**Report of the Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation on the3rd quarter 2022/23 performance and expenditure of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation and the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund, dated 8 March 2023**

The Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation (the Committee), having received and considered the 3rd quarter 2022/23 performance and submission to National Treasury, of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (the Department) and the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF) on 22 February 2023 reports as follows:

**1. Introduction**

**1.1 Mandate of the Committee**

The Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation is a committee of Parliament mandated by the sections 55 and 92 of the Constitution of South Africa,[[1]](#footnote-1) to oversee and ensure accountability in the formulation and conduct of South African foreign policy. Consequently, the Committee conducts oversight on activities of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation, and South Africa’s Missions abroad, its entity, the African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF), on policies, financial spending patterns, administrative issues, and it holds the Department and entity accountable for their operations and functions. The Committee is an important mechanism for ensuring oversight over the conduct of South Africa’s international relations and cooperation policy.

**1.2 Purpose of the quarterly performance reports**

The quarterly performance reports are a building bloc towards the Committee’s annual Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report (BRRR). In accordance with section 5 of the Money Bills Procedures and Related Matters Amendment Act 2009 (Act No.9 of 2009), the National Assembly, through its committees, must assess service delivery performance of each national department and submit the BRR Report for each department, for tabling in the National Assembly. The process allows the National Assembly to evaluate the effective and efficient use and forward allocation of resources; and may make recommendations on forward use of resources. This Act gives effect to Parliament’s constitutional powers to amend the budget in line with the fiscal framework.

Consideration of quarterly reports by committees is one of the established tools to fulfil Parliament’s oversight and accountability mandates in terms of the Constitution and under rules established by the two Houses. Quarterly reports are critical for in year monitoring since they provide information on the performance of the executive against predetermined objectives set in the annual performance plans.

The report further gives an overview of the presentations made by the Department and its entity, focusing mainly on its achievements, output in respect of the performance indicators and targets set for 2022/23 and the financial performance. The report also provides the Committee’s key deliberations and recommendations relating to the performance of the Department and its entity.

**1.3 Mandate of the Department**

The overall mandate of the Department is to work for the realization of South Africa’s international relations policy objectives. In terms of the provisions of the Constitution, the President of the Republic of South Africa bears the overall responsibility for the country’s foreign policy and international relations[[2]](#footnote-2). However, the Department is entrusted with the formulation, application and implementation of South Africa’s foreign policy which is derived from South Africa’s domestic priorities[[3]](#footnote-3). The Minister of International Relations and Cooperation (the Minister) assumes overall responsibility for all aspects of South Africa’s international relations, albeit in consultation with the President. The Minister also liaises and consults with members of the Cabinet on overlapping issues and on the priorities and programmes of other departments that bear an international relations element. In the same breath, other Cabinet ministers are required to consult the Minister on their international role.

**1.4 Measurable objectives of the Department**

The Department had identified the following strategic objectives for implementation during the reporting quarter, aimed at responding to the domestic priorities as announced by government for the reporting year as follows:

* Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department,
* promote relations with foreign countries,
* participate in international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa’s national values and foreign policy objectives, and
* communicate South Africa’s role and position in international relations in the domestic and international arenas as well as to provide Protocol Services.
	1. **Opening remarks by the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee, Mr SOR Mahumapelo MP**

In his opening remarks, the Chairperson noted that the Portfolio Committee would be receiving the quarter 3 performance reports of both the Department and the African Renaissance Fund. He further pointed out that 3rd quarter performance report was yet another building bloc towards the overall performance of the Department for the 2022/23 financial year. The Chairperson thanked the Department for consistently accounting to the Committee.

**2.** **Performance of the Department in general**

The quarterly report reflected the high level highlights of a number of diplomatic activities carried out by the Department including its Missions abroad. It also reflected on the activities of its entity, the African Renaissance Fund for the reporting period. At the time of reporting, South Africa’s representative footprint had grown from 34 in 1994 to 116 diplomatic missions in 2023, situated in 102 countries throughout the world. True to the fact that the Department operates in an ever changing international landscape, its work during the 3rd quarter was influenced by these events.

