual and family counselling sessions as per need.</p>



Table 3.11.2 Details of health promotion and HIV/AIDS programmes (tick the applicable boxes and provide the required information)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p>1. Has the department designated a member of the SMS to implement the provisions contained in Part VI E of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, provide her/his name and position.</p>	x		<p>Ms Given Mashigo Director: EHW</p>
<p>2. Does the department have a dedicated unit or has it designated specific staff members to promote the health and well-being of your employees? If so, indicate the number of employees who are involved in this task and the annual budget that is available for this purpose.</p>	x		<p>The directorate comprises of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Director</li> <li>• two clinical psychologists</li> <li>• one industrial psychologist</li> <li>• one social worker</li> <li>• one sports/physical wellness coordinator</li> <li>• two contracted professional nurses with additional qualifications in Occupational Health and Travel Medicine</li> </ul> <p>Total budget: R6 297 215 Compensation of employees: R5 100 215 Goods and services: R1 197 000</p>
<p>3. Has the department introduced an Employee Assistance or Health Promotion Programme for your employees? If so, indicate the key elements/services of this programme.</p>	x		<p>The department's EHW Programme comprises the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Productivity Management</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS, STI &amp; TB Management</li> <li>• Wellness Management</li> <li>• Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality (SHERQ) Management</li> <li>• Mission Support Programme</li> <li>• Spousal Support Programme</li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p><b>4. Has the department established (a) committee(s) as contemplated in Part VI E.5 (e) of Chapter 1 of the Public Service Regulations, 2001? If so, please provide the names of the members of the committee and the stakeholder(s) that they represent.</b></p>	x		<p>The Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Committee lost a number of officials due to posting to missions abroad. Consequently, the department is in the process of re-establishing OHS structures. To this end, 11 officials have been nominated and trained to serve as Safety, Health and Environment (SHE) representatives. Additional 10 were trained as first-aid wardens, fire fighters and emergency evacuators. The next recruitment drive will be conducted in due course.</p> <p>The current OHS Committee are:</p> <p>Vacant (OHS Chairperson)</p> <p>Ms GR Mashigo (Acting Coordinator)</p> <p>Mr GBD Cambinda</p> <p>Ms L Dube-Buthelezi</p> <p>Mr MJ Mamabolo</p> <p>Ms EL Fradie</p> <p>Mr ON Mamokhere</p> <p>Mr OM Tlhapane</p> <p>Mr SJ Bosman</p> <p>Ms ET Mthombeni</p> <p>Ms MV Mabunda</p> <p>Ms LG Masipa</p>
<p><b>5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees on the basis of their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.</b></p>	x		<p>The following policies are under review to ensure that the employees are not discriminated against on the basis of their HIV status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy</li> <li>• Safety Health Environment Risk and Quality Management Policy.</li> </ul> <p>The following policies have been approved in line with the DPSA Health and Wellness Strategic Framework:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wellness Management Policy</li> <li>• Health and Productivity Management Policy</li> </ul>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p><b>6. Has the department introduced measures to protect HIV-positive employees or those perceived to be HIV-positive from discrimination? If so, list the key elements of these measures.</b></p>	x		<p>The key elements of DIRCO HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Programme to protect HIV+ employees are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of SA</li> <li>• education for managers on how to manage employees affected or infected by HIV</li> <li>• education, counselling and supporting employees who are affected and infected regarding their rights, confidentiality and disclosing</li> <li>• education and awareness for all officials during the World AIDS Day and Candle Light Memorial</li> <li>• emphasis on confidentiality</li> <li>• stigma eradication strictly emphasised in the policy.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.</b></p>	x		<p>The department affords officials opportunities to have voluntary counselling and testing throughout the year. These are done through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On-Site Clinic: 48</li> <li>2. Candlelight Memorial event = 80</li> <li>3. October Wellness Days = 219</li> <li>4. World AIDS Day = 63</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Protocol Lounges and Cape Town Office = 22</li> <li>• OR Tambo International Airport, State Protocol Lounge = 20.</li> </ul> <p>Total: Approximately 452 employees took part in the HCT Campaign during the 2019/20 financial year</p>

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p><b>8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health-promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.</b></p>	x		<p>Measures/indications to monitor and evaluate impact of health-promotional programmes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the statistics on the utilisation of sick leave and temporary incapacity leave</li> <li>• feedback from EHW group interventions (training and post-posting debriefing)</li> <li>• number of employees utilising the services of the On-Site Clinic professional nurses and EHW practitioners</li> <li>• number of employees who participate in DIRCO health screening events.</li> </ul>

## 3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Total number of collective agreements	None
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The following table summarises the outcome of disciplinary hearings conducted within the department for the year under review.

Table 3.12.2 Misconduct and disciplinary hearings finalised for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
<b>Correctional counselling</b>	0	0
<b>Verbal warning</b>	0	0
<b>Written warning</b>	3	23.08
<b>Final written warning</b>	4	30.77
<b>Suspended without pay</b>	1	7.69
<b>Fine</b>	0	0
<b>Demotion</b>	0	0
<b>Dismissal</b>	5	38.46
<b>Not guilty</b>	0	0
<b>Case withdrawn</b>	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total number of disciplinary hearings finalised</b>		<b>5</b>



Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
<b>Allegations of fraud and theft</b>	0	0
<b>Contravention of PFMA, PPPFMA, Treasury Regulations and Code of Conduct for Bid Adjudication Committee</b>	2	16.67
<b>Gross dishonesty: Misrepresentation of facts</b>	4	33.33
<b>Other</b>	6	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Grievances	Number	% of Total
<b>Number of grievances resolved</b>	6	54.55
<b>Number of grievances not resolved</b>	5	45.45
<b>Total number of grievances lodged</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.5 Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Disputes	Number	% of Total
<b>Number of disputes upheld</b>	2	100
<b>Number of disputes dismissed</b>	0	0
<b>Total number of disputes lodged</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	0

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Number of people suspended	1
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	1
Average number of days suspended	76
Cost of suspension (R'000)	R279 017.00

### 3.13 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department with regard to skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2019 (included employees additional)	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Senior officials and managers	Female	641	0	333	0	333
	Male	609	0	220	0	220
Professionals	Female	8	0	575	0	575
	Male	5	0	343	0	343
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	37	0	283	0	283
	Male	45	0	199	0	199
Clerks	Female	525	0	400	46	446
	Male	238	0	320	25	345
Service shop and market sales workers	Female	47	0	70	0	70
	Male	61	0	85	0	85
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	24	0	30	0	30
Elementary occupations	Female	0	0	35	0	35
	Male	0	0	28	0	28
Sub-total	<b>Female</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1 742</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 225</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 250</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2 921</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>2 992</b>

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, five secondments and include 55 interns.

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2019 (included employees additional)	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	641	0	157	0	157
	Male	609	0	94	0	94
Professionals	Female	8	0	2	0	2
	Male	5	0	3	0	3
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	37	0	84	0	84
	Male	45	0	36	0	36
Clerks	Female	525	0	17	46	63
	Male	238	0	15	25	40
Service and sales workers	Female	47	0	15	0	15
	Male	61	0	25	0	25
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	24	0	5	0	5
Elementary occupations	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	<b>Female</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>321</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>524</b>

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, 2 special advisers, five secondments and include 55 interns.

## 3.14 INJURY ON DUTY

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

Table 3.14.1 Injury on duty for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
<b>Required basic medical attention only</b>	1	100
<b>Temporary total disablement</b>	0	0
<b>Permanent disablement</b>	0	0
<b>Fatal</b>	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100</b>



### 3.15 UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

The following tables relate information on the utilisation of consultants in the department. In terms of the Public Service Regulations, "consultant" means a natural or juristic person or a partnership who or which provides in terms of a specific contract on an ad hoc basis any of the following professional services to a department against remuneration received from any source:

- (a) the rendering of expert advice
- (b) the drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks
- (c) the execution of a specific task, which is of a technical or intellectual nature, but excludes an employee of a department.

Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
<b>Review of the Departmental Annual Financial Statements</b>	5	36	467 792.00

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (work days)	Total contract value in Rand
<b>One</b>	5	36	467 792.00

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
<b>Review of the Departmental Annual Financial Statements</b>	75.3	75.3	5

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

<b>Consultant appointments using donor funds</b>	<b>None</b>
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## 3.16 SEVERANCE PACKAGES

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020

Salary band	Number of applications received	Number of applications referred to the MPSA	Number of applications supported by MPSA	Number of packages approved by department
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0



# PART E

## Financial Information

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# Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 06: Department of International Relations and Cooperation

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Qualified opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) set out on pages 271 to 403, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2020, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as the notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described in the basis for qualified opinion section of this auditor's report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DIRCO as at 31 March 2020, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Modified Cash Standards (MCS) and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act of South Africa, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999) (PFMA).

### Basis for qualified opinion

#### Current receivables

3. Included in the current receivables for the current year and prior year is R186 857 000 (2018/19: R139 898 000) for disallowance and damages. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for the disallowance and damages. As described in note 15.5 to the financial statements, a restatement was made due to uncorrected misstatements for cash on hand and investment foreign that was identified in 2018/19 audit, however the restated and current year amount could not be substantiated by supporting audit evidence. I was unable to confirm current receivables by alternative means. Consequently, I was unable to determine whether any adjustment was necessary to the current receivables stated at R348 580 000 (2018/19: R421 625 000) in the financial statements.

### Context for the opinion

4. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of this auditor's report.
5. I am independent of the department in accordance with sections 290 and 291 of the *Code of ethics for professional accountants and parts 1 and 3 of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)* of the International Ethics Standards Board for



Accountants (IESBA codes) as well as the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA codes.

6. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

### **Emphasis of matters**

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

### **Unauthorised expenditure**

8. As disclosed in note 11 to the financial statements, the department incurred unauthorised expenditure of R246 968 000. This is due to compensation of employees ceiling implemented by National Treasury which does not cover the cost for the filled positions as well as the depreciation of Rand against major currencies which impacted expenditure incurred in foreign currency.

### **Irregular expenditure**

9. As disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements, the department incurred irregular expenditure of R217 034 000 in the current year, mainly emanating from prior year non-compliances as proper tender processes were not followed.

### **Fruitless and wasteful expenditure**

10. As disclosed in note 32 to the financial statements, the department incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R1 625 000 in the current year. This is mainly as a result of payments made on unoccupied properties abroad as well as unutilised flight tickets.

### **Other matter**

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

### **Unaudited supplementary schedules**

12. The supplementary information set out on pages 404 to 435 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them

## **Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements**

13. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with MCS and the requirements of PFMA, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
14. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

## **Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

15. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
16. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

## **Report on the audit of the annual performance report**

### **Introduction and scope**

17. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
18. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the approved performance planning documents of the department. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators / measures included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures also do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.

19. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the following selected programmes presented in the annual performance report of the department for the year ended 31 March 2020:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – International Relations	54 - 95

20. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.

21. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme:

- Programme 2 – International Relations

### Other matter

22. I draw attention to the matter below.

### Achievement of planned targets

23. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 42 to 199 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and explanations provided for the under-/overachievement of targets.

## Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

### Introduction and scope

24. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.

25. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

### Annual financial statements and annual report

26. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework and/or supported by full and proper records, as required by section 40(1)(a) and (b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements of revenue, liabilities and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected and/or the supporting records were provided subsequently, but the uncorrected material misstatements and/or supporting records that could not be provided resulted in the financial statements receiving a qualified opinion.

### Expenditure Management

27. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R7 256 000, as disclosed in note 31 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by contracts that were extended/varied without approval from the National Treasury.

28. Effective steps were not taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R1 625 000, as disclosed in note 32 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 38(1)(c)(ii) of the PFMA and treasury regulation 9.1.1. The majority of the fruitless and wasteful expenditure was caused by payments made on unoccupied properties abroad.

### Consequence management

29. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was due to proper and complete records that were not maintained as evidence to support the investigations into fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

### Procurement and contract management

30. Some of the transversal contracts that the department participated into, the terms and conditions are not the same leading to non-compliance to National Treasury regulations 16A6.6.

31. Some of the contracts were awarded to bidders who did not submit a declaration on whether they are employed by the state or connected to any person employed by the state, which is prescribed in order to comply with treasury regulation 16A8.3. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year. This non-compliance was identified in the procurement processes where the department had deviated from competitive bidding.

32. Some of the contracts were extended or modified without the approval of a properly delegated official as required by section 44 of the PFMA and treasury regulations 8.1 and 8.2. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

#### Other information

33. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report which includes an overview of the departmental performance, foreword by the executive authority, report of the accounting officer, governance, human resource management, information on transfers and subsidies and information on the management of PPP agreements as required by the department annual report guide and the audit committee report required by the PFMA. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.
34. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
35. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programmes presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
36. The other information I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report are departmental performance, human resource management and information on transfers and subsidies, and the foreword by the executive authority, report of the accounting officer, governance, information on the management of PPP agreements as required by the department annual report guide and the audit committee report required by the PFMA are expected to be made available to us by 12 November 2020.
37. If, based on the work I have performed on the other information that I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact.
38. When I do receive and read the foreword by the executive authority, report of the accounting officer, governance, information on the management of PPP agreements as required by the department annual report guide and the audit committee report required by the PFMA, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.



## Internal control deficiencies

39. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the basis for the qualified opinion and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
40. The accounting officer has exercised his oversight regarding financial reporting, compliance and related internal controls, however it was not effective due to inadequate review of the annual financial statements and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
41. Although an action plan to address audit findings was compiled and implemented by management and the accounting officer, the plan was not effective in timeously addressing all the reported control deficiencies.
42. Management's monitoring controls over record management were not effective to ensure that all receivables transactions recorded in the financial statement are supported by sufficient and appropriate evidence.
43. Management reviews of the annual financial statements (AFS) were not adequate as they did not prevent, detect and correct material misstatements on the annual financial statements before they were submitted for audit.
44. Management involved in compliance monitoring processes did not take accountability to address previously reported deficiencies and non-compliance with legislations as repeat findings were noted in this regard.

