



ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

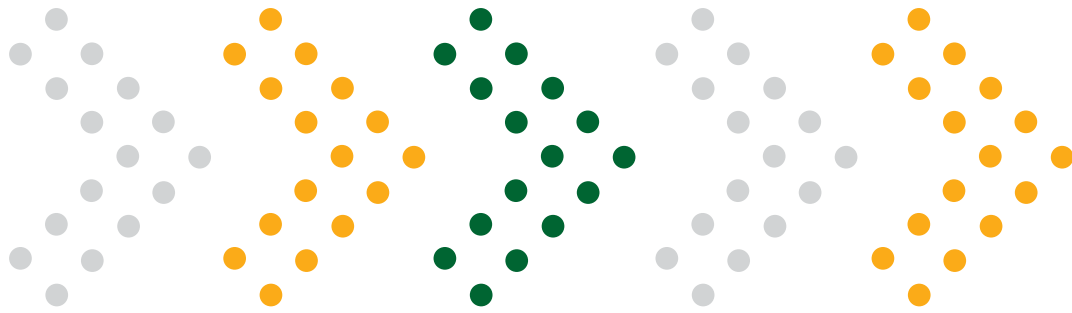
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
RELATIONS AND COOPERATION (DIRCO)

VOTE 6



**international relations
& cooperation**
Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23

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RELATIONS AND COOPERATION (DIRCO)

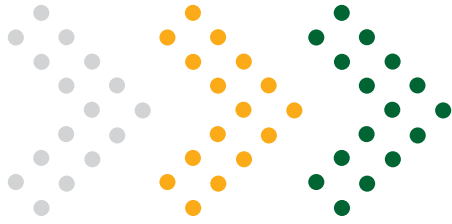
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PART A:

GENERAL INFORMATION





PART A: GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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Website address: www.dirco.gov.za

2. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

AGSA Auditor-General of South Africa

AO Accounting Officer

ARF African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund

AfCFTA African Continental Free Trade Area

AU African Union

B-BBEE Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment

BRICS Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa

CFO Chief Financial Officer

DIRCO Department of International Relations and Cooperation

EU European Union

G20 Group of 19 countries plus the European Union

IORA Indian Ocean Rim Association

MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework

NDP National Development Plan

NEPAD New Partnership for Africa's Development

PFMA Public Finance Management Act

SADC Southern African Development Community

UNGA United Nations General Assembly

UNSC United Nations Security Council





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 2022/23.

Throughout this reporting period, the world has been through a tumultuous time in international relations. While COVID-19 had presented enormous challenges, the protracted conflict in Europe has introduced more difficulties for us all. Despite the many complicated challenges, our department continued its focus on our core tasks. These are to strengthen bilateral relations, play an effective role in multilateral institutions, provide services to our citizens abroad and support our government in achieving the objectives of inclusive growth, peace and development in South Africa, Africa and the world. South Africa's engagements are premised on the need to promote the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan and to advance our national interests and those of Africa and the global South.

We are living in an increasingly fractured and complex world. Global divisions are concerning and divert attention away from the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine has dragged in more outside powers, escalated arms sales to the region and presents a real and present danger to international peace and security. The most powerful economies are also in a fractious trade conflict that threatens smaller economies.

The consequences of these developments are that the poor and most needy are increasingly marginalised and pledges to assist in debt reduction and development assistance have often not materialised. The world has witnessed food inflation, high energy prices, high interest rates, sluggish economic growth and rising uncertainty. The higher levels of carbon emissions due to the exponential use of coal across the globe since the outbreak of the war in Ukraine has hampered plans to slow climate change. As DIRCO, we have urged a return to peace, multilateralism and partnerships for development.

The globe's interdependence and interconnectedness have starkly exposed our mutual vulnerability, especially in times of crisis. South Africa has resisted becoming embroiled in the politics of confrontation and aggression that has been advocated by the powerful countries.



South Africa has resisted becoming embroiled in the politics of confrontation and aggression that has been advocated by the powerful countries.





Together with several developing countries, we have asserted our own independent non-aligned approach based on the peaceful resolution of the war in Ukraine through dialogue and negotiation.

It is our hope that formations such as BRICS will play a transformative role in bringing about greater global collaboration and the pursuance of a progressive international development agenda. As Chair of BRICS for 2023, we hope the BRICS leaders, in conjunction with a select group of African leaders, can assume a greater role in bringing peace to Ukraine and Russia. We have noted the growing interest in BRICS and believe this indicates that many countries are searching for a multipolar forum that is modern, inclusive and for the good of all.