The activities of the Department remained structured into the five programmes as elaborated in its Annual Performance Plan 2022/23. These are as follows:

* Programme 1: Administration
* Programme 2: International Relations
* Programme 3: International Cooperation
* Programme 4: Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services and
* Programme 5: International Transfers

**2.1 Non-financial performance of the Department per programme: Achievements**

**2.1.1 Programme 1: Administration:** It is aimed to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

The Department reported progress on the implementation of the Digital Strategy, reflecting achievements against the following strategic objectives:

Modernise data, storage, applications, network, and telephony and cybersecurity infrastructure. In connection with ICT, the following were achieved during reporting period:

* Deployment and configuration for Africa missions
* Washington hub shipment done
* Finalised the configuration between London and Head Office
* Bill of Materials finalised to be utilised for the purchase order

In respect of the automation of digital business processes and integration of business information systems, a tender was re-advertised; the system prototype was demonstrated to ICT to finalise the statement of work; the project implementation was completed for quarter 4 and workshops were concluded with the finance team.

One progress report on the Audit Action Plan was submitted. The Audit Action Plan was implemented and monitored monthly. Regular reporting was conducted through the Audit Steering Committee.

The Department reported on two initiatives to advance gender equality and woman’s empowerment through gender mainstreaming. One initiative was to advance youth development and empowerment.

**2.1.2 Programme 2: International Relations**

The programme is aimed to promote relations with foreign countries to strengthen South Africa’s political, economic and social relations with targeted countries. This is achieved through the outcomes of Structured Bilateral Mechanisms (SBMs) and high-level visits reflecting national priorities, the African Agenda and the Agenda of the South. These remain important vehicles for cooperation and promoting South Africa’s national priorities. The national priorities of government as well as the needs of Africa (such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) as espoused in the National Development Plan (NDP), are also pursued in bilateral relations. Focus is also placed on the strengthening of economic diplomacy initiatives undertaken by Missions for the promotion of South Africa’s trade, investment and tourism potential and opportunities.

The Department continued to use bilateral engagements as instruments to pursue South Africa’s National Interest. These included structured bilateral mechanisms, the high-level visits and economic diplomacy initiatives undertaken at by the Missions abroad. During the 3rd quarter, the Department intensified Economic Diplomacy. Engagements also focused on areas of mutual interest between South Africa and other countries, and included exchange of ideas and views on a wide spectrum of bilateral and global issues. These included, but not limited to, political and economic developments, the security situation on the continent, and the review of SBMs which their implementation was impacted upon by advent of the COVID-19 pandemic. Below, are some of the Structured Bilateral Mechanisms undertaken:

* **Kenya:** The objective of the Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the first Kenya-South Africa Joint Commission for Cooperation (JCC) held in Nairobi, Kenya was to review the status of implementation of the Agreed Minutes of the Inaugural Session of the JCC, as well as to consider new areas of cooperation and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) to be signed during the State Visit in November 2022. The Mid-Term Review also discussed regional, continental and global matters of mutual concern and established a way forward, mindful of the respect for sovereignty of each county and in line with the African Union principles and the rule of law. The two countries agreed to lobby the remaining countries that had not signed the Tripartite Free Trade Area, to address market access challenges.
* During the State Visit by President Ramaphosa to Kenya, the Heads of State witnessed the signing of several MoUs in various areas of cooperation including Correctional Services, Housing and Human Settlements, National Schools of Government, as well as Audio Visual Co-Production**.**
* **Western Sahara**: The incoming State Visit by President Ghali ended with the Heads of State exchanging views on the recent developments related to the question of Western Sahara, including the mobilisation of regional, continental, and international support toward finding a sustainable resolution to the Western Sahara conflict. President Ghali held meetings with the Tripartite Alliance and South African Solidarity Movement with Western Sahara.
* **United States of America:** The review of diplomatic political relations, as well as cooperation in different sectors of the economy; Enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation in terms of food security and the engagement of FDI’s to assist Africa; Bilaterals between the USA and SA focussed on the importance of the bilateral partnership and US support for South Africa’s development priorities; trade and investment relations, including AGOA; energy, climate change and support for South Africa’s Just Transition; the Russia/Ukraine conflict; food security; and the need for reform of the UN Security Council.
* **Ukraine**: Senior Officials participated in Political Consultations during the SOPC. Discussions included bilateral agreements and cooperation, the latest developments in the security situation in Ukraine and a summary of Ukraine’s contribution towards food security in Africa. The Ukrainian side provided a backgrounder and a summary of conflict manifestation. The Ukrainian side expressed condemnation on the referendum and the Russian occupation.
* The South Africa side expressed its commitment to multilateralism and also cautioned against Ukraine’s push for duplicating and diluting the multilateral institutions such as the International Criminal Court to a new special tribunal for crime against humanity. On bilateral cooperation and agreements, the South Africa side clarified its non-aligned foreign policy position, especially the reasons behind voting in the UNGA.
* On Ukraine’s contribution to Africa and mediation efforts, the Ukrainian side noted the successful distribution of grain to Africa through Djibouti. The South Africa side expressed concern over the implications of the conflict on food and energy security. The Ukrainian side indicated its appreciation for Turkey’s peace talks facilitation and showed disappointment in Russia’s withdrawal because of clashing preconditions.
* **Palestine:** Meeting with Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, Dr Amal Jadou, in November 2022: The meeting discussed the political violence in the Nablus governorate, possible dates for the outgoing state visit to South Africa, the DG’s visit to Palestine in 2023, and the impact of the Israeli election outcomes on the situation in Palestine. Meeting with Mr Abdul Qader, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council in November 2022: the meeting discussed developments, including the impact of Israeli elections on Palestine.
* **Havana**: The Deputy Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure, Ms Noxolo Kiviet, paid an official visit to Havana, Cuba. The delegation comprised of government officials and business exhibitors. This visit was a follow-up on government engagements previously held with Cuba during the April 2022 visit led by Minister De Lille and the July 2022 visit by Deputy Minister Botes to Co-Chair the 16th South Africa-Cuba Joint Consultative Mechanism Meeting (JCM).
* The Deputy Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure, Ms Noxolo Kiviet, paid an official visit to Havana, Cuba. The delegation comprised of government officials and business exhibitors. This visit was a follow-up on government engagements previously held with Cuba during the April 2022 visit led by Minister De Lille and the July 2022 visit by Deputy Minister Botes, to Co-Chair the 16th South Africa-Cuba Joint Consultative Mechanism Meeting (JCM).
* A meeting with the Cuban Higher Education authorities focussed on the exchange of built environment students for technical training in Cuba. Potential students to be identified by DPWI would be sent to Cuba for studies in Architecture, Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The exchange will start in 2023 through prior arrangements made with both governments. The training needs would be assessed to meet South African qualification standards and alignment with relevant diplomas and degrees in South Africa.
* **Lesotho**: It was agreed to explore possibilities of linking destination management companies of both countries with an aim of coordinating tourism in the region. It was also agreed that the Mission and the Ministry will exchange database of tour operators that promote/ sell tourism packages in both countries.
* **Moscow:** Meeting with Tourism Marketing Intelligence (TMI) Consultancy to discuss the effects of COVID-19 on the tourism sector and how companies like TMI were affected. South Africa is amongst African countries attracting Russians as they look for alternative destinations to explore outside of Europe. This is especially due to the visa waiver and sanctions imposed on Russia by most European countries.
* Missions, through public diplomacy, who interact with foreign tourism enterprises, are identified as enablers for economic and sustainable development in South Africa. Missions assist to brand and market South Africa as a preferred tourism destination, and promote available business and investment opportunities in South Africa.

**2.1.3 Programme 3: International Cooperation**

Through this programme, the Department participates in international organisations and institutions. This was reported as in line with South Africa’s national values and foreign policy objectives. The programme assists the Department to enhance international responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and Africa. This is achieved through negotiation and influencing processes in the Global Governance System; towards a reformed, strengthened and equitable rules-based multilateral system. The Department continued to participate in various multilateral meetings to influence the outcomes of such meetings and remain an active member of the international community as espoused by the NDP.

Under this programme, South Africa participated in the following meetings, to advance its national interest, that of Africa and the Global South:

* The Ministerial Committee of the SADC Organ (MCO) on Politics, Defence, Security considered, amongst others, the following reports.

The impact of the proposed US “Countering Malign Russia Activities in Africa” to the SADC region.

The political and security situation in the region particularly, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Eswatini and the recurring challengers experienced at the border post between DRC and Zambia.