*Auditor - General*

Pretoria

31 October 2020



## Annexure – Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for selected programme and on the department's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

### Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
- conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of DIRCO to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation

### Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also confirm to the accounting officer that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to have a bearing on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation Per Programme									
	2019/20							2018/19	
Voted funds and Direct charges	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Programme</b>									
<b>Administration</b>	1 715 948	-	(17 464)	1 698 484	1 294 910	403 574	76.2%	1 513 809	1 355 490
<b>International Relations</b>	3 079 527	-	(10 000)	3 069 527	3 313 934	(244 407)	108%	3 383 266	3 377 476
<b>International Cooperation</b>	538 543	-	-	538 543	541 104	(2 561)	100,5%	526 498	525 744
<b>Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services</b>	318 886	-	(20 000)	298 886	289 046	9 840	96,7%	353 250	352 515
<b>International Transfers</b>	855 611	-	47 464	903 075	871 050	32 025	96,5%	775 945	759 014
<b>Programme sub total</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>6 310 044</b>	<b>198 471</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>	<b>6 370 239</b>
<b>Statutory Appropriation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>6 310 044</b>	<b>198 471</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>	<b>6 370 239</b>
Departmental receipts				58 767				34 561	
NRF Receipts				-				-	
Aid assistance				-				-	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				<b>6 567 282</b>				<b>6 587 329</b>	
									-
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding									-
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance					<b>6 310 044</b>				<b>6 370 239</b>

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Appropriation Per Economic Classification									
	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>5 247 298</b>	<b>(3 825)</b>	<b>(20 000)</b>	<b>5 223 473</b>	<b>5 369 510</b>	<b>(146 037)</b>	<b>102,8%</b>	<b>5 511 854</b>	<b>5 507 501</b>
Compensation of employees	2 874 494	-	-	2 874 494	3 137 506	(263 012)	109,1%	2 964 489	3 088 959
Salaries and wages	2 481 861	78 065	-	2 559 926	2 829 157	(269 231)	110,5%	2 641 355	2 786 299
Social contributions	392 633	(78 065)	-	314 568	308 349	6 219	98,0%	323 134	302 660
Goods and services	2 267 706	(3 825)	(20 000)	2 243 881	2 126 988	116 893	94,8%	2 452 343	2 323 595
Administrative fees	12 962	(2 631)	-	10 331	11 000	(669)	106,5%	12 373	8 143
Advertising	6 515	(1 797)	(331)	4 387	2 575	1 812	58,7%	10 641	9 482
Minor assets	4 715	(1 606)	(41)	3 068	1 399	1 669	45,6%	4 737	1 823
Audit costs: External	24 249	-	-	24 249	21 049	3 200	86,8%	19 168	19 168
Bursaries: Employees	1 653	-	-	1 653	892	761	54,0%	1 565	1 379
Catering: Departmental activities	19 439	(6 317)	-	13 122	10 231	2 891	78,0%	32 011	27 562
Communication (G&S)	58 149	(4 128)	(587)	53 434	45 486	7 948	85,1%	50 631	44 478
Computer services	129 417	39	-	129 456	104 810	24 646	81,0%	91 232	90 423
Consultants: Business and advisory services	143 806	(133 062)	-	10 744	9 055	1 689	84,3%	140 720	140 236

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	10 956	(698)	-	10 258	8 242	2 016	80,3%	13 803	12 715
Contractors	43 244	(5 802)	-	37 442	33 389	4 053	89,2%	87 439	80 332
Agency and support / outsourced services	9 698	(2 463)	-	7 235	4 303	2 932	59,5%	6 223	3 361
Entertainment	18 675	(11 137)	(127)	7 411	6 622	789	89,4%	15 957	13 358
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	16 345	(626)	-	15 719	15 185	534	96,6%	15 709	14 412
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	28 827	(1 855)	-	26 972	21 493	5 479	79,7%	26 812	25 433
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	20 152	(2 403)	-	17 749	14 653	3 096	82,6%	19 063	14 148
Operating leases	928 289	72 368	-	1 000 657	983 659	16 998	98,3%	1 042 288	1 004 622
Property payments	250 152	163 026	-	413 178	403 314	9 864	97,6%	271 334	268 933
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	282 072	(41 620)	(16 005)	224 447	218 635	5 812	97,4%	290 778	271 042
Training and development	4 991	(688)	-	4 303	3 165	1 138	73,6%	3 699	3 026
Operating payments	221 836	(13 645)	-	208 191	190 788	17 403	91,6%	223 746	203 916
Venues and facilities	26 595	(5 313)	(1 476)	19 806	16 913	2 893	85,4%	72 252	65 480
Rental and hiring	4 969	(3 467)	(1 433)	69	130	(61)	188,4%	123	123
Interest and rent on land	105 098	-	-	105 098	105 016	82	99,9%	95 022	94 947
Interest (Including interest on unitary payments (PPP))	105 098	-	-	105 098	105 016	82	99,9%	95 022	94 947

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>865 960</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>917 236</b>	<b>882 300</b>	<b>34 936</b>	<b>96,2%</b>	<b>812 545</b>	<b>795 458</b>
Departmental agencies and accounts	56 337	-	-	56 337	46 272	10 065	82,1%	48 224	38 692
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	56 337	-	-	56 337	46 272	10 065	82,1%	48 224	38 692
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	799 274	-	47 464	846 738	824 778	21 960	97,4%	727 721	720 322
Public corporations and private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Households	10 349	3 812	-	14 161	11 250	2 911	79,4%	36 600	36 444
Social benefits	10 349	3 812	-	14 161	11 250	2 911	79,4%	36 600	36 444
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>395 257</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(27 464)</b>	<b>367 793</b>	<b>58 221</b>	<b>309 572</b>	<b>15,8%</b>	<b>2 15 345</b>	<b>54 256</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	282 945	(22)	-	282 923	32 594	250 329	11,5%	185 171	40 773
Buildings	282 945	(22)	-	282 923	32 594	250 329	11,5%	185 171	40 773
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	112 312	(11 331)	(27 464)	73 517	14 274	59 243	19,4%	30 174	13 483
Transport equipment	23 344	(1 490)	(2 458)	19 396	9 012	10 384	46,5%	12 291	5 654

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other machinery and equipment	88 968	(9 841)	(25 006)	54 121	5 262	48 859	9,7%	17 883	7 829
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	11 353	-	11 353	11 353	-	100%	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	-	<b>13</b>	-	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	-	<b>100%</b>	<b>13 024</b>	<b>13 024</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	-	-	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>6 310 044</b>	<b>198 471</b>	<b>97,0%</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>	<b>6 370 239</b>

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Ministry</b>	7 094	-	-	7 094	6 223	871	87,7%	6 898	6 883
<b>Departmental Management</b>	16 689	-	-	16 689	15 415	1 274	92,4%	16 913	16 864
<b>Audit Services</b>	28 443	-	-	28 443	25 943	2 500	91,2%	23 955	23 928
<b>Financial Management</b>	181 766	5 600	-	187 366	172 298	-15 068	92,0%	180 788	176 102
<b>Corporate Services</b>	767 811	(8 300)	(17 464)	742 047	622 048	119 999	83,8%	687 543	676 267

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Diplomatic Training, Research and Development	57 259	-	-	57 259	53 272	3 987	93,0%	57 584	57 492
Foreign Fixed Assets Management	263 539	2 700	-	266 239	16 233	250 006	6,1%	174 502	33 969
Office Accommodation	393 347	-	-	393 347	383 478	9 869	97,5%	365 626	363 985
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 715 948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17 464)</b>	<b>1 698 484</b>	<b>1 294 910</b>	<b>403 574</b>	<b>76,2%</b>	<b>1 513 809</b>	<b>1 355 490</b>

Programme 1									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>1 337 295</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 337 295</b>	<b>1 237 383</b>	<b>99 912</b>	<b>92,5%</b>	<b>1 302 806</b>	<b>1 293 066</b>
Compensation of employees	509 501	-	-	509 501	496 550	12 951	97,5%	472 928	469 437
Salaries and wages	459 374	(15 480)	-	443 894	434 644	9 250	97,9%	413 058	410 172
Social contributions	50 127	15 480	-	65 607	61 906	3 701	94,4%	59 870	59 265
Goods and services	722 696	-	-	722 696	635 817	86 879	88,0%	734 856	728 682
Administrative fees	2 939	1	-	2 940	1 748	1 192	59,5%	2 406	1 562
Advertising	1 181	5	-	1 186	75	1 111	6,3%	647	77
Minor assets	159	6	-	165	36	129	21,8%	170	166
Audit costs: External	24 249	-	-	24 249	21 049	3 200	86,8%	19 164	19 164
Bursaries: Employees	1 653	-	-	1 653	892	761	54,0%	1 565	1 379
Catering: Departmental activities	2 314	308	-	2 622	1 669	953	63,7%	3 562	3 560
Communication (G&S)	17 162	222	-	17 384	13 914	3 470	80,0%	14 027	12 757
Computer services	128 313	-	-	128 313	104 491	23 822	81,4%	90 182	90 182



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	142 968	(134 408)	-	8 560	7 374	1 186	86,1%	139 905	139 889
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	8 018	-	-	8 018	6 973	1 045	87,0%	9 941	9 941
Contractors	30 364	495	-	30 859	29 075	1 784	94,2%	76 255	75 325
Agency and support / outsourced services	5 229	(826)	-	4 403	851	2 552	42,0%	2 160	696
Entertainment	342	-	-	342	56	286	16,4%	328	314
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	6 412	467	-	6 879	6 874	5	99,9%	5 664	5 664
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
support material									
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	6 906	(704)	-	6 202	854	5 348	13,8%	4 167	4 167
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 466	660	-	5 126	4 823	303	94,1%	4 412	4 412
Operating leases	105 152	1 525	-	106 677	95 554	11 123	89,6%	114 648	114 648
Property payments	43 207	136 050	-	179 257	172 068	7 189	96,0%	36 103	36 097
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	98 328	(8 529)	-	89 799	85 282	4 517	95,0%	114 884	114 884
Training and development	3 813	178	-	3 991	2 962	1 029	74,2%	2 913	2 913
Operating payments	86 899	550	-	87 449	71 677	15 772	82,0%	79 864	79 046
Venues and facilities	2 622	4 000	-	6 622	6 520	102	98,5%	11 842	11 831
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8
Interest and rent on	105 098	-	-	105 098	105 016	82	99,9%	95 022	94 947

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
land									
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	105 098	-	-	105 098	105 016	82	99,9%	95 022	94 947
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>3 904</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 904</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>1 847</b>	<b>52,7%</b>	<b>2 009</b>	<b>2 002</b>

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
international organisations									
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	3 904	-	-	3 904	2 057	1 847	52,7%	2 009	2 002
Social benefits	3 904	-	-	3 904	2 057	1 847	52,7%	2 009	2 002
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>374 749</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17 464)</b>	<b>357 285</b>	<b>55 470</b>	<b>301 815</b>	<b>15,5%</b>	<b>195 970</b>	<b>47 398</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	282 945	(22)	-	282 923	32 594	250 329	11,5%	185 171	40 773
Buildings	282 945	(22)	-	282 923	32 594	250 329	11,5%	185 171	40 773
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 1	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Machinery and equipment	91 804	(11 331)	(17 464)	63 009	11 523	51 486	18,3%	10 799	6 625
Transport equipment	16 583	(1 490)	-	15 093	8 018	7 075	53,1%	7 404	4 421
Other machinery and equipment	75 221	(9 841)	(17 464)	47 916	3 505	44 411	7,3%	3 395	2 204
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	11 353	-	11 353	11 353	-	100%	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 024	13 024
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 715 948</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(17 464)</b>	<b>1 698 484</b>	<b>1 294 910</b>	<b>403 574</b>	<b>76,2%</b>	<b>1 513 809</b>	<b>1 355 490</b>

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 2	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Africa</b>	965 116	(35 000)	(5 500)	924 616	997 011	(72 395)	107,8%	1 040 756	1 036 802
<b>Asia and Middle East</b>	825 094	(20 913)	-	804 181	948 354	(144 173)	117,9%	941 303	941 034
<b>Americas and Caribbean</b>	492 855	2 913	(1 500)	494 268	508 528	(14 260)	102,9%	509 586	509 243
<b>Europe</b>	796 462	53 000	(3 000)	846 462	860 041	(13 579)	101,6%	891 621	890 397
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 079 527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10 000)</b>	<b>3 069 527</b>	<b>3 313 934</b>	<b>(244 407)</b>	<b>108,0%</b>	<b>3 383 266</b>	<b>3 377 476</b>

Programme 2									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>3 056 637</b>	<b>(2 873)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 053 764</b>	<b>3 305 271</b>	<b>(251 507)</b>	<b>108,2%</b>	<b>3 339 054</b>	<b>3 347 332</b>
Compensation of employees	1 804 656	-	-	1 804 656	2 077 476	(272 820)	115,1%	1 966 189	2 073 395
Salaries and wages	1 540 094	75 055	-	1 615 149	1 887 404	(272 255)	116,9%	1 756 879	1 888 188
Social contributions	264 562	(75 055)	-	189 507	190 072	(565)	100,3%	209 310	185 207
Goods and services	1 251 981	(2 873)	-	1 249 108	1 227 795	21 313	98,3%	1 372 865	1 273 937
Administrative fees	9 555	(2 642)	-	6 913	8 849	(1 936)	128,0%	9 380	6 101
Advertising	1 683	(199)	-	1 484	800	684	53,9%	3 678	3 189
Minor assets	3 878	(1 518)	-	2 360	1 223	1 137	51,8%	4 155	1 587



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 2	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	14 120	(5 523)	-	8 597	7 095	1 502	82,5%	21 687	17 256
Communication (G&S)	30 500	(2 813)	-	27 687	25 206	2 481	91,0%	30 818	25 937
Computer services	1 104	39	-	1 143	319	824	27,9%	1 050	241
Consultants: Business and advisory services	687	(52)	-	635	132	503	20,8%	527	59
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	2 938	(834)	-	2 104	1 134	970	53,9%	3 475	2 387
Contractors	11 271	(6 131)	-	5 140	3 776	1 364	73,5%	9 360	4 002
Agency and support / outsourced services	4 364	(2 592)	-	1 772	1 398	374	78,9%	3 087	1 689
Entertainment	15 287	(10 570)	-	4 717	4 703	14	99,7%	10 146	7 624

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
Programme 2	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	9 076	(1 237)	-	7 839	7 317	522	93,3%	9 078	7 943
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2019/20							2018/19	
Programme 2	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	17 049	(1 727)	-	15 322	15 327	(5)	100,0%	18 379	17 180
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	9 155	(2 331)	-	6 824	5 085	1 739	74,5%	10 655	6 553
Operating leases	753 834	60 777	-	814 611	809 510	5 101	99,4%	847 243	817 682
Property payments	152 809	24 594	-	177 403	174 876	2 527	98,6%	181 274	178 879

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 2	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Other									
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	99 201	(35 015)	-	64 186	64 247	(61)	100,0%	81 026	67 888
Training and development	1 178	(1 066)	-	112	13	99	11,6%	724	51
Operating payments	101 037	(6 865)	-	94 172	93 338	834	99,1%	113 466	99 124
Venues and facilities	13 255	(7 201)	-	6 054	3 353	2 701	55,4%	13 552	8 460
Rental and hiring	-	33	-	33	94	(61)	284.8%	105	105
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2019/20							2018/19	
Programme 2	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>4 380</b>	<b>2 860</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 240</b>	<b>6 304</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>87,1%</b>	<b>25 169</b>	<b>25 165</b>

	2019/20							2018/19	
Programme 2	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4 380	2 860	-	7 240	6 304	936	87,1%	25 169	25 165
Social benefits	4 380	2 860	-	7 240	6 304	936	87,1%	25 169	25 165
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>18 510</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10 000)</b>	<b>8 510</b>	<b>2 346</b>	<b>6 164</b>	<b>27,6%</b>	<b>19 043</b>	<b>4 979</b>

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 2	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	18 510	-	(10 000)	8 510	2 346	6 164	27,6%	19 043	4 979
Transport equipment	5 161	-	(2 458)	2 703	749	1 954	27,7%	4 887	1 233
Other machinery and equipment	13 349	-	(7 542)	5 807	1 597	4 210	27,5%	14 156	3 746
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	-	13	-	13	13	-	100%	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 079 527</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(10 000)</b>	<b>3 069 527</b>	<b>3 313 934</b>	<b>(244 407)</b>	<b>108,0%</b>	<b>3 383 266</b>	<b>3 377 476</b>