We are encouraged by the growth and resilience of the BRICS New Development Bank and have welcomed the new members. The bank has assisted members to secure funding to address infrastructure needs, support the unblocking of regional value chains and localisation of production capacity. Our partnership with BRICS has resulted in tangible benefits for our country in a wide range of sectors.

Our priorities for BRICS this year are to develop a partnership towards an equitable just transition, transform education and skills development for the future, unlock opportunities through the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), strengthen post-pandemic economic recovery and strengthen multilateralism. Our focus on BRICS will be

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implemented alongside continued work to retain and strengthen links with Europe, North America, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East. All these regions are important trading partners for South Africa.

DIRCO continues to prioritise support for the UN as the central pillar of the international system in terms of maintaining peace and security and contributing to the SDGs. For this global body to prove more effective in its work, we will need to continue to push for stronger reform measures, particularly the transformation of the UN Security Council (SC) into a more representative and democratic body.

DIRCO waged a successful campaign last year for South Africa to serve for three years on the UN Human Rights Council (HRC). South Africa received the highest number of votes of the candidate countries standing for the HRC; a resounding 182 votes out of a maximum possible total of 190. The vote outcome reflects the appreciation of member states for the constructive and principled role that our country plays in promoting human rights internationally.

Strengthening multilateralism is the only means of addressing our global challenges, which are monumental. It is through the building of trust and real cooperation that we will succeed in achieving our objectives. As the only African country within the G20, we will continue to champion the African Agenda and the interests of the global South within that forum.



We are pleased that the G20 has agreed that the African Union (AU) must be a permanent presence at the group, and we look forward to working closely with the AU to profile our development agenda.

DIRCO remains committed to the AU's forward-thinking development framework Agenda 2063, and has been driving regional integration processes, as we need cooperation within the continent to address low levels of industrialisation, weak infrastructure and underdevelopment. South Africa has continued to implement the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) within the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

DIRCO has also focussed on the implementation of the AfCFTA as a critical lever for the economic transformation of Africa. Africa's development requires integrating its markets, expanding productive capacity across the continent and developing regional value chains that integrate African economies. Our missions on the continent are working with our partners to capitalise on the opportunities created by the AfCFTA to address the challenges of high youth unemployment, poverty and inequality.

Last year, we concluded our term as Chair of the SADC Organ on Peace, Defence and Security. South Africa led efforts to support the peace mission in Mozambique and engaged with Eswatini to encourage efforts to establish national unity. President Cyril Ramaphosa also concluded the SADC facilitation process in Lesotho and tabled his final report to the

SADC Summit in August 2022. Lesotho held successful elections last year and is actively implementing the reform agenda adopted by the National Reforms Authority.

We will be serving in the AU Peace and Security Council for two years and hope that intensified efforts will be given to finding peace in Northern Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan, Mali, Libya, Chad and Burkina Faso.

South Africa was honoured to host the AU-led peace talks between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front in November last year, and we were pleased that a peace agreement was signed. We will continue to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement.

Last year, we undertook to increasingly focus on economic diplomacy in the department. Our missions have been playing a leading role in assisting government in all spheres in their international cooperation efforts. A specific area of progress has been to provide government and The Presidency with economic diplomacy assistance for growing foreign direct investment into South Africa. We have made economic diplomacy a critical aspect of our missions' work and we are pleased at the continuing interest many companies have shown in South Africa as an investment destination. We are focussed on increasing trade and investment opportunities and inward tourism to stimulate economic growth.

I would like to commend the department for overcoming the financial and human resource constraints that confronted us during the reporting period and doing more with less. I would also like to express heartfelt gratitude to the two Deputy Ministers, Ms Candith Mashego-Dlamini and Mr Alvin Botes, for their sterling support and leadership to DIRCO. I wish to thank the Director-General of DIRCO, Mr Zane Dangor, for his dedicated leadership, as well as staff and management for their tireless efforts in executing DIRCO's mandate.



DR GRACE NALEDI MANDISA PANDOR

MINISTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION

Date: 19/09/2023





4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

South Africa's foreign policy is guided by the Constitution and its founding principles. The strategic focus of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is guided by the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, as unpacked in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019 – 2024, which is in line with the African Union's (AU) Agenda 2063, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan and the United Nations' (UN) Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) Agenda. The department is further guided by the policy directives of South Africa's political principals, especially the President's State of the Nation Address.