* The AU Extraordinary Summit on industrialization and the AfCFTA held during November, agreed on a new impetus to promote industrialisation on the Continent as a catalyst to boosting intra-Africa trade and the AfCFTA.
* The G20 Leaders’ Summit was held in Bali, Indonesia, on 15 and 16 November 2022. The Leaders committed to take urgent action to save lives, prevent hunger and malnutrition, particularly to address vulnerabilities of developing countries.
* COP27 was held in Egypt from 7 to 20 November 2022.
* One report on the implementation of South Africa’s international reporting obligations was achieved.
* At the end of the reporting period, South Africa was represented in 61 positions across the multilateral system. Rotation, retirement and the ending of contract periods often results in fluctuations in numbers.
* The Ministerial meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was held in the margins of UNGA77 during September 2022. The meeting adopted a political declaration through which the Member States reaffirmed the purposes, principles and provisions of the UN Charter, and reiterated the validity of the vision and founding principles of the Movement.
* Additional issues addressed include: the question of Palestine, Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, nuclear disarmament, COVID, TRIPS Agreement/WTO, unilateral coercive measures, terrorism, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the interactive dialogue of the South-South formation, the importance of global solidarity was emphasized and cooperation in the fight against food, fuel and finance crises as well as eliminating their consequences. They called for the timely implementation of internationally agreed goals and frameworks such as Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement, as a way out of the crisis.

**2.1.4 Programme 4: Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services**

The programme is meant to communicate South Africa’s role and position in international relations in the domestic and international arenas. It is also aimed to provide protocol services. The Department implemented and monitored its Public Diplomacy strategy. Protocol and consular services were extended as requested.

Under this programme, fifteen (15) sets of key messages were distributed to missions and Head Office on domestic and global developments. Three (3) Public Participation Programmes were held by political principals where audiences were engaged on domestic and international developments. Three (3) opinion pieces were published. all 100% (14) of protocol services were rendered during visits. also 100% (183) consular services rendered, and 100% (11 382) of documents legalised.

**3. Financial performance of the Department**

**Quarter 3 expenditure trends**

The actual total expenditure for the 3rd quarter of 2022/23 financial year amounts to R1. 519 billion as compared to the projected expenditure of R1.456 billion representing a variance of 4% higher than what had been projected. The variance analysis per programme is explained as follows:

**Expenditure per programme**

**3.1 Programme 1: Administration**

**Programme 1** spent R367.5 million of the projected expenditure of R413.9 million. The low spending was due to the delay in the delivery of servers and missions’ laptops as well as slow progress on Global Wide Area Network project.

The slow spending was also due to the delay in the appointment of professionals for planned projects for renovations and maintenance of State-owned properties. In mitigating the slow spending on capital projects, Head Office officials have been deployed in missions with major capital projects to oversee the works with the appointed service providers. In addition, Department has signed a MOU with Government Technical Advisory Committee (GTAC) to assist with the Capital projects.

**3.2 Programme 2: International Relations**

**Programme 2** spent R835.5 million of the projected expenditure of R798.5 million. The high spending is due to the cost of living salary adjustment that was implemented in November and December 2022. Cash drawings have been revised from February 2023 to include additional budget of R81 million that was allocated by National Treasury.

**3.3 Programme 3: International Cooperation**

**Programme 3** spent R147.8 million of the projected expenditure of R150.8 million. The low spending was due to high vacancy rate in the Branch at SMS level.

**3.4 Programme 4: Protocol Services and Public Diplomacy**

**Programme 4** spent R110.3 million of the projected expenditure of R73.1 million. The high spending was due to payment of invoice relating to repatriation of South African Citizens in Wuhan 2020. The approval for roll over of funds was received in the current financial year.

**3.5 Programme 5: International Transfers**

**Programme 5** spent R58.3 million of the projected expenditure of R19.8 million. The high spending was due to the payment of outstanding South Africa’s assessed contribution to the African Union (AU) for the 2022 financial year. This was after receipt of approval for virement of funds from National Treasury.

**3.6** **New construction projects**

Three construction projects were prioritised in New Delhi, Luanda and Gaborone. On the other two projects, the Department has collaborated with GTAC as an implementing agent to support the execution of capital projects. The TOR for the appointment of the professional teams in New Delhi and South Africa have been developed and are being considered by GTAC. The appointing of professional teams to support the planning, renovations and construction of new facilities would be finalised by end of financial year.