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Global System of Governance	378 715	(1 200)	-	377 515	381 237	(3 722)	101,0%	362 359	362 224
Continental Cooperation	82 834	1 172	-	84 006	80 983	3 023	96,4%	70 370	70 235
South-South Cooperation	5 688	-	-	5 688	5 063	625	89,0%	4 654	4 638
North-South Dialogue	71 306	28	-	71 334	73 821	(2 487)	103,5%	89 115	88 647
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>538 543</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>538 543</b>	<b>541 104</b>	<b>(2 561)</b>	<b>100,5%</b>	<b>526 498</b>	<b>525 744</b>

Programme 3									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>535 265</b>	<b>(800)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>534 465</b>	<b>538 737</b>	<b>(4 272)</b>	<b>100,8%</b>	<b>517 654</b>	<b>517 052</b>
Compensation of employees	365 875	-	-	365 875	378 361	(12 486)	103,4%	341 835	363 160
Salaries and wages	314 314	17 805	-	332 119	346 674	(1 4 555)	104,4%	312 153	328 793
Social contributions	51 561	(17 805)	-	33 756	31 687	2 069	93,9%	29 682	34 367
Goods and services	169 390	(800)	-	168 590	160 376	8 214	95,1%	175 819	153 892
Administrative fees	468	10	-	478	403	75	84,3%	587	480

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Advertising	477	(168)	-	309	292	17	94,5%	119	19
Minor assets	614	(94)	-	520	120	400	23,1%	408	66
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	1 574	(732)	-	842	417	425	49,5%	1 297	1 281
Communication (G&S)	6 832	(948)	-	5 884	4 148	1 736	70,5%	4 180	4 178
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	151	1 393	-	1 544	1 544	-	100%	288	288
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	96	-	96	95	1	99,0%	49	49
Contractors	1 609	(312)	-	1 297	393	904	30,3%	1 298	479
Agency and support / outsourced services	105	955	-	1 060	1 054	6	99,4%	976	976
Entertainment	2 766	(527)	-	2 239	1 832	407	81,8%	3 895	3 832

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended March 2020

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	857	142	-	999	992	7	99,3%	964	802
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	1 590	(300)	-	1 290	1 162	128	90,1%	1 341	1 211
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1 883	(256)	-	1 627	581	1 046	35,7%	1 564	751
Operating leases	69 303	10 057	-	79 360	78 587	773	99,0%	80 397	72 292
Property payments	12 766	3 482	-	16 248	16 193	55	99,7%	13 462	13 462
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	31 294	(4 043)	-	27 251	25 904	1 347	95,1%	34 409	27 811
Training and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
development									
Operating payments	33 353	(6 801)	-	26 552	25 755	797	97,0%	30 360	25 690
Venues and facilities	248	746	-	994	904	90	90,9%	225	225
Rental and hiring	3 500	(3 500)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>1 280</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2 080</b>	<b>1 962</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>94,3%</b>	<b>8 542</b>	<b>8 407</b>

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 3	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Households	1 280	800	-	2 080	1 962	118	94,3%	8 542	8 407
Social benefits	1 280	800	-	2 080	1 962	118	94,3%	8 542	8 407
Other transfers to households		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 998</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>20,3%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>285</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 998	-	-	1 998	405	1 593	20,3%	302	285
Transport equipment	1 600	-	-	1 600	245	1 355	15,3%	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	398	-	-	398	160	238	40,2%	302	285
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>538 543</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>538 543</b>	<b>541 104</b>	<b>(2 561)</b>	<b>100,5%</b>	<b>526 498</b>	<b>525 744</b>



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 4	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Public Diplomacy</b>	82 302	(4 782)	(7 000)	70 520	69 401	1 119	98,4%	78 714	78 042
<b>Protocol Services</b>	236 584	4 782	(13 000)	228 366	219 645	8 721	96,2%	274 536	274 473
	<b>318 886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20 000)</b>	<b>298 886</b>	<b>289 046</b>	<b>9 84 0</b>	<b>96,7%</b>	<b>353 250</b>	<b>352 515</b>

Programme 4									
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>318 101</b>	<b>(152)</b>	<b>(20 000)</b>	<b>297 949</b>	<b>288 119</b>	<b>9 830</b>	<b>96,7%</b>	<b>352 340</b>	<b>350 051</b>
Compensation of employees	194 462	-	-	194 462	185 119	9 343	95,2%	183 537	182 967
Salaries and wages	168 079	684	-	168 763	160 435	8 328	95,1%	159 265	159 146
Social contributions	26 383	(684)	-	25 699	24 684	1 015	96,1%	24 272	23 821
Goods and services	123 639	(152)	(20 000)	103 487	103 000	487	99,5%	168 803	167 084
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	3 174	(1 435)	(331)	1 408	1 408	-	100,0%	6 197	6 197
Minor assets	64	-	(41)	23	20	3	87,0%	4	4
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	1 431	(370)	-	1 061	1 050	11	99,0%	5 465	5 465

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 4	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Communication (G&S)	3 655	(589)	(587)	2 479	2 218	261	89,5%	1 606	1 606
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	5	-	5	5	-	100,0%	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	40	-	40	40	-	100,0%	338	338
Contractors	-	146	-	146	145	1	99,3%	526	526
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	280	(40)	(127)	113	31	82	27,4%	1 588	1 588
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	2	-	2	2	-	100,0%	3	3
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 4	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies	3 282	876	-	4 158	4 150	8	99,8%	2 925	2 875
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 648	(476)	-	4 172	4 164	8	99,8%	2 432	2 432
Operating leases	-	9	-	9	8	1	88,9%	-	-
Property payments	41 370	(1 100)	-	40 270	40 177	93	99,8%	40 495	40 495
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 4	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Travel and subsistence	53 249	5 967	(16 005)	43 211	43 202	9	100,0%	60 459	60 459
Training and development	-	200	-	200	190	10	95,0%	62	62
Operating payments	547	(529)	-	18	18	-	100,0%	56	56
Venues and facilities	10 470	(2 858)	(1 476)	6 136	6 136	-	100,0%	46 633	44 964
Rental and hiring	1 469	-	(1 433)	36	36	-	100,0%	10	10
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>98,9%</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>870</b>

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 4	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	785	152	-	937	927	10	98,9%	880	870
Social benefits	785	152	-	937	927	10	98,9%	880	870
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1 594
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1 594
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1 594
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>318 886</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20 000)</b>	<b>298 886</b>	<b>289 046</b>	<b>9 840</b>	<b>96,7%</b>	<b>353 250</b>	<b>352 515</b>



## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 5	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
<b>Departmental agencies</b>	56 337	-	-	56 337	46 272	10 065	82,1%	48 224	38 692
<b>Membership contribution</b>	799 274	-	47 464	846 738	824 778	21 960	97,4%	727 721	720 322
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>855 611</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>903 075</b>	<b>871 050</b>	<b>32 025</b>	<b>96,5%</b>	<b>775 945</b>	<b>759 014</b>
<b>Current payments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>	<b>855 611</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>903 075</b>	<b>871 050</b>	<b>32 025</b>	<b>96,5%</b>	<b>775 945</b>	<b>759 014</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial Revenue Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

Programme 5	2019/20							2018/19	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
accounts									
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	56 337	-	-	56 337	46 272	10 065	82,1%	48 224	38 692
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48 224	38 692
Departmental agencies (non-business entities)	56 337	-	-	56 337	46 272	10 065	82,1%	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	799 274	-	47 464	846 738	824 778	21 960	97,4%	727 721	720 322
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>855 611</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>903 075</b>	<b>871 050</b>	<b>32 025</b>	<b>96,5%</b>	<b>775 945</b>	<b>759 014</b>

# NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the Annual Financial Statements.

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

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.

**3. Detail on payments for financial assets**

Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

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

Per programme:	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Approp.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
ADMINISTRATION	1 698 484	1 294 910	403 574	24%

Underspending is as a result of delays in the acquiring of ICT services as was initially planned in the 2019/20 financial year and delay in implementation of Infrastructure plan due to Capital projects identified for 2019/20 financial year, which are still in the planning phase and procurement process has not been finalised.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS	3 069 527	3 313 934	(244 407)	(8%)
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Overspending on Compensation of Employees (COE) is due to COE ceiling implemented by National Treasury which does not cover the cost for the filled positions as well as the depreciation of Rand against major currencies which impacted expenditure incurred in foreign currency.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	538 543	541 104	(2 561)	0%
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Higher expenditure trend is mainly attributable to the shortfall on compensation of employees following the implementation of Compensation of Employees ceiling

## NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PROTOCOL SERVICES	298 886	289 046	9 840	3%
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The expenditure is in line with the projected expenditure

INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS	903 075	871 050	32 025	4%
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The underspending is mainly due to the transfer payment for South African Development Partnership Agency(SADPA) which was not paid during the year due to the non-operationalization of SADPA

Per economic classification:	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Approp.
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
<b>Current expenditure</b>				
Compensation of employees	2 874 494	3 137 506	(263 012)	(9%)
Goods and services	2 243 881	2 126 988	116 893	5%
Interest and rent on land	105 098	105 016	82	0%
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>				
Provinces and municipalities				
Departmental agencies and accounts	56 337	46 272	10 065	18%
Higher education institutions				
Public corporations and private enterprises				
Foreign governments and international organisations	846 738	824 778	21 960	3%
Non-profit institutions				
Households	14 161	11 250	2 911	21%
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>				
Buildings and other fixed structures	282 923	32 594	250 329	88%
Machinery and equipment	73 517	14 271	59 246	81%
Heritage assets	-	-	-	
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	
Biological assets	-	-	-	
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	13	13	-	0%

## NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended March 2020

Higher expenditure trend on compensation of employees is attributable is due to COE ceiling implemented by National Treasury which does not cover the cost for the filled positions as well as the depreciation of Rand against major currencies which impacted expenditure incurred in foreign currency.

Lower expenditure on goods and services is as a result of delays in the acquiring of ICT services as was initially planned in the 2019/20 financial year.

Lower expenditure trend in transfers and subsidies is mainly due to the transfer payment for South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) which was not paid during the year due to the non-operationalisation of SADPA.

Lower expenditure trend on payment of capital assets is as a result of delays in the acquiring of ICT services as was initially planned in the 2019/20 financial year and delay in implementation of Infrastructure plan due to Capital projects identified for 2019/20 financial year, which were still in the planning phase and procurement process has not been finalised.



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Annual appropriation	1	6 508 515	6 552 768
Statutory appropriation	2	-	-
Departmental revenue	3	58 767	34 561
NRF Receipts		-	-
Aid assistance	4	-	-
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>		<b>6 567 282</b>	<b>6 587 329</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>Current expenditure</b>			
Compensation of employees	5	3 137 506	3 088 958
Goods and services	6	2 126 670	2 323 590
Interest and rent on land	7	105 016	94 947
Aid assistance	4	-	-
<b>Total current expenditure</b>		<b>5 369 192</b>	<b>5 507 495</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies</b>			
Transfers and subsidies	9	882 300	795 456
Aid assistance	4	-	-
<b>Total transfers and subsidies</b>		<b>882 300</b>	<b>795 456</b>
<b>Expenditure for capital assets</b>			
Tangible assets	10	47 186	54 264
Intangible assets	10	11 353	-
<b>Total expenditure for capital assets</b>		<b>58 539</b>	<b>54 264</b>
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	11	-	-
<b>Payments for financial assets</b>	8	13	13 024
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>6 310 044</b>	<b>6 370 239</b>
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>257 238</b>	<b>217 090</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year</b>			
Voted Funds		198 471	182 529
Annual appropriation		198 471	182 529
Conditional grants		-	-
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts	19	58 767	34 561
Aid assistance	4	-	-
<b>SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>257 238</b>	<b>217 090</b>

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>1 417 693</b>	<b>1 203 860</b>
Unauthorised expenditure	<a href="#">11</a>	663 037	416 069
Cash and cash equivalents	<a href="#">12</a>	382 278	344 738
Other financial assets	<a href="#">13</a>	19 687	17 497
Prepayments and advances	<a href="#">14</a>	4 111	3 931
Receivables	<a href="#">15</a>	348 580	421 625
Loans	<a href="#">17</a>	-	-
Aid assistance prepayments	<a href="#">4</a>	-	-
Aid assistance receivable	<a href="#">4</a>	-	-
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>203 317</b>	<b>176 220</b>
Investments	<a href="#">16</a>	-	-
Receivables	<a href="#">15</a>	135 595	103 475
Loans	<a href="#">17</a>	-	-
Other financial assets	<a href="#">13</a>	67 722	72 745
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1 621 010</b>	<b>1 380 080</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1 037 305</b>	<b>854 564</b>
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<a href="#">18</a>	445 442	182 529
Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	<a href="#">19</a>	97 584	92 511
Bank overdraft	<a href="#">20</a>	-	-
Payables	<a href="#">21</a>	494 279	579 524
Aid assistance repayable	<a href="#">4</a>	-	-
Aid assistance unutilised	<a href="#">4</a>	-	-
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Payables	<a href="#">22</a>	509 553	522 557
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1 546 858</b>	<b>1 377 121</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Represented by:</b>		<b>74 152</b>	<b>2 959</b>
Capitalisation reserve		-	-
Recoverable revenue		74 152	2 959
Retained funds		-	-
Revaluation reserves		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>74 152</b>	<b>2 959</b>

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Capitalisation Reserves</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfers:		-	-
Movement in Equity		-	-
Movement in Operational Funds		-	-
Other movements		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
<b>Recoverable revenue</b>			
Opening balance		2 959	3 194
Transfers:		<b>(2 254)</b>	<b>(235)</b>
Irrecoverable amounts written off	<u>8.3</u>	-	-
Debts revised		-	-
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		306	958
Debts raised		(2 560)	(1 193)
Closing balance		<b>705</b>	<b>2 959</b>
<b>Retained funds</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer from voted funds to be surrendered (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)		-	-
Utilised during the year		-	-
Other transfers		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
<b>Revaluation Reserve</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Revaluation adjustment (Housing departments)		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Other		73 447	-
Closing balance		<b>73 447</b>	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>74 152</b>	<b>2 959</b>

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Receipts		<b>6 562 810</b>	<b>6 585 777</b>
Annual appropriated funds received	<a href="#">1.1</a>	6 508 515	6 552 768
Statutory appropriated funds received	<a href="#">2</a>	-	-
Departmental revenue received	<a href="#">3</a>	53 497	32 388
Interest received	<a href="#">3.3</a>	798	621
NRF Receipts		-	-
Aid assistance received	<a href="#">4</a>	-	-
Net (increase)/ decrease in working capital		(259 348)	49 318
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(236 220)	(456 487)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Current payments		(5 017 208)	(5 412 548)
Interest paid	<a href="#">7</a>	(105 016)	(94 947)
Payments for financial assets		(13)	(13 024)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(882 300)	(795 456)
<b>Net cash flow available from operating activities</b>	<a href="#">23</a>	<b>62 705</b>	<b>(137 367)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Distribution/dividend received		-	-
Payments for capital assets	<a href="#">10</a>	(58 539)	(54 264)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	<a href="#">3.4</a>	4 472	1 552
(Increase)/ decrease in loans		-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in investments		-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets		2 833	(1 128)
(Increase)/ decrease in non-current receivables		(32 120)	(19 462)
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>		<b>(83 354)</b>	<b>(73 302)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Increase/ (decrease) in net assets		71 193	(235)
Increase/ (decrease) in non-current payables		(13 004)	(1 629)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>		<b>58 189</b>	<b>(1 864)</b>
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		37 540	(212 533)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		344 738	557 271
Unrealised gains and losses within cash and cash equivalents			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<a href="#">24</a>	<b>382 278</b>	<b>344 738</b>

# ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

## PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1	<p><b>Basis of preparation</b></p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.</p>
2	<p><b>Going concern</b></p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.</p>
3	<p><b>Presentation currency</b></p> <p>Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R) which is also the functional currency of the department.</p>
4	<p><b>Rounding</b></p> <p>Unless otherwise stated financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).</p>
5	<p><b>Foreign currency translation</b></p> <p>Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rands using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment / receipt.</p>
6	<p><b>Comparative information</b></p>
6.1	<p><b>Prior period comparative information</b></p> <p>Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.</p>
6.2	<p><b>Current year comparison with budget</b></p> <p>A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.</p>



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

7	<b>Revenue</b>
7.1	<p><b>Appropriated funds</b></p> <p>Appropriated funds comprises of departmental allocations as well as direct charges against the revenue fund (i.e. statutory appropriation). Appropriated funds are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the appropriation becomes effective. Adjustments made in terms of the adjustments budget process are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date the adjustments become effective. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
7.2	<p><b>Departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.</p> <p>Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
7.3	<p><b>Accrued departmental revenue</b></p> <p>Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and</li> <li>• the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.</li> </ul> <p>The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.</p> <p>Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and / penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.</p> <p>Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy</p>
8	<b>Expenditure</b>
8.1	<b>Compensation of employees</b>
8.1.1	<p><b>Salaries and wages</b></p> <p>Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>
8.1.2	<p><b>Social contributions</b></p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>Social contributions made by the department in respect of ex-employees are classified as transfers to households in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

8.2	<p><b>Other expenditure</b></p> <p>Other expenditure (such as goods and services, transfers and subsidies and payments for capital assets) is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. The expense is classified as a capital expense if the total consideration paid is more than the capitalisation threshold.</p>
8.3	<p><b>Accruals and payables not recognised</b></p> <p>Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost at the reporting date.</p>
8.4	<p><b>Leases</b></p>
8.4.1	<p><b>Operating leases</b></p> <p>Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
8.4.2	<p><b>Finance leases</b></p> <p>Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.</p> <p>The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.</p> <p>Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cost, being the fair value of the asset; or</li> <li>• the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Aid Assistance</b></p>
9.1	<p><b>Aid assistance received</b></p> <p>Aid assistance received in cash is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received. In-kind aid assistance is recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of receipt and is measured at fair value.</p> <p>Aid assistance not spent for the intended purpose and any unutilised funds from aid assistance that are required to be refunded to the donor are recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
9.2	<p><b>Aid assistance paid</b></p> <p>Aid assistance paid is recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Aid assistance payments made prior to the receipt of funds are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

10	<p><b>Cash and cash equivalents</b></p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.</p> <p>For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.</p>
11	<p><b>Prepayments and advances</b></p> <p>Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.</p> <p>Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p> <p>The prepayments and advances are issued for travel and subsistence for officials travelling abroad on official visits and it gets expensed upon receipt of claim from the officials (upon their return from the trip) and it expensed under goods and services.</p>
12	<p><b>Loans and receivables</b></p> <p>Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.</p>
13	<p><b>Investments</b></p> <p>Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.</p>
14	<p><b>Financial assets</b></p>
14.1	<p><b>Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)</b></p> <p>A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.</p> <p>At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.</p>
14.2	<p><b>Impairment of financial assets</b></p> <p>Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
15	<p><b>Payables</b></p> <p>Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.</p>
16	<p><b>Capital Assets</b></p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

16.1	<p><b>Immovable capital assets</b></p> <p>Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p> <p>Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.</p>
16.2	<p><b>Movable capital assets</b></p> <p>Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the movable assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p>
16.3	<p><b>Intangible assets</b></p> <p>Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.</p> <p>Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined; the intangible assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
16.4	<p><b>Project Costs: Work-in-progress</b></p> <p>Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.</p> <p>Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.</p> <p>Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.</p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

17	<b>Provisions and Contingents</b>
17.1	<p><b>Provisions</b></p> <p>Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>
17.2	<p><b>Contingent liabilities</b></p> <p>Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.</p>
17.3	<p><b>Contingent assets</b></p> <p>Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.</p>
17.4	<p><b>Commitments</b></p> <p>Commitments (other than for transfers and subsidies) are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements when there is a contractual arrangement or an approval by management in a manner that raises a valid expectation that the department will discharge its responsibilities thereby incurring future expenditure that will result in the outflow of cash.</p>
18	<p><b>Unauthorised expenditure</b></p> <p>Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or</li> <li>• approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or</li> <li>• transferred to receivables for recovery.</li> </ul> <p>Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.</p>
19	<p><b>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</b></p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables for recovery.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>



## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

20	<p><b>Irregular expenditure</b></p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is removed from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery or not condoned and is not recoverable.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
21	<p><b>Changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors</b></p> <p>Changes in accounting policies that are effected by management have been applied retrospectively in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change in policy. In such instances the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p>
22	<p><b>Events after the reporting date</b></p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
23	<p><b>Principal-Agent arrangements</b></p> <p>The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for [include details here]. In terms of the arrangement the department is the [principal / agent] and is responsible for [include details here]. All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.</p>
24	<p><b>Departures from the MCS requirements</b></p> <p>Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information; that the department complied with the Standard and there was no departure from any requirement to achieve fair presentation.</p>
25	<p><b>Capitalisation reserve</b></p> <p>The capitalisation reserve comprises of financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed and the related funds are received.</p>

## ACCOUNTING POLICIES for the year ended 31 March 2020

26	<p><b>Recoverable revenue</b></p> <p>Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.</p>
27	<p><b>Related party transactions</b></p> <p>A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party. Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.</p> <p>Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department. The number of individuals and their full compensation is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
28	<p><b>Inventories</b></p> <p>At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.</p> <p>Where inventories are acquired as part of a non-exchange transaction, the inventories are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Inventories are subsequently measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value or where intended for distribution (or consumed in the production of goods for distribution) at no or a nominal charge, the lower of cost and current replacement value.</p> <p>The cost of inventories is assigned by using the weighted average cost basis.</p>
29	<p><b>Public-Private Partnerships</b></p> <p>Public Private Partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.</p> <p>A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
30	<p><b>Employee benefits</b></p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the Employee benefits note.</p>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 1. Annual Appropriation

### 1.1 Annual Appropriation

Included are funds appropriated in terms of the Appropriation Act (and the Adjustments Appropriation Act) for National Departments (Voted funds) and Provincial Departments:

	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	2019/20 Funds not requested/not received	Final Appropriation	2018/19 Appropriation received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration International Relations	1 698 484	1 698 484	-	1 513 809	1 513 809
International Cooperation	3 069 527	3 069 527	-	3 383 266	3 383 266
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	538 543	538 543	-	526 498	526 498
International Transfers	298 886	298 886	-	353 250	3 53 250
Total	903 075	903 075	-	775 945	775 945
	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>6 508 515</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>	<b>6 552 768</b>

### 1.2 Conditional grants

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Total grants received	47	-	-
Provincial grants included in Total Grants received		-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 2. Statutory Appropriation

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
President and Deputy President salaries	-	-
Members' remuneration	-	-
Debt-service costs	-	-
Provincial equitable share	-	-
General fuel levy sharing with metropolitan municipalities	-	-
National Revenue Fund payments	-	-
Skills levy and sector education and training authorities	-	-
Magistrates salaries	-	-
Judges salaries	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Actual Statutory Appropriation received		

## 3. Departmental revenue

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	1 231	1 179
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3.2	43	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	798	621
Sales of capital assets	3.4	4 472	1 552
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	52 223	31 209
Transfer received	3.6	-	-
Total revenue collected		<b>58 767</b>	<b>34 561</b>
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	19	-	-
<b>Departmental revenue collected</b>		<b>58 767</b>	<b>34 561</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 3.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		1 231	1 179
Sales by market establishment		726	715
Administrative fees		-	-
Other sales		505	464
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 179</b>

## 3.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
Fines		-	-
Penalties		43	-
Forfeits		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>

## 3.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
Interest		798	621
Dividends		-	-
Rent on land		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>798</b>	<b>621</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 3.4 Sale of capital assets

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>4 472</b>	<b>1 552</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	41	-	-
Machinery and equipment	39	4 472	1 552
Specialised military assets	39	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	41	-	-
Biological assets	39	-	-
-		-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>			
Software	40	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	40	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	40	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	40	-	-
Services and operating rights	40	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 472</b>	<b>1 552</b>

## 3.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
Loans and advances		-	-
Receivables		-	-
Forex gain		-	-
Stale cheques written back		125	1
Other Receipts including Recoverable Revenue		52 098	31 208
Gains on GFECRA		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>52 223</b>	<b>31 209</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 3.6 Transfers received

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	3	R'000	R'000
Other governmental units		-	-
Higher education institutions		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
International organisations		-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises		-	-
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 3.7 Cash received not recognised (*not included in the main note*)

### Analysis of balance by source

Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	2019/20 Balance
	R'000	R'000	
<i>Revenue collected on behalf of DHA for civic and immigration services</i>	555 573	191 278	364 295
<b>Total</b>	<b>555 573</b>	<b>191 278</b>	<b>364 295</b>

Name of entity	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	2018/19 Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Revenue collected on behalf of DHA for civic and immigration services</i>	498 435	138 213	360 222
<b>Total</b>	<b>498 435</b>	<b>138 213</b>	<b>360 222</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 4. Aid assistance

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening Balance		-	-
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance		-	-
Transfers to or from retained funds		-	-
Paid during the year		-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 4.1 Analysis of balance by source

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Aid assistance from RDP	4	-	-
Aid assistance from other sources		-	-
CARA		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 4.2 Analysis of balance

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Aid assistance receivable	4	-	-
Aid assistance prepayments (not expensed)	4	-	-
Aid assistance unutilised	4	-	-
Aid assistance repayable	4	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Aid assistance not requested/not received		-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 4.2.1 Aid assistance prepayments (expensed)

	<i>Note</i>	Amount as at 1 April 2019	Less: Received in the current year	Add: Current Year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2018
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-

## 4.3

## 4.4 Prior period error

	<i>Note</i>	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 <i>[affecting the opening balance]</i>		-
		-
		-
Relating to 2018/19		-
		-
		-
Total prior period errors		-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 4.5 Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/20 R'000
Current		-	-
Capital		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
<b>Total aid assistance expenditure</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## 5. Compensation of employees

### 5.1 Salaries and Wages

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Basic salary		1 643 483	1 595 838
Performance award		2 694	6 335
Service Based		1 786	3 544
Compensative/circumstantial		51 005	45 910
Periodic payments		-	-
Other non-pensionable allowances		1 130 189	1 134 669
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>2 829 157</u></u>	<u><u>2 786 296</u></u>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 5.2 Social contributions

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/20
		R'000	R'000
<b>Employer contributions</b>			
Pension		202 538	200 050
Medical		105 602	102 417
UIF		-	-
Bargaining council		209	195
Official unions and associations		-	-
Insurance		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u><u>308 349</u></u>	<u><u>302 662</u></u>
<b>Total compensation of employees</b>		<u><u>3 137 506</u></u>	<u><u>3 088 958</u></u>
Average number of employees		<u><u>3 630</u></u>	<u><u>3 776</u></u>

*Officials appointed to Public Service Act 2162 (2 214 2018/19), Officials not appointed to Public Service Act Locally recruited 1 468 (1 562 2018/19)*

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 6. Goods and services

	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Administrative fees		11 000	8 144
Advertising		2 575	9 484
Minor assets	6.1	1 402	1 830
Bursaries (employees)		892	1 379
Catering		10 231	27 561
Communication		45 486	44 477
Computer services	6.2	104 490	90 423
Consultants: Business and advisory services		9 055	13 083
Infrastructure and planning services		-	-
Laboratory services		-	-
Scientific and technological services		-	-
Legal services		8 242	12 715
Contractors		33 389	80 340
Agency and support / outsourced services		4 303	3 360
Entertainment		6 622	13 357
Audit cost - external	6.3	21 049	19 169
Fleet services		15 184	14 412
Inventory	6.4	-	-
Consumables	6.5	36 146	39 560
Housing		-	-
Operating leases		983 659	1 004 623
Property payments	6.6	403 314	396 085
Rental and hiring		130	124
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		-	-
Travel and subsistence	6.7	218 636	271 043
Venues and facilities		16 913	65 479
Training and development		3 165	3 027
Other operating expenditure	6.8	190 787	203 915
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>2 126 670</u></b>	<b><u>2 323 590</u></b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 6.1 Minor assets

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>1 402</b>	<b>1 830</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
Machinery and equipment		1 402	1 830
Transport assets		-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>		-	-
Software		-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>1 402</u></b>	<b><u>1 830</u></b>

## 6.2 Computer services

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		2 896	599
External computer service providers		101 594	89 824
<b>Total</b>		<b><u>104 490</u></b>	<b><u>90 423</u></b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 6.3 Audit cost - External

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		21 049	19 169
Performance audits		-	-
Investigations		-	-
Environmental audits		-	-
Computer audits		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>21 049</b>	<b>19 169</b>

## 6.4 Inventory

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
Clothing material and accessories		-	-
Farming supplies		-	-
Food and food supplies		-	-
Fuel, oil and gas		-	-
Learning, teaching and support material		-	-
Materials and supplies		-	-
Medical supplies		-	-
Medicine		-	-
Medsas inventory interface		-	-
Other supplies	6.4.1	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 6.4.1 Other supplies

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6.4	R'000	R'000
Ammunition and security supplies		-	-
Assets for distribution		-	-
Machinery and equipment		-	-
School furniture		-	-
Sports and recreation		-	-
Library material		-	-
Other assets for distribution		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 6.5 Consumables

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		<b>21 494</b>	<b>25 411</b>
Uniform and clothing		2 900	5 481
Household supplies		5 304	6 149
Building material and supplies		-	-
Communication accessories		-	-
IT consumables		1 311	1 604
Other consumables		11 979	12 177
Stationery, printing and office supplies		14 652	14 149
<b>Total</b>		<b>36 146</b>	<b>39 560</b>

## 6.6 Property payments

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		195 273	182 798
Property management fees		1 361	1 414
Property maintenance and repairs		206 680	211 873
Other		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>403 314</b>	<b>396 085</b>

## 6.7 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	6	R'000	R'000
Local		38 655	53 684
Foreign		179 981	217 359
<b>Total</b>		<b>218 636</b>	<b>271 043</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 6.8 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	6	2 972	3 030
Resettlement costs		7 581	7 856
Other		180 234	193 029
<b>Total</b>		<b>190 787</b>	<b>203 915</b>

## 7. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Interest paid		105 016	94 947
Rent on land		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>105 016</b>	<b>94 947</b>

## 8. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Material losses through criminal conduct		-	-
Theft	8.4	-	-
Other material losses	8.1	-	-
Purchase of equity		-	-
Extension of loans for policy purposes		-	-
Other material losses written off	8.2	-	-
Debts written off	8.3	13	13 024
Forex losses	8.5	-	-
Debt take overs		-	-
Losses on GFECRA		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13 024</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 8.1 Other material losses

	Note 8	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of other material losses</b> (Group major categories, but list material items)			
<b>Incident</b> <b>Disciplinary Steps taken/ Criminal proceedings</b>			
		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-