In Luanda, the service provider to conduct condition assessment has been appointed, and the feasibility report would provide guidance on the construction approach. The Botswana project was under review. The Government of Botswana has intentions to acquire the state-owned land parcel from the Department, due to security concerns related to its proximity to the Presidential estate.

**3.7** **Renovation and Refurbishment projects**

There are five (5) renovation projects in progress in the following Missions: Mbabane, Copenhagen, Vienna, Rome and Namibia. The condition assessment was done in the previous financial year, and the outcome informed the renovation work currently underway. The procurement planning for the renovation work has been completed and services providers has been appointed in Namibia. The Vienna Chancery project has been completed. The Mbabane and Copenhagen projects are awaiting approval by evaluation committees. Terms of Reference for the Rome project has been approved, and Mission given a directive to advertise for service providers.

**3.8 Maintenance and condition assessment projects**

There are 78 maintenance and condition assessments projects that are approved and funded, which are at implementation stage in the current financial year. There are 20 maintenance projects and one condition assessment project that were completed at the end of the third quarter. Eighteen (18) service providers have been appointed, for maintenance projects to be finalised in the current financial year. Further 23 projects are in the evaluation and approval stage.

To address the maintenance backlog, a condition assessment has been commissioned for 17 properties for the following Missions: London, Rome, Madrid, The Hague, Lisbon, Maseru, New York, Brasilia, Luanda, Brussels, Tel Aviv, Maputo, Mbabane, Brasilia, and Harare. The condition assessment would inform the prioritisation projects for renovation and maintenance work in the next financial year. One condition assessment project has been completed and 16 are at various procurement stages.

**3.9 Disposal Projects**

The disposal of eight (8) properties in Namibia was advertised and bids have been received by SCM on 07 December 2022. The Bids are ready to be presented to the Bid Adjudication committee. Appointment of conveyancer was in progress in Namibia. The disposal of properties in Funchal, Blantyre were advertised in January 2023 with closing dates of 10 and 27 February 2023. The Bids are ready to be presented to the Bid Evaluation Committee. The property valuation reports for Bonn, Banjul, Paris, Milan, Zurich have been tabled and approved by the Disposal Committee to be advertised.

**4. The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF)**

During the reporting period, South Africa continued to play an active role in supporting initiatives aimed at enhancing the African Agenda. The ARF remained pivotal to South Africa’s solidarity work in the continent and the Global South.

It was reported that the receivable from Cuba is payable bi-annually in June and December. The December repayment of R63 million was received on time, as per the agreement. This is the loan agreement provided for under the Agreement on Economic Assistance Package signed on 3 February 2012.

During the reporting period, a total of 18 of 18 active projects were monitored for compliance with concurrence received. There were 18 project oversight reports for the active projects. In the meantime, eight (8) projects were recommended for closure in the quarter under review.

**5. Findings by the Committee**

After due deliberations on the contents of the 3rd quarter reports for 2022/23 of the Department and its entity, the Committee made the following findings:

5.1 The political work of the Department showed notable progress with most of its predetermined objectives on its core business achieved. It was further noted that a lot of work had been done in different regions abroad. There was a new sense of stability and improvement, and the Department should endeavour to direct its focus on operational matters.

5.2 The Committee was concerned that for the 1st, 2ndand 3rd quarters performance assessments, there has been a trend towards low spending under the five programmes, for one reason or another. This was found to be contrary to the fact that Department had always complained about budget constraints. Under-spending was considered a serious problem impacting of service delivery. It was further said that consequence management should be implemented on whoever was responsible for incidents of lower spending.

5.3 In order to address the maintenance backlog, a condition assessment exercise has been commissioned for 17 properties for the following Missions: London, Rome, Madrid, The Hague, Lisbon, Maseru, New York, Brasilia, Luanda, Brussels, Tel Aviv, Maputo, Mbabane, Brasilia, and Harare. The condition assessment would inform the prioritisation projects for renovation and maintenance work in the next financial year.

5.4 A number of state-owned properties were identified for disposal of in Namibia, Funchal, Blantyre, Bonn, Banjul, Paris, Milan, and Zurich. It was reported that the Disposal Committee has approved that they be advertised.

5.5 In mitigating the slow spending on capital projects, Head Office officials have been deployed in missions with major capital projects, to oversee the works with the appointed service providers.