## 8.2 Other material losses written off

	Note 8	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of losses</b> (Group major categories, but list material items)			
<b>Total</b>		-	-

## 8.3 Debts written off

	Note 8	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of debts written off</b>			
Irregular expenditure written off			
Damages and losses		-	6 467
Staff debts		13	6 557
<b>Total</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13 024</b>
Recoverable revenue written off		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
Other debt written off			
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Total debt written off</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13 024</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 8.4 Details of theft

	Note 8	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of theft</b> (Group major categories, but list material items)			
<b>Total</b>		-	-

## 8.5 Forex losses

	Note 8	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of losses</b>			
Forex loss		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-

## 9. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Provinces and municipalities	48, 49		
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	46 272	38 692
Higher education institutions	Annex 1C	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annex 1E	824 778	720 322
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1D	-	-
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1F	-	-
Households	Annex 1G	11 250	36 442
<b>Total</b>		<b>882 300</b>	<b>795 456</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 10. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>		<b>47 186</b>	<b>54 264</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	40	32 593	40 773
Heritage assets	39, 41	-	-
Machinery and equipment	39	14 593	13 491
Specialised military assets	39	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	41	-	-
Biological assets	39	-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>		<b>11 353</b>	<b>-</b>
Software	40	11 353	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	40	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	40	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	40	-	-
Services and operating rights	40	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>58 539</b>	<b>54 264</b>
The following amounts have been included as project costs in Expenditure for capital assets			
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 10.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2019/20

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>47 186</b>	-	<b>47 186</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	32 593	-	32 593
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	14 593	-	14 593
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>11 353</b>	-	<b>11 353</b>
Software	11 353	-	11 353
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>58 539</b>	-	<b>58 539</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 10.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets - 2018/19

	Voted funds R'000	Aid assistance R'000	Total R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>	<b>54 264</b>	-	<b>54 264</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	40 773	-	40 773
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	13 491	-	13 491
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
<b>Intangible assets</b>	-	-	-
Software	-	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>54 264</b>	-	<b>54 264</b>

## 10.3 Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Tangible assets</b>			
Buildings and other fixed structures		27 947	27 947
Heritage assets		-	-
Machinery and equipment		-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-
Land and subsoil assets		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>27 947</b>	<b>27 947</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 11. Unauthorised expenditure

### 11.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/20 R'000
Opening balance		416 069	416 069
Prior period error			
As restated	11.5	416 069	416 069
Unauthorised expenditure – discovered in current year (as restated)		246 968	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature with funding		-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature without funding			
Capital		-	-
Current		-	-
Transfers and subsidies			
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	15		
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>663 037</b>	<b>416 069</b>
<b>Analysis of closing balance</b>			
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation		663 037	416 069
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding and not derecognised	11.6	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>663 037</b>	<b>416 069</b>

### 11.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Capital	596 740	349 772
Current	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	66 297	66 297
<b>Total</b>	<b>663 037</b>	<b>416 069</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 11.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote	663 037	416 069
Unauthorised expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote or main division	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>663 037</b>	<b>416 069</b>

## 11.4 Details of unauthorised expenditure - current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2019/20 R'000
Unauthorised expenditure is due to the Overspending on Compensation of employees (COE) due to COE ceiling implemented by National Treasury which does not cover the cost for the filled positions as well as the depreciation of Rand against major currencies which impacted expenditure incurred in foreign currency.		246 968
		-
		-
<b>Total</b>		<b>246 968</b>

## 11.5 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]		-
Relating to 2018/19		-
Total prior period errors		-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 11.6 Unauthorised expenditure split into current and non-current asset

Details	2019/20			2018/19		
	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

## 12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		94 838	143 744
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
*Cash on hand		343	362
Investments (Domestic)		3 200	24 915
*Investments (Foreign)		283 897	175 717
<b>Total</b>		<b>382 278</b>	<b>344 738</b>

\*Cash with Commercial Bank (CWCB) Reconciliation  
*Investment (Foreign)* R210 449 469  
*Unrealised foreign gains* R 73 447 273  
**Cashbook balance as at 31 March 2020 R283 896 742**

R362 000 (2018/19) for cash on hand is a restated amount due to an uncorrected misstatement identified in 2018/19 audit.  
 R175, 717 million (2018/19) for Investment foreign (CWCB) is a restated amount due to uncorrected misstatement identified in 2018/19 audit.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 13. Other financial assets

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Local</b>		-	-
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Foreign</b>			
Rental deposits		19 687	17 497
<b>Total</b>		<b>19 687</b>	<b>17 497</b>
<b>Total Current other financial assets</b>		<b>19 687</b>	<b>17 497</b>
<b>Non-current</b>			
<b>Local</b>		-	-
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Foreign</b>			
Rental deposits		67 722	72 745
<b>Total</b>		<b>67 722</b>	<b>72 745</b>
<b>Total Non-current other financial assets</b>		<b>67 722</b>	<b>72 745</b>

## 14. Prepayments and advances

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Staff advances		-	-
Travel and subsistence		4 111	3 931
Prepayments (Not expensed)	14.2	-	-
Advances paid (Not expensed)	14.1	-	-
SOCPEN advances		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4 111</b>	<b>3 931</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 14.1 Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2019
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	14	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments		-	-	-	-	-
Public entities		-	-	-	-	-
Other entities		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

## 14.2 Prepayments (Not expensed)

	Note	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2019
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	14	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 14.3 Prepayments (Expensed)

	<i>Note</i>	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		2 035	(2 035)		1 609	1 609
Other		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2035</b>	<b>(2 035)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>1 609</b>

### Prepayments (Expensed)

	<i>Note</i>	Balance as at 1 April 2018	Less: Amount expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Balance as at 31 March 2019
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		88 398	(2 797)	(84 482)	916	2 035
Other		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>88 398</b>	<b>(2 797)</b>	<b>(84 482)</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>2 035</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 14.4 Advances paid (Expensed)

	<i>Note</i>	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add: Current Year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2020
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments		-	-	-	-	-
Public entities		-	-	-	-	-
Other institutions		-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-	-	-	-

## 15. Receivables

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20			2018/19		
		Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000	Current R'000	Non-current R'000	Total R'000
Claims recoverable	15.1	131 245	115 496	246 741	246 497	85 441	331 938
Trade receivables	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff debt	15.4	29 124	15 032	44 156	34 649	13 072	47 721
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other debtors	15.5	188 211	5 067	193 278	140 479	4 962	145 441
<b>Total</b>		<b>348 580</b>	<b>135 595</b>	<b>484 175</b>	<b>421 625</b>	<b>103 475</b>	<b>525 100</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 15.1 Claims recoverable

	<i>Note</i> 15 and Annex 4	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
National departments		229 368	273 085
Provincial departments		15 987	45 835
Foreign governments		-	-
Public entities		989	12 879
Private enterprises		-	-
Higher education institutions		397	139
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Local governments		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>246 741</b>	<b>331 938</b>

## 15.2 Trade receivables

	<i>Note</i> 15	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 15.3 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	<i>Note</i> 15	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 15.4 Staff debt

	<i>Note</i> 15	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Departmental debts		42 222	40 166
Foreign staff debts		117	4 740
Salary accounts		1 817	2 815
<b>Total</b>		<b>44 156</b>	<b>47 721</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 15.5 Other debtors

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	15	R'000	R'000
Disallowance and damages		186 857	139 898
Damage vehicles		-	23
Receipt foreign claims		4 688	4 688
African Renaissance		1 332	91
Salary Accounts		401	741
<b>Total</b>		<b>193 278</b>	<b>145 441</b>

\*R140 million (2018/19) for Disallowances is a restated amount due to uncorrected misstatements for cash on hand and Investment foreign (CWCB) identified in 2018/19 audit.

## 15.6 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
	15	R'000	R'000
Opening balance			
Less amounts recovered		-	-
Less amounts written off		-	-
Transfers from note 32 Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure		-	-
Interest		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 15.7 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		36 307	36 400
<b>Total</b>		<b>36 307</b>	<b>36 400</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 16. Investments

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Non-Current</b>			
<b>Shares and other equity</b>		-	-
-(List investments at cost)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
	<i>Annex 2A</i>		
<b>Securities other than shares</b>			
(List investments at cost)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>Total non-current</b>		-	-
		2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Analysis of non-current investments</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Additions in cash		-	-
Disposals for cash		-	-
Non-cash movements		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		-	-

## 16.1 Impairment of investments

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Estimate of impairment of impairment		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 17. Loans

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Public corporations		-	-
Higher education institutions		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
Private enterprises		-	-
Non-profit institutions		-	-
Staff loans		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Analysis of Balance</b>		-	-
Opening balance		-	-
New Issues		-	-
Repayments		-	-
Write-offs		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## 17.1 Impairment of loans

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Estimate of impairment of loans		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 18. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		182 529	411 484
Prior period error	18.2		
As restated		<u>182 529</u>	<u>411 484</u>
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		198 471	182 529
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for current year	11	246 968	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	-
Transferred to retained revenue to defray excess expenditure (PARLIAMENT/LEGISLATURES ONLY)	18.1	-	-
Paid during the year		<u>(182 529)</u>	<u>(411 484)</u>
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b><u>445 442</u></b>	<b><u>182 529</u></b>

### 18.1 Voted funds / (Excess expenditure) transferred to the retained funds (Parliament / Legislatures ONLY)

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance	18	-	-
Transfer from statement of financial performance		-	-
Transfer from Departmental Revenue to defray excess expenditure	19	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 18.2 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		-
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]		-
		<input type="text"/>
Relating to 2018/19		-
		<input type="text"/>
Total prior period errors		<u>-</u>

## 19. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		92 511	30 296
Prior period error	19.1	-	72 657
As restated		<u>92 511</u>	<u>102 953</u>
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		58 767	34 561
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Transfer from aid assistance	4	-	-
Transfer to voted funds to defray expenditure (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)	18.1	-	-
Paid during the year		<u>(53 694)</u>	<u>(45 003)</u>
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u><b>97 584</b></u>	<u><b>92 511</b></u>

## 19.1 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>	19	
Relating to prior 2018/19		<b>72 657</b>
Foreign gains		<input type="text"/>
Relating to 2018/19		<input type="text"/>
Total prior period errors		<u><b>72 657</b></u>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 20. Bank Overdraft

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-	-
Fund requisition account		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Foreign)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## 21. Payables - current

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Amounts owing to other entities		-	-
Advances received	21.1	128 015	218 245
Clearing accounts	21.2	63	17
Other payables	21.3	366 201	361 262
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>494 279</b></u>	<u><b>579 524</b></u>

### 21.1 Advances received

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
National departments	21	52 059	80 586
Provincial departments		1 071	48 765
Public entities		74 885	88 890
Other institutions		-	4
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>128 015</b></u>	<u><b>218 245</b></u>

### 21.2 Clearing accounts

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Description (Identify major categories, but list material amounts)			
Sal: Pension Fund		63	17
<b>Total</b>		<u><b>63</b></u>	<u><b>17</b></u>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 21.3 Other payables

	Note 21	2019/20 R'000	20/18/19 R'000
Description (Identify major categories, but list material amounts)			
Foreign affairs detainee funds		197	173
SAL: ACB		39	69
Sal: Pension		394	-
*DHA revenue owed to NRF		364 294	360 222
Sal income tax		1 226	658
Damages and losses		-	52
Debt account credit balances		48	88
Sal: Deduction allowance		3	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>366 201</b>	<b>361 262</b>

\*DHA revenue owed to NRF opening balance of R401 million has been restated to R360 million due to misstatements identified in 2018/19 audit of Cash with Commercial Banks.

## 22. Payables - non-current

	Note	R'000 One to two years	R'000 Two to three years	R'000 More than three years	2019/20 R'000 Total	20/18/19 R'000 Total
Amounts owing to other entities		-	-	501 304	501 304	508 488
Advances received	22.1	-	-	-	-	-
Other payables	22.2	-	-	8 249	8 249	14 069
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>509 553</b>	<b>509 553</b>	<b>522 557</b>

## 22.1 Advances received

	Note 22	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
National departments		-	-
Provincial departments		-	-
Public entities		-	-
Other institutions		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 22.2 Other payables

	Note 22	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Description (Identify major categories, but list material amounts)			
Payable Adv:For&Int Org Adv Acc		8 232	8 232
Sal: Pension Fund		17	-
Salary income tax		-	5 798
Salary ACB		-	39
<b>Total</b>		<b>8 249</b>	<b>14 069</b>

## 23. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		257 238	217 090
Add back non cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		(194 533)	(354 457)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables - current		73 045	(101 988)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		(180)	(774)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		-	-
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current		(85 245)	152 080
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		(4 472)	(1 552)
Proceeds from sale of investments		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-	-
Expenditure on capital assets		58 539	54 264
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		(236 220)	(456 487)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	-
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Other non-cash items		-	-
<b>Net cash flow generated by operating activities</b>		<b>62 705</b>	<b>(137 367)</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 24. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		94 838	143 744
Fund requisition account		-	-
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
*Cash on hand		343	362
*Cash with commercial banks (Local)		3 200	24 915
Cash with commercial banks (Foreign)		283 897	175 717
<b>Total</b>		<b>382 278</b>	<b>344 738</b>

### \*Cash with Commercial Bank (CWCB) Reconciliation

*Investment (Foreign)* R210 449 469

*Unrealised foreign gains* R 73 447 273

**Cashbook balance as at 31 March 2020** **R283 896 742**

R362 000 (2018/19) for cash on hand is a restated amount due to an uncorrected misstatement identified in 2018/19 audit.

R175, 717 million (2018/19) for Investment foreign (CWCB) is a restated amount due to uncorrected misstatement identified in 2018/19 audit.

## 25. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

### 25.1 Contingent liabilities

	Note	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
<b>Liable to</b>			
<b>Nature</b>			
Motor vehicle guarantees Employees	Annex 3A	-	-
Housing loan guarantees Employees	Annex 3A	330	330
Other guarantees	Annex 3A	-	-
Claims against the department	Annex 3B	748 540	729 550
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)	Annex 5	-	-
Environmental rehabilitation liability	Annex 3B	-	-
Other	Annex 3B	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>748 870</b>	<b>729 880</b>

The disclosure requirements of the Standard are not done due to impracticability's and/or sensitivity of the information disclosed.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 25.2 Contingent assets

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
<b>Nature of contingent asset</b>			
Recovery legal cost		777	777
Claims motor vehicle		49	49
Loss of cash Juba		380	380
Damages to the rented property		63	63
Rental in Accra		6 475	6 475
Thefts and losses		804	745
Recovery of loss or damages from the pension fund		1 273	-
Advance paid for preparatory work		88 172	88 172
<b>Total</b>		<b>97 993</b>	<b>96 661</b>

## 26. Commitments

	2019/20	2018/19
	R'000	R'000
<b>Current expenditure</b>		
Approved and contracted	247 144	248 278
Approved but not yet contracted	-	44 360
	<b>247 144</b>	<b>292 638</b>
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Approved and contracted - Vehicles	1 130	-
Approved and contracted - Immovable property	2 337	10 433
Approved but not yet contracted	-	-
	<b>3 467</b>	<b>10 433</b>
<b>Total Commitments</b>	<b>250 611</b>	<b>303 071</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 27. Accruals and payables not recognised

### 27.1 Accruals

	2019/20 R'000			2018/19 R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	20 411	-	20 411	17 930
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 411</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20 411</b>	<b>17 930</b>

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Listed by programme level</b>			
Administration		18 255	11 680
International Relations		1 416	374
International Cooperation		1	296
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services		259	5 578
International Transfers		480	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>20 411</b>	<b>17 930</b>

### 27.2 Payables not recognised

	2019/20 R'000			2018/19 R'000
Listed by economic classification	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	12 554	40 045	52 599	17 568
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	10 311
Other	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 554</b>	<b>40 045</b>	<b>52 599</b>	<b>27 879</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Listed by programme level</b>			
Administration		49 403	23 942
International Relations		2 924	1 885
International Cooperation		-	404
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services		270	1 646
International Transfers		2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>52 599</b>	<b>27 879</b>

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Included in the above totals are the following:</b>			
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	-	-
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 28. Employee benefits

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Leave entitlement		70 209	62 079
Service bonus (Thirteenth cheque)		40 211	39 530
Performance awards		-	9 508
Capped leave commitments		59 155	61 888
Other		2 139	1 790
<b>Total</b>		<b>171 714</b>	<b>174 795</b>

Negative leave balances which occur until 31 March 2020 relate to employees who took more leave than pro-rata credits from January to March 2020. Full accruals for 2020 (22/30 working days) are credited on 1 January 2020 and employees take leave according to the unit's leave plan/arrangements.

Leave liability may differ due to the delay in implementation of leave as a result of national lockdown from 26 March 2020.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 29. Lease commitments

### 29.1 Operating leases

	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2019/20</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	1 662	839 411	5 009	846 082
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	7 556	949 142	4 542	961 240
Later than five years	-	55 434	7 095	328	62 857
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64 652</b>	<b>1 795 648</b>	<b>9 879</b>	<b>1 870 179</b>

	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2018/19</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	1 317	754 529	5 362	761 208
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	5 900	778 003	4 554	788 457
Later than five years	-	45 658	8 471	209	54 338
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>52 875</b>	<b>1 541 003</b>	<b>10 125</b>	<b>1 604 003</b>

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Rental earned on sub-leased assets	3	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 29.2 Finance leases \*\*

	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2019/20</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	469	469
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>469</b>
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2018/19</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	60	60
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	42	42
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total lease commitments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>102</b>

\*\*This note excludes leases relating to public private partnership as they are separately disclosed in note no. 35.

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Rental earned on sub-leased assets	3	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 29.3 Operating lease future revenue\*\*

	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2019/20</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total operating lease revenue receivable</b>	-	-	-	-	-
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
<b>2018/19</b>					
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total operating lease revenue receivable</b>	-	-	-	-	-

## 30. Accrued departmental revenue

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land		-	-
Sales of capital assets		-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		-	-
Transfers received		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Total</b>		-	-

### 30.1 Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		-	-
Less: amounts received		-	-
Add: amounts recorded		-	-
Less: amounts written-off/reversed as irrecoverable		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 30.2 Accrued department revenue written off

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Nature of losses		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 30.3 Impairment of accrued departmental revenue

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of accrued departmental revenue		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 31. Irregular expenditure

### 31.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		1 456 804	1 158 788
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		1 456 804	1 158 788
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to prior year		209 778	8 688
Add: Irregular expenditure - relating to current year		7 256	289 328
Less: Prior year amounts condoned		-	-
Less: Current year amounts condoned		-	-
Less: Amounts not condoned and recoverable	15	-	-
Less: Amounts not condoned and not recoverable		-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>1 673 838</b>	<b>1 456 804</b>
 <b>Analysis of awaiting condonation per age classification</b>			
Current year		217 034	298 016
Prior years		1 456 804	1 158 788
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 673 838</b>	<b>1 456 804</b>

### 31.2 Details of irregular expenditure - added current year (relating to current and prior years)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2019/20 R'000
Irregular contracts investigated relating to 2018/19	Cases under investigation	197 028
SCM procedures not followed		7 434
Delegation of authority not followed		1 105
No valid contracts in place		11 467
<b>Total</b>		<b>217 034</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 31.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (condoning authority)	2019/20 R'000
Total		<u>-</u>

### 31.4 Details of irregular expenditure recoverable (not condoned)

Incident		2019/20 R'000
Total		<u>-</u>

### 31.5 Details of irregular expenditure not recoverable (not condoned)

Incident	Not condoned by (condoning authority)	2019/20 R'000
Total		<u>-</u>

### 31.6 Details of irregular expenditures under investigation (not included in the main note)

Incident		2019/20 R'000
Total		<u>-</u>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 31.7 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 <i>[affecting the opening balance]</i>		-
Relating to 2018/18		-
Total prior period errors		-

## 31.8 Details of the non-compliance where an institution was not represented in a bid committee for contracts arranged by other institutions

Incident	2019/20 R'000
	-
<b>Total</b>	-

## 32. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

### 32.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance		11 690	9 779
Prior period error		-	-
As restated		11 690	9 779
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year		801	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year		1 625	1 911
Less: Amounts written off		(2 120)	-
Less: Amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	15.6	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>11 996</b>	<b>11 690</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 32.2 Analysis of awaiting resolution per economic classification

	2019/20	2018/19
	R'000	R'000
Current	11 773	11 467
Capital	223	223
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 996</b>	<b>11 690</b>

### 32.3 Analysis of Current year's (relating to current and prior years) fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2019/20
		R'000
Fruitless and Wasteful		2 426
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 426</b>

### 32.4 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19
		R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 <i>[affecting the opening balance]</i>		-
Relating to 2018/19		-
Total prior period errors		-

### 32.5 Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off

Incident	2019/20
	R'000
Dublin - investigation completed and fruitless relating to 2018/19 written off	2 120
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 120</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 33. Related party transactions

<b>Revenue received</b>	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets		-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land		-	-
Sales of capital assets		-	-
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities		-	-
Transfers received		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Payments made</b>	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
Goods and services		-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-
Expenditure for capital assets		-	-
Payments for financial assets		-	-
Transfers		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Year end balances arising from revenue/payments</b>	<i>Note</i>	<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2018/19</b>
		<b>R'000</b>	<b>R'000</b>
*Receivables from related parties		1 332	91
Payables to related parties		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>1 332</b>	<b>91</b>

\*The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF) is subject to the direction of the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation under the control of the Director General.

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Loans to /from related parties</b>			
Non-interest bearing loans to/(from)		-	-
Interest bearing loans to/(from)		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Other</b>			
Guarantees issued/received			
<i>List other contingent liabilities between department and related party</i>		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>In kind goods and services provided/received</b>			
<i>List in kind goods and services between the department and the related party</i>		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 34. Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)			
Officials:	6	6 412	6 608
Level 15 to 16	11	10 540	19 359
Level 14 (incl. CFO if at a lower level)		-	-
Family members of key management personnel		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>16 952</b>	<b>25 967</b>

### Key management personnel (Parliament/Legislatures)

	No. of Individuals	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Speaker to Parliament / the Legislature		-	-
Deputy Speaker		-	-
Secretary to Parliament / the Legislature		-	-
Deputy Secretary		-	-
Chief Financial Officer		-	-
Legal Advisor		-	-
Other		-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 35. Public Private Partnership

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
<b>Concession fee received</b>		<b>43</b>	-
Base fee received		-	-
Variable fee received		-	-
Penalties		43	-
<b>Unitary fee paid</b>		<b>256 811</b>	<b>246 742</b>
Fixed component		27 947	27 947
Indexed component		228 864	218 795
<b>Analysis of indexed component</b>		<b>228 864</b>	<b>218 795</b>
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		123 848	123 848
Operating leases		-	-
Interest		105 016	94 947
<b>Capital / (Liabilities)</b>		<b>1 548 672</b>	<b>1 548 672</b>
Tangible rights		-	-
Intangible rights		-	-
Property		1 491 202	1 491 202
Plant and equipment		57 470	57 470
Loans		-	-
<b>Other</b>		<b>42 927</b>	<b>41 715</b>
Prepayments and advances		-	-
Pre-production obligations		-	-
Other obligations		42 927	41 715

Any guarantees issued by the department are disclosed in Note 25.1

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (PPP)

The Department concluded a Public Private Partnership Agreement with the Imbumba Aganang Consortium on 13 March 2009 in terms of which the Private Party financed designed constructed operates and maintains a suitable and sustainable working environment for the Department of International Relations and Cooperation's Head Office.

The scope of the project includes – The provision of office accommodation for the full Head Office staff complement together with appropriate staff wellness facilities necessary for the Department to fulfil its mandate; A training facility;

A conference facility seating 400 delegates to accommodate the many local and international conferences hosted by the Department; The upgrading of the existing diplomatic guest house in Waterkloof; and the construction of a new guest house on the same site as the Head Office.

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

The Unitary Fee for the project is fixed and agreed to in schedule 8 to the PPP Agreement. The Unitary Fee is escalated annually with CPI. In addition to the fixed Unitary Fee the Department pays to the Private Party on a monthly basis pass-through cost for utilities such as water & electricity waste management and TV licenses as well as additional costs for third party services such as catering events management and ad hoc requests e.g. additional network cabling / power points. No contract fees are received from any third parties.

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

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

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

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

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

During the year under review the Department continued its monthly meetings with the Private Party and its operations subcontractor in order to manage the performance of the Private Party as well as to administratively manage the PPP Agreement. No variations were made to the PPP Agreement and no structural changes were undertaken. All facilities management services are fully operational and internal mechanisms to assess the Private Party's performance and ensure that penalties are deducted for performance not in accordance with the contract are in place.

### 36. Impairment (other than receivables, accrued departmental revenue, loans and investments)

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Please specify		_____	_____
<b>Total</b>		=	=

### 37. Provisions

	<i>Note</i>	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Please specify		_____	_____
<b>Total</b>		=	=

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 37.1 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2019/20

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Increase in provision	-	-	-	-
Settlement of provision	-	-	-	-
Unused amount reversed	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement expected from third party	-	-	-	-
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 37.2 Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2018/19

	Provision 1	Provision 2	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Increase in provision	-	-	-	-
Settlement of provision	-	-	-	-
Unused amount reversed	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement expected from third party	-	-	-	-
Change in provision due to change in estimation of inputs	-	-	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 38. Non-adjusting events after reporting date

Nature of event	2019/20 R'000
Include an estimate of the financial effect of the subsequent non-adjusting events or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made.	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

## 39. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

### MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	*Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	<b>158 025</b>	-	-	-	<b>158 025</b>
Heritage assets	158 025	-	-	-	158 025
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>551 908</b>	-	<b>21 048</b>	<b>11 567</b>	<b>561 389</b>
Transport assets	193 785	-	11 190	5 205	199 770
Computer equipment	127 653	-	2 227	2 822	127 058
Furniture and office equipment	176 275	-	4 667	2 876	178 066
Other machinery and equipment	54 195	-	2 964	664	56 495
<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>709 933</b>	-	<b>21 048</b>	<b>11 567</b>	<b>719 414</b>

\*The opening balance in note 39 has been restated based on the prior period errors detected through the assets clean up exercise that the department embarked on.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:		-
Heritage assets		
Machinery and equipment		
Specialised military assets		
Biological assets		

## 39.1 Additions

### ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Cash*	Non-cash**	(Capital Work in Progress current costs and finance lease payments)	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>14 593</b>	<b>7 050</b>	-	<b>(595)</b>	<b>21 048</b>
Transport assets	9 011	3 581	-	(1 402)	11 190
Computer equipment	1 468	774	-	(15)	2 227
Furniture and office equipment	2 941	2 090	-	(364)	4 667
Other machinery and equipment	1 173	605	-	1 186	2 964



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS TO MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>14 593</b>	<b>7 050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(595)</b>	<b>21 048</b>

### 39.2 Disposals

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	Actual R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>5 776</b>	<b>5 791</b>	<b>11 567</b>	<b>4 472</b>
Transport assets	5 205	-	5 205	3 939
Computer equipment	18	2 804	2 822	3
Furniture and office equipment	463	2 413	2 876	226
Other machinery and equipment	90	574	664	304
<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>5 776</b>	<b>5 791</b>	<b>11 567</b>	<b>4 472</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 39.3 Movement for 2018/19

### MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	<b>163 217</b>	<b>(5 192)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>158 025</b>
Heritage assets	163 217	(5 192)	-	-	158 025
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>567 763</b>	<b>6 378</b>	<b>14 277</b>	<b>36 510</b>	<b>551 908</b>
Transport assets	198 493	5 105	7 536	17 349	193 785
Computer equipment	134 655	1 130	493	8 625	127 653
Furniture and office equipment	178 662	520	4 388	7 295	176 275
Other machinery and equipment	55 953	(377)	1 860	3 241	54 195
<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>730 980</b>	<b>1 186</b>	<b>14 277</b>	<b>36 510</b>	<b>709 933</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 39.3.1 Prior period error

	<i>Note</i>	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to prior 2018/19		1 186
		1 186
Relating to 2018/19		-
		-
Total prior period errors		1 186

\*The prior period errors were detected through the assets clean up exercise that the department embarked on.

## 39.4 Minor assets

### MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	194	103 937	-	104 131
Value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	2 026	-	2 026
Disposals	-	-	-	(1 447)	-	(1 447)
<b>TOTAL MINOR ASSETS</b>	-	-	194	104 516	-	104 710

\*The opening balance in note 39.4 has been restated based on the prior period errors detected through the assets clean up exercise that the department embarked on.

Included in the R2 million of additions is both cash and non-cash minor assets

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	19 362	-	19 362
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	104 146	-	104 146
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123 508</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123 508</b>

### Minor Capital Assets under investigation

Number	Value R'000
--------	----------------

Included in the above total of the minor capital assets per the asset register  
are assets that are under investigation:

- Specialised military assets
- Intangible assets
- Heritage assets
- Machinery and equipment
- Biological assets

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	214	94 286	-	94 500
Prior period error	-	-	(20)	14 589	-	14 569
Additions	-	-	-	1 698	-	1 698
Disposals	-	-	-	(6 636)	-	(6 636)
<b>TOTAL MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>103 937</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>104 131</b>

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	17 746	-	17 746
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	102 740	-	102 740
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120 486</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120 486</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 39.4.1 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 [ <i>affecting the opening balance</i> ]		<b>14 569</b>
Machinery and equipment		14 589
Heritage		(20)
Relating to 2018/19		
Total prior period errors		<b>14 569</b>

## 39.5 Movable assets written off

### MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	5 777	-	5 777
<b>TOTAL MOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 777</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5 777</b>

### 39.6 S42 Movable capital assets

#### MAJOR ASSETS SUBJECTED TO TRANSFER IN TERMS OF S42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
No. of Assets						
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### MINOR ASSETS SUBJECTED TO TRANSFER IN TERMS OF S42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2019

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
No. of Assets						
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

### MAJOR ASSETS SUBJECTED TO TRANSFER IN TERMS OF S42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2020

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
No. of Assets						
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

### MINOR ASSETS SUBJECTED TO TRANSFER IN TERMS OF S42 OF THE PFMA - 31 MARCH 2019

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
No. of Assets						
Value of the assets (R'000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 40. Intangible Capital Assets

### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
SOFTWARE	19 357	-	11 353	-	30 710
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>19 357</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30 710</b>

#### Intangible Capital Assets under investigation

Number  
Value  
R'000

Included in the above total of the intangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:

- Software
- Mastheads and publishing titles
- Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks
- Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models
- Services and operating rights

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 40.1 Additions

### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Cash	Non-Cash	(Develop- ment work in progress - current costs)	Received current year, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year)	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	11 353	-	-	-	11 353
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS TO INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>11 353</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11 353</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 40.2 Disposals

### DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals		Cash Received Actual R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-	-
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL DISPOSALS OF INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 40.3 Movement for 2018/19

#### MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
SOFTWARE	29 474	(5 345)	-	4 772	19 357
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>29 474</b>	<b>(5 345)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 772</b>	<b>19 357</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 40.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]		(5 345)
		(5 345)
Relating to 2018/19		
Total prior period errors		(5 345)

## 41. Immovable Tangible Capital Assets

### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Value adjustments	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>4 003 293</b>	-	<b>4 766</b>	-	<b>4 008 059</b>
Dwellings	2 186 493	-	783	-	2 187 276
Non-residential buildings	1 815 055	-	3 983	-	1 819 038
Other fixed structures	1 745	-	-	-	1 745
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	<b>7 096</b>	-	-	-	<b>7 096</b>
Heritage assets	7 096	-	-	-	7 096
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>	<b>231 176</b>	-	-	-	<b>231 176</b>
Land	231 176	-	-	-	231 176
Mineral and similar non- regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>4 241 565</b>	-	<b>4 766</b>	-	<b>4 246 331</b>

\*The opening balance in note 41.3 has been restated based on the prior period errors detected through the assets clean up exercise that the department embarked on.