5.6 A concern was raised that during its Virtual Oversight to South Africa’s missions abroad in March 2021, the Committee noted a number of dilapidated state-owned properties at missions in Africa. It was surprising that the presented list of properties to be prioritised for maintenance and renovations, Africa has a few that are identified.

5.7 A cautionary statement was made that, hopefully, the Department would not turn around in the future with a need to have state-owned properties in the areas that it is aiming to dispose of already existing state owned properties.

5.8 The receivable from Cuba is payable bi-annually in June and December, the December repayment was received as per the agreement. This is the loan agreement provided for under the Economic Assistance Package Agreement signed on 3 February 2012.

5.9 A comment was made whether South Africa and Cuba were practising trade-off accounting, in that a donation was earmarked for Cuba, while it is repaying a loan.

5.10 The South-South formation, emphasised the importance of global solidarity and cooperation in the fight against food, fuel and finance crises, as well as eliminating their consequences. The formation called for the timely implementation of internationally agreed goals and frameworks such as Agenda 2030 and the Paris Agreement, as a way out of the crisis.

**6. Responses by the Department**

6.1 The issue of the loan to Cuba preceded the humanitarian donation of R50 million, for which the case challenging it, is still before the courts. The loan arrangement is implemented in accordance with the Agreement between South Africa and Cuba, on Economic Assistance Package, signed on 3 February 2012. Cuba has been repaying the loan on time, with 4% interest per year.

6.2 The Department found it unacceptable that a member said the Department was engaged in a trade-off accounting exercise with Cuba. This was rejected, as it meant that the Department is engaging in fraudulent activities with Cuba. The Department reiterated that the Agreement with Cuba is above board, and that the Department has and would adhere to the implementation of the said agreement with Cuba in line with the provisions of the PFMA. Furthermore, South Africa would continue to deepen the solidarity with Cuba, and continue to assist Cuba in line with South Africa’s Foreign Policy.

6.3 The Department reported that the identified projects came from the missions themselves. The missions were tasked to indicate the conditions of these state-owned properties.

6.4 The Department gave an assurance that the state-owned properties identified and assessed for disposal, are in the areas where the Department would not require accommodation ever, in the future.

**7. Conclusions**

The Committee is of the opinion that despite some challenges, the Department was able to perform according to the political goals it had set itself for the 3rd quarter of 2022/23 reporting period. The incidents of low spending were equated to poor planning, and the Department was cautioned against celebrating.

**8. Recommendations**

In order to further assist the Department to enhance its performance, the Committee recommends that the Minister ensures that the Department implements the following and report to the Committee within one month of the adoption of this report by the National Assembly:

8.1 Align the disposal of state-owned properties abroad with the provisions of the Foreign Service Act 2019, in order to achieve the best functional, financial, economic and social return or benefit from the disposal of the immovable asset.

8.2 Prioritise the state-owned properties at Missions in Africa for maintenance and renovations. The image of South Africa in the continent should be protected.

8.3 Ensure that Head Office officials deployed in missions with major capital projects, to oversee the works with the appointed service providers, have the requisite knowledge and experience in the built environment and project management.

8.4 Intensify global solidarity and cooperation with the Global South, in the fight against food, fuel and finance crises, as well as eliminating their consequences. Report quarterly on progress in this regard.

8.5 Continue to deepen solidarity with Cuba, and continue to implement the Agreement on Economic Assistance Package with Cuba, in line with the provisions of the PFMA.

8.6 The Committee recommends that the 3rd quarter performance report be passed.

Report to be considered.

Sources

* Department of International Relations and Cooperation-Annual Performance Plan 2022/2023
* Department of International Relations and Cooperation- Strategic Plan 2020-2025
* African Renaissance Fund- Annual Performance Plan 2022/23
* African Renaissance Fund- Strategic Plan 2020-2025
* National Treasury, Vote 6: International Relations and Cooperation, 3rd quarter expenditure reports 2022/2023
* Presentation by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation on 3rd quarter expenditure performance 2022/2023.
* Presentation by the African Renaissance Fund on its 3rd quarter expenditure performance 2022/2023
1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Department of International Relations and Cooperation Annual Performance Plan 2022/23 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Department of International Relations and Cooperation Strategic Plan 2020-2025 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)