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## Immovable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
<b>Included in the above total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:</b>		
Buildings and other fixed structures		
Heritage assets		
Land and subsoil assets		

## 41.1 Additions

### ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Cash R'000	Non-cash R'000	(Capital Work in Progress current costs and finance lease payments) R'000	Received current, not paid (Paid current year, received prior year) R'000	Total R'000
<b>BUILDING AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>32 593</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(27 947)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 766</b>
Dwellings	783	-	-	-	783
Non-residential buildings	31 810	120	(27 947)	-	3 983
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Land	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL ADDITIONS TO IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>32 593</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>(27 947)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 766</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 41.2 Disposals

### DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Sold for cash	Non-cash disposal	Total disposals	Cash Received Actual
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL DISPOSALS OF IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 41.3 Movement for 2018/19

### MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	<b>3 992 753</b>	<b>(2 223)</b>	<b>12 763</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 003 293</b>
Dwellings	2 175 953	(2 223)	12 763	-	2 186 493
Non-residential buildings	1 815 055	-	-	-	1 815 055
Other fixed structures	1 745	-	-	-	1 745
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>5 192</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7 096</b>
Heritage assets	1 904	5 192	-	-	7 096
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>	<b>231 176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>231 176</b>
Land	231 176	-	-	-	231 176
Mineral and similar non- regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS</b>	<b>4 225 833</b>	<b>2 969</b>	<b>12 763</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4 241 565</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 41.3.1 Prior period error

	Note	2018/19 R'000
<b>Nature of prior period error</b>		
Relating to 2018/19 [affecting the opening balance]		2 969
Dwellings		2 969
Relating to 2018/19		
Total prior period errors		2 969

## 41.4 Capital Work-in-progress

### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2020
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Annexure 7				
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	119	4 647	(119)	4647
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>4 647</b>

Accruals and payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
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[Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress]

**Total**

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as at 31 March 2020

### CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2019

	Note	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2019
	<i>Annexure 7</i>	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures		1 248	-	119	(1 248)	119
Machinery and equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1 248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(1 248)</b>	<b>119</b>

### 41.5 Immovable assets written off

#### IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and subsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>



# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

	Buildings and other fixed structures R'000	Heritage assets R'000	Land and subsoil assets R'000	Total R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL IMMOVABLE ASSETS WRITTEN OFF</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

### 41.6 S42 Immovable assets

#### Assets subjected to transfer in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 2019/20

	R'000	Number of assets	Value of assets
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>		-	-
Dwellings		-	-
Non-residential buildings		-	-
Other fixed structures		-	-
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>		-	-
Land		-	-
Mineral and similar non- regenerative resources		-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## Assets subjected to transfer in terms of S42 of the PFMA – 2018/19

	Number of assets R'000	Value of assets R'000
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	-	-
Dwellings	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>	-	-
Land	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## 41.7 Immovable assets (additional information)

		2019/20	2018/19
	<i>Note</i>		
a) <b>Unsurvey land</b>	<b>Estimated completion date</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Area</b>
	<i>Annexure 9</i>		
b) <b>Properties deemed vested</b>	<i>Annexure 9</i>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Land parcels</b>			
<b>Facilities</b>			
Schools			
Clinics			
Hospitals			
Office buildings			
Dwellings			
Storage facilities			
Other			

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 42. Principal-agent arrangements

### 42.1 Department acting as the principal

	Fee paid	
	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Include a list of the entities acting as agents for the department and the fee paid as compensation to the agent	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### 42.2 Department acting as the agent

#### 42.2.1 Revenue received for agency activities

	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Home Affairs	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

*In terms of the Memorandum of Understanding Department of Home Affairs (DHA) will be responsible to provide the approved tariffs for the Immigration and Civic services to DIRCO. Missions maintains and submit monthly revenue collection register and visa statistics register as well as face value register for the DHA collection each month. DIRCO executes the receipts of cash from third parties at the missions abroad on behalf of DHA - the principle and surrenders monies directly to the National Revenue Fund as approved by the National Treasury.*

#### 42.2.2 Reconciliation of funds and disbursements - 2019/20

Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### 42.2.3 Reconciliation of carrying amount of receivables and payables - 2019/20

Receivables					
Name of principal entity	Opening balance	Revenue principal is entitled to	Less: Write-offs/settlements /waivers	Cash received on behalf of principal	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Total</b>					
Payables					
Name of principal entity	Opening balance	Expenses incurred on behalf of the principal	Cash paid on behalf of the principal	Closing Balance	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	555 573	-	191 278	364 295	
<b>Total</b>	<b>555 573</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>191 278</b>	<b>364 295</b>	

#### Reconciliation of carrying amount of receivables and payables - 2018/19

Receivables					
Name of principal entity	Opening balance	Revenue principal is entitled to	Less: Write-offs/settlements /waivers	Cash received on behalf of principal	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Total</b>					
Payables					
Name of principal entity	Opening balance	Expenses incurred on behalf of the principal	Cash paid on behalf of the principal	Closing Balance	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	498 435	-	138,213	360 222	
<b>Total</b>	<b>498 435</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>138 213</b>	<b>360 222</b>	

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 43. Changes in accounting estimates

During the year the following changes were made to the estimations employed in the accounting for transactions, assets, liabilities, events and circumstances

	Value derived using the original estimate R'000	Value derived using amended estimate R'000	R-value impact of change in estimate R'000
<i>Accounting estimate change 1: Provide a description of the change in estimate</i>			
Line item 1 affected by the change			
Line item 2 affected by the change			
Line item 3 affected by the change			
Line item 4 affected by the change			
Line item 5 affected by the change			

	Value derived using the original estimate R'000	Value derived using amended estimate R'000	R-value impact of change in estimate R'000
<i>Accounting estimate change 2: Provide a description of the change in estimate</i>			
Line item 1 affected by the change			
Line item 2 affected by the change			
Line item 3 affected by the change			
Line item 4 affected by the change			
Line item 5 affected by the change			

	Value derived using the original estimate R'000	Value derived using amended estimate R'000	R-value impact of change in estimate R'000
<i>Accounting estimate change 3: Provide a description of the change in estimate</i>			
Line item 1 affected by the change			
Line item 2 affected by the change			
Line item 3 affected by the change			
Line item 4 affected by the change			
Line item 5 affected by the change			

# NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## 44. Prior period errors

### 44.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	Amount bef error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
Line item 1 affected by the change				
Line item 2 affected by the change				
Line item 3 affected by the change				
<b>Net effect</b>				

	Note	Amount bef error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
<b>Expenditure:</b>				
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	39	708 747	1 186	709 933
Minor Assets	39.4	89 562	14 569	104 131
Intangible capital assets	40	24 702	(5 345)	19 357
Immovable Tangible Capital Assets	41	4 238 596	2 969	4 241 565
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>5 061 607</b>	<b>13 379</b>	<b>5 074 986</b>

*The prior period error is due to uncorrected misstatements of the Asset register identified during the 2018/19 audit. The error relates to completeness and existence of the asset register.*



## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS as at 31 March 2020

	Note	Amount bef error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
<b>Assets: (E.g. Receivables, Investments, Accrued departmental revenue, Movable tangible capital assets, etc.)</b>				
Investment foreign	12	383 756	(208 039)	175 717
Receivables Staff debtors	15	48 066	(345)	47 721
Receivables Other debtors	15	5 198	140 243	145 441
Cash on hand	12	4 550	(4 188)	362
Prepayments and advances	14	5 178	(1 247)	3 931
Receivables Claims Recoverable National	15	252 751	(20 334)	273 085
Receivables Claims Recoverable Public Entities	15	884	11 995	12 879
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>700 383</b>	<b>(41 247)</b>	<b>659 136</b>

The prior period error is due to uncorrected misstatement of Cash with Commercial Bank identified during 2018/19 audit. The error relates to the amounts disclosed as cash on hand as well as cash with commercial bank as well as disallowances as a result of reclassification of amounts from cash with commercial bank.

	Note	Amount bef error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Payables: other		402 104	(40 842)	361 262
Payables Advances received National		167 275	(86 689)	80 586
Payables Advances received Public Entities		2 201	86 689	88 890
Payable Non-current		595 619	(73 062)	522 557
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>1 167 199</b>	<b>(113 904)</b>	<b>1 053 295</b>

## NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

The prior period error is due to uncorrected misstatement of Cash with Commercial Bank identified during 2018/19 audit. This relates to a misallocated amount for repatriation to CWCB.

	Note	Amount bef error correction 2018/19 R'000	Prior period error 2018/19 R'000	Restated Amount 2018/19 R'000
<b>Other:</b>				
Key Management Personnel	34	45 312	(45 312)	
Key Management Personnel	34	2 560	(2 560)	
Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure	32	11 690	801	12 491
<b>Net effect</b>		<b>59 562</b>	<b>(47 071)</b>	<b>12 491</b>

### 45. Inventories *(Effective from date determined in a Treasury Instruction)*

	Note	2019/20 R'000	2018/19 R'000
Opening balance			
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balances			
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash			
Add: Additions - Non-cash			
(Less): Disposals			
(Less): Issues			
Add/(Less): Adjustments			
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1A

### STATEMENT OF CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND OTHER TRANSFERS PAID TO MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	GRANT ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			SPENT				2018/19
	DoRA and other transfers	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Funds Withheld	Re-allocations by National Treasury or National Department	Amount received by municipality	Amount spent by municipality	Unspent funds	% of available funds spent by municipality	Division of Revenue Act
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

National Departments are reminded of the DORA requirements to indicate any re-allocations by the National Treasury or the transferring department, certify that all transfers in terms of this Act were deposited into the primary bank account of a province or, where appropriate, into the CPD account of a province as well as indicate the funds utilised for the administration of the receiving officer.

Departments are required to include a summary of expenditure per conditional grant to aid in the identification of under- / over spending of such funds and to allow the department to provide an explanation for the variance

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1B

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
African Renaissance & International Fund	46 272	-	-	46 272	46 272	100%	38 692
SA Development Partnership Agency	10 065	-	-	10 065	-	0%	9 532
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56 337</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56 337</b>	<b>46 272</b>		<b>48 224</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1C

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER			2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	Amount not transferred	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1D

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE				2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Capital	Current	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000	R'000
Public Corporations									
Transfers									
Subsidies									
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1E

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
<b>Transfers</b>							
African Union	437 912			437 912	441 348	101%	346 672
Group of 77 Countries	253			253	83	33%	241
India-Brazil- South Africa Trust Fund	14 616		2 709	17 325	17 325	100%	14 717
New Partnership for Africa's Development	7 654			7 654	7 109	93%	6 030
African Peer Review Mechanism	1 755			1 755	-	0%	2 412
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	634			634	-	0%	595
United Nations Development Programme	7 667		6 818	14 485	14 485	100%	7 260
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	7 624		327	7 951	7 952	100%	7 552
Commonwealth of Nation	8 484			8 484	8 073	95%	8 556
Southern African Development Community	86 643		47 464	134 107	134 412	100%	109 725
United Nations	180 763		(7 145)	173 618	162 624	94%	180 403
United Nations Human Rights Council	-			-	-	-	-
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	685			685	501	73%	649
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	6 586			6 586	6 447	98%	6 711
Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	344			344	-	0%	348
Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	84			84	86	102%	80
South Centre Capital Fund	1 313			1 313	-	0%	1 420
United Nations Development Programme in Southern Africa	1 576			1 576	1 576	100%	-
United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	1 166			1 166	-	0%	1 262
Humanitarian aid	31 944		(2 709)	29 235	21 772	74%	31 765
Perm Court Of Arbitration	251			251	223	89%	186
Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	344			344	266	77%	241
International Tribunal for the Law of the sea	976			976	496	51%	896
	<b>799 274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>846 738</b>	<b>824 778</b>		<b>727 721</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>799 274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47 464</b>	<b>846 738</b>	<b>824 778</b>		<b>727 721</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1F

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds transferred	Final Appropriation
NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
	-	-	-	-	-		-
Subsidies							
	-	-	-	-	-		-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1G

### STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2018/19
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
<b>Transfers</b>							
H/H EMPL S/BEN:LEAVE GRATUITY	5 891	-	1 575	7 466	5 609	75%	8 010
H/H EMPL S/BEN:SEV PACKAGE	4 458	-	2 237	6 695	5 641	84%	28 590
	<b>10 349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>11 250</b>		<b>36 600</b>
<b>Subsidies</b>							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 349</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3 812</b>	<b>14 161</b>	<b>11 250</b>		<b>36 600</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1H

### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2019/20	2018/19
		R'000	R'000
<b>Received in cash</b>			
Addis Ababa	Honorarium for keynote address at African Union Summit	3	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Received in kind</b>			
		-	15 728
Abuja	National Day Sponsorship	42	
Accra	National Day Sponsorship	179	
Ankara	National Day Sponsorship	124	
Beijing	Heritage Day Celebration	3 212	
Bangkok	National Day Sponsorship	195	
Beijing	International Charity Bazaar	42	
Berlin	National Day Sponsorship	199	
Berlin	Sponsorship for staff trip to Schwenrin and Schlewigholstein	80	
Berlin	Sponsorship for cologne trip	18	
Berlin	Heritage Day Sponsorship	82	
Bern	National Day Sponsorship	142	
Bern	Gifts (Chocolate & Wine	1	
Brussels	National Day Sponsorship	16	

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

Brasilia	Sponsorship of Flight and accommodation	22
Brasilia	BRICS Summit Sponsorship	205
Bucharest	National Day Sponsorship	119
Bucharest	Sponsorship for accommodation and ground transport	13
Colombo	Sponsorship for writing and publishing of Children Book	41
Doha	National Day Sponsorship	150
Doha	Sponsorship for South African Ubuntu Heritage day	219
Dubai	National Day Sponsorship	30
Geneva	Sponsorship of tickets to China	62
Geneva	Sponsorship for non-proliferation conference	30
Hanoi	Sponsorship for Rhino Day event	372
Harare	National Day Sponsorship	162
Hong Kong	National Day Sponsorship	204
Hong Kong	Donation of prizes for National Day	100
Juba	National Day Sponsorship	21
Kampala	National Day Sponsorship	78
Kuala Lumpur	National Day Sponsorship	34
Kuala Lumpur	Marketing Material	6
Kuwait	Gifts(books,honey,dates and cake)	8
Lagos	National Day Sponsorship	74
Lagos	Women's day	98
Lagos	Gifts(drinks for Christmas)	3
Lima	National Day Sponsorship	42

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

London	Sponsorship to host World Cup Victory event	189	
Madrid	Sponsorship:25 years of Democracy	165	
Manila	Gifts (Cake)	1	
Maputo	National Day Sponsorship	143	
Maseru	Donation of printing paper	3	
Mbabane	Donation of brown sugar	1	
Mumbai	National Day Sponsorship	517	
New Delhi	National Day Sponsorship	610	
Ottawa	National Day Sponsorship	96	
Ottawa	Sponsorship for SA Round Table	15	
Rome	National Day Sponsorship	68	
Shanghai	National Day Sponsorship	42	
Santiago	Donations for National Day lucky draw	41	
Warsaw	National day sponsorship	23	
Washington	Donation of a large portrait image of Mandela	85	
Washington	Gifts of wine	4	
Washington	Gifts (commemorative coin and book)	1	
Washington	Donation of medium size fraed painting	9	
Yaoundé	Gift for portrait	1	
Yaoundé	National Day Sponsorship	125	
Yaoundé	Donation of cellphones and airtime	4	
MTN	Sponsorship for Ubuntu Awards 2020	550	
Vodacom	Sponsorship for Ubuntu Awards 2020	400	
Old Mutual	Sponsorship for Ubuntu Awards 2020	250	
Engen Oil	Sponsorship for Ubuntu Awards 2020	200	
Tsogo Sun	Sponsorship for Ubuntu Awards 2020	250	
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>10 218</b>	<b>15 728</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>10 218</b>	<b>15 728</b>



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 11 STATEMENT OF AID ASSISTANCE RECEIVED

NAME OF DONOR	PURPOSE	OPENING BALANCE R'000	REVENUE R'000	EXPENDI- TURE R'000	PAID BACK ON/BY 31 MARCH R'000	CLOSING BALANCE R'000
Received in cash						
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
Received in kind						
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1J

### STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP (Group major categories but list material items including name of organisation)	2019/20	2018/19
	R'000	R'000
<b>Made in kind</b>		231
Argentina	1	
Angola	1	
Belgium	1	
Botswana	1	
Brazil	28	
China	51	
DRC	1	
Madagascar	1	
Malawi	1	
Senegal	1	
Seychelles	1	
Mozambique	1	
Namibia	1	
Egypt	1	
Gabon	1	
Ghana	7	

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

Lesotho	0	
Saudi Arabia	3	
Rwanda	1	
Tanzania	0	
Togo	1	
Uganda	1	
Zambia	1	
Zimbabwe	1	
India	28	
Russia	28	
UK	5	
Vietnam	0	
Turkey	2	
Jamaica	1	
UAE	3	
SADC -Dr Tax	0	
RSA - Minister to various UNGA	7	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>231</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1K

### STATEMENT OF ACTUAL MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER GRANT

Grant Type	Apr 2019 R'000	May 2019 R'000	Jun 2019 R'000	Jul 2019 R'000	Aug 2019+ R'000	Sept 2019 R'000	Oct 2019 R'000	Nov 2019 R'000	Dec 2019 R'000	Jan 2020 R'000	Feb 2020 R'000	Mar 2020 R'000	Total R'000
Old age													
War Veterans													
Disability													
Grant in Aid													
Foster Care													
Care Dependency													
Child Support Grant													
Other													
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 1L

### STATEMENT OF INDIRECT GRANTS BETWEEN NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS AND MUNICIPALITIES

NAME OF GRANT	GRANT ALLOCATION				SPENT
	Division of Revenue Act	Roll Overs R'000	Adjustments R'000	Total Available R'000	Amount R'000
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 2A

### STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity National/Provincial Public Entity	State Entity's PFMA Schedule type (state year- end if not 31 March)	% Held 2019/ 20	% Held 2018/ 19	Number of shares held		Cost of investment R'000		Net Asset value of investment R'000		Profit/(Loss) for the year R'000		Losses guarantee d  Yes/No
				2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	
Subtotal												
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 2B

### STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

Name of Public Entity	Nature of business	Cost of investment R'000		Net Asset value of Investment R'000		Amounts owing to Entities R'000		Amounts owing by Entities R'000	
		2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19	2019/20	2018/19
Controlled entities									
Subtotal									
Non-controlled entities									
Associates									
Subtotal									
Joint Ventures									
Subtotal									
Other non-controlled entities									
Subtotal									
TOTAL									
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 3A

### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2020 - LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2019	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced/ released during the year	Revaluations	Closing balance 31 March 2020	Guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2020	Realised losses not recoverable i.e. claims paid out
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Motor vehicles								
	Standard Bank		36				36		
	ABSA Bank		131				131		
	Ned bank NBS		29				29		
	FNB/Saambou Bank		14				14		
	Hlano Fin Services		-				-		
	Old Mutual/NEDPERM		9				9		
	NP Development Corp		111				111		
	Subtotal	-	330	-	-	-	330	-	-
	Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal								
	Other								
	Subtotal								
	<b>TOTAL</b>	-	<b>330</b>	-	-	-	<b>330</b>	-	-

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 3B

### STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2020

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 1 April 2019 R'000	Liabilities incurred during the year R'000	Liabilities paid/cancelled/reduced during the year R'000	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder) R'000	Closing Balance 31 March 2020 R'000
<b>Claims against the department</b>					
Summons received	729 550	24 815	5 825	-	748 540
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>729 550</b>	<b>24 815</b>	<b>5 825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>748 540</b>
<b>Environmental Liability</b>					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other</b>					
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>729 550</b>	<b>24 815</b>	<b>5 825</b>		<b>748 540</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 4 CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2019/20	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	Receipt date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>Department</b>								
Science & Tech	-	-	1 546	2 239	1 546	2 239	-	-
Arts & Culture	-	-	-	1 886	-	1 886	-	-
Social Development.	-	-	-	89	-	89	-	-
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	-	5 590	-	5 590	-	-
Mineral Resources	-	-	-	83	-	83	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Communications	-	-	-	369	-	369	-	-
Tourism	-	-	-	67	-	67	-	-
Public Works	-	-	1 595	2 266	1 595	2 266	-	-
Health	-	-	15 994	19 056	15 994	19 056	-	-
GCIS	-	-	889	1 155	889	1 155	-	-
Health Students	-	-	-	14 674	-	14 674	-	-
Presidency	-	-	3 080	9 822	3 080	9 822	-	-
Transport	-	-	2 754	2 336	2 754	2 336	-	-
Energy	-	-	-	517	-	517	-	-
Cooperative Governance	-	-	91	13	91	13	-	-
Public Enterprise	-	-	-	49	-	49	-	-
DTI	29 938	-	18	13 154	29 956	13 154	-	-
Water and Sanitation	-	-	-	800	-	800	-	-
Small Business Development	-	-	248	206	248	206	-	-
Environmental Affairs	2 379	-	-	286	2 379	286	-	-
Labour	-	-	1 557	670	1 557	670	-	-
Women	-	-	-	740	-	740	-	-
Home Affairs Official Visits	-	-	36 000	34 233	36 000	34 233	-	-
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	356	51	356	51	-	-
Rural Development and Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

Reform	-	-	-	-	-
National Treasury	-	843	1 365	843	1 365
DHA Repatriation	-	-	-	-	-
Government Pensions	-	-	-	-	-
Administration Agency	-	1 774	2 127	1 774	2 127
Telecommunications and Postal Services	-	-	-	-	-
Sports & Recreation	-	-	2 468	-	2 468
SARS	-	-	109	-	109
Police	-	337	373	337	373
DPSA	-	26 141	25 212	26 141	25 212
Correctional Service	-	-	41	-	41
Higher Education and training	-	-	-	-	-
Basic Education	-	-	1 777	-	1 777
Defence and Military Veterans	-	-	276	-	276
Irrecoverable claims (Nat Pace Acc)	-	69 408	62 236	69 408	62 236
<b>Sub Total</b>	-	<b>34 418</b>	<b>34 418</b>	<b>34 418</b>	<b>34 418</b>
	<b>32 317</b>	<b>197 050</b>	<b>240 756</b>	<b>229 367</b>	<b>240 756</b>
Eastern Cape	-	32	104	32	104
Free State	-	15 955	44 026	15 955	44 026
Mpumalanga	-	-	181	-	181
Kwazulu-Natal	-	-	393	-	393
Gauteng	-	-	89	-	89
Limpopo	-	-	727	-	727
North West	-	-	315	-	315
<b>Sub Total</b>	-	<b>15 987</b>	<b>45 835</b>	<b>15 987</b>	<b>45 835</b>

## ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

### Other Government Entities

Compensation Commissioner	-	-	-	62	-	62
IEC	-	-	188	119	188	119
Parliament	606	-	192	456	798	456
South African Communist Party	-	-	-	-	-	-
National School Of Governance	-	-	-	-	-	-
SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAHRA	-	-	-	106	-	106
Auditor General	-	-	-	12	-	12
NHCSA	-	-	3	3	3	3
Other accounts	-	-	-	127	-	127
State Security	-	-	-	11 995	-	11 995
University of Stellenbosch	-	-	-	5	-	5
UNISA	-	-	397	134	397	134
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>13 018</b>	<b>1 386</b>	<b>13 018</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32 923</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213 818</b>	<b>299 609</b>	<b>246 741</b>	<b>299 609</b>



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 5 INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in transit at year end 2019/20 *	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	Payment date up to six (6) working days before year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
<b>DEPARTMENTS</b>								
Current								
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current								
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY</b>								
Current								
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-current								
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## ANNEXURE 6 INVENTORIES

Inventories [Per major category]	Note	Quantity	2019/20	Quantity	2018/19
			R'000	R'000	
Opening balance					
Add/(Less): Adjustments to prior year balance					
Add: Additions/Purchases - Cash					
Add: Additions - Non-cash					
(Less): Disposals					
(Less): Issues					
Add/(Less): Adjustments					
<b>Closing balance</b>			-	-	-
<i>Include discussion where deemed relevant</i>					

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 7 MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020

	Opening balance R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000				
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-				
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-				
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>								
Transport assets	-	-	-	-				
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-				
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-				
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-				
<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>								
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-				
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS-</b>								
Biological assets	-	-	-	-				
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	119	4 647	(4 766)	-				
Dwellings	119	4 647	(4 766)	-				
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-				
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-				
<b>LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS</b>								
Land	-	-	-	-				
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-				
<b>SOFTWARE</b>								
Software	-	-	-	-				
<b>MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES</b>								
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-				
<b>PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS</b>								
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	-	-	-	-				
<b>RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS</b>								
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-				
<b>SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS</b>								
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>(4 766)</b>	<b>-</b>				

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 20YY

	Opening balance R'000	Prior period error R'000	Current Year Capital WIP R'000	Ready for use (Asset register) / Contract terminated R'000	Closing balance R'000
<b>HERITAGE ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Transport assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BIOLOGICAL ASSETS</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES</b>	1 248	-	119	(1 248)	119
Dwellings	1 248	-	119	(1 248)	119
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-

## LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS

Land	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-

## SOFTWARE

Software	-	-	-	-	-
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## MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES

Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-	-
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## PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS

Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	-	-	-	-	-
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## RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS

Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-	-
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## SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS

Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-	-
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1 248</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>(1 248)</b>	<b>119</b>
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*Include discussion where deemed relevant*

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 8A

### INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (note 14)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PUBLIC ENTITIES</b>						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>OTHER ENTITIES</b>						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 8B

### INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 21 AND note 22)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
<b>Current</b>						
Science & Tech	-	1 059	-	-	-	1 059
Public Works	-	576	-	-	-	576
Arts & Culture	4 876	7 694	-	-	4 876	7 694
Social Development.	131	4 613	-	-	131	4 613
Economic Development	-	7	-	-	-	7
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	2 217	-	-	-	2 217	-
Mineral Resources	784	806	-	-	784	806
Justice and Constitutional Development	967	1 427	-	-	967	1 427
Human Settlements	11	-	-	-	11	-
Communications	171	493	-	-	171	493
Public Service Commission	92	16	-	-	92	16
Tourism	77	565	-	-	77	565
Health	-	1 815	-	-	-	1 815
GCIS	-	47	-	-	-	47
Health Students	29 798	3 717	-	-	29 798	3 717
Energy	356	909	-	-	356	909

# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

## ANNEXURE 8B

### INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 21 AND note 22)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019	31/03/2020	31/03/2019
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
<b>NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS</b>						
Cooperative Governance	-	25	-	-	-	25
Public Enterprise	554	291	-	-	554	291
DTI	-	42 297	-	-	-	42 297
Water and Sanitation	323	-	-	-	323	-
SAPS	-	1 833	-	-	-	1 833
Environmental Affairs	-	2 774	-	-	-	2 774
Labour	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women	527	1 053	-	-	527	1 053
Home Affairs Official Visits	-	3 318	-	-	-	3 318
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	183	-	-	-	183
Rural Development and Land Reform	24	63	-	-	24	63
Telecommunications and Postal Services	1 335	-	-	-	1 335	-
Sports & Recreation	5 615	637	-	-	5 615	637
SARS	-	22	-	-	-	22
DPSA	1 070	651	-	-	1 070	651
Correctional Service	281	342	-	-	281	342
Higher Education and training	2 244	2 843	-	-	2 244	2 843
Basic Education	606	509	-	-	606	509



# ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2020

Defence and Military Veterans	-	1	-	1
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>52 059</b>	<b>80 586</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>80 586</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Eastern Cape	-	32	-	32
Northern Cape	-	90	-	90
Western Cape	-	17	-	17
Free State	-	47 719	-	47 719
Mpumalanga	424	570	424	570
Kwazulu-Natal	626	-	626	-
Gauteng	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	20	119	20	119
North West	-	218	-	218
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1 071</b>	<b>48 765</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48 765</b>
<b>PUBLIC ENTITIES</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Compensation Commisioner	2 266	1 606	2 266	1 606
Parliament	-	282	-	282
National School Of Governance	-	-	-	-
SASSA	41	145	41	145
Agricultural Research Council	-	-	-	-
SAHRA	409	-	409	-
Other Accounts	117	168	117	168
State Security	72 052	86 689	72 052	86 689
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74 885</b>	<b>88 890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88 890</b>
<b>OTHER ENTITIES</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
University of Pretoria	-	4	-	4
Rand Afrikaans University	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128 015</b>	<b>218 245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>218 245</b>
<b>Current</b>	<b>128 015</b>	<b>218 245</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>218 245</b>
<b>Non-current</b>				

## ANNEXURE 9 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON IMMOVABLE ASSETS

*The detail for note 41.7 may be included in this annexure.*

Wording to suit their specific circumstances in order to comply with the Immovable Asset Guide can be inserted here.

*In addition to the detail for note 41.7 the department should address the information regarding:*

- 1. Surveyed but unregistered land parcels and*
- 2. Contingent assets.*