During the year under review, it was evident that the COVID-19 pandemic had a severe impact on most socio-economic activities globally. It has been estimated that the pandemic has pushed back the attainment of the 2030 SDGs for less-developed economies by a decade. In addition, crises, such as the war in the Ukraine and the global energy crisis, raised fears of a global recession.

During the reporting period, Africa remained the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy. South Africa's foreign policy orientation is, among others, grounded in the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a commitment to African multilateralism with the AU at its core and, as a fundamental principle, the consolidation of the African Agenda.

The SADC remains the primary vehicle for South Africa's foreign policy to achieve regional development and integration within southern Africa. South Africa contributes within SADC towards regional initiatives geared towards peace, security, stability and sustainable development and the advancement of socio-economic development, through active participation in relevant structures, as envisaged in the SADC Treaty. Of critical importance to South Africa has been the area of politics, peace and security. Accordingly, South Africa supported the promotion of democracy, good governance as well as human rights in the region.

During the year under review, South Africa actively participated in the structures of the AU and in April 2022, assumed a two-year membership of the AU Peace and Security Council.



The main objectives of South Africa's fully committed engagement in BRICS have been to enhance the future growth and development of South Africa and to strengthen intra-BRICS relations and mutually beneficial cooperation across the three pillars of cooperation, namely policy and security, economy and finance, culture and people-to-people exchanges.



South Africa successfully hosted the AU-led peace talks between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front during 2022 and we will continue to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement.

Regarding South-South cooperation, South Africa pursues mutually beneficial cooperation among countries and groupings of the South to develop common positions on political, economic, social and human rights issues as an effective response in addressing the historic marginalisation of these countries. During the year under review, South Africa, therefore, used its engagements with identified countries to the benefit of South Africa and the African continent. South Africa continued to leverage strategic regional groupings such as BRICS, IBSA and the Indian Ocean Rim Association to improve trade flows and build consensus in multilateral groupings. The development of common positions on political, economic, social and human rights issues remains essential in addressing the historic marginalisation of countries of the South.

The main objectives of South Africa's fully committed engagement in BRICS have been to enhance the future growth and development of South Africa and to strengthen intra-BRICS relations and mutually beneficial cooperation across the three pillars of cooperation, namely political and security, economic and financial, and culture and people-to-people cooperation. As the only African country in BRICS, South Africa will during its Chairship of BRICS in

2023 continue placing the African continent and the global South on the agenda of BRICS to synchronise policies, such as Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

During the reporting period, multilateral engagements among countries and groupings of the South and, in turn, their engagements with the North, were aimed at advancing South Africa's foreign policy priorities through the pursuit of regional political and economic integration and the promotion of Africa's development.

The European Union (EU), as a bloc, is South Africa's largest trading partner and largest foreign investor. In line with the view expressed in the NDP that Europe may continue to be a powerful political economic force in the world for at least the next 20 to 30 years, South Africa continues to build its relations with the EU. South Africa has a strong trade relationship with the EU, and in the context of the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership and the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the legal framework remains in place to protect and enhance trade relations with the EU.

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 NDP and the development priorities of developing countries. The 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. A key priority in South Africa's engagement with the UN is to continue to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving its responsiveness to the needs of, and challenges faced by, developing states. The UNSC does not reflect current global political and economic realities and a key priority is to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving its responsiveness to the needs of developing states.

In 2022, South Africa was elected to serve in the Human Rights Council (HRC) for the period 2023 to 2025. Our participation will continue to be inspired by our strategic objectives. The HRC is where South Africa can play a constructive and meaningful role and promote international cooperation and multilateralism in the field of human rights.

DIRCO has embarked on a long-term strategy for its membership of multilateral organisations, which includes the submission of candidatures of suitably qualified South Africans in key strategic positions in international organisations.

Regarding bilateral relations, South Africa's continued engagements with strategic partners was a response to addressing the country's national priorities as reflected in the NDP. Structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits 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.

During the reporting year, South Africa and its missions focussed on increasing trade and investment into South Africa, through focussed trade and investment promotion; pursuing export promotion; identifying new markets; and promoting South Africa as a preferred tourism destination in line with the objectives of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, which focusses on interventions aimed at restoring growth and creating jobs. The department, through its missions, also undertook political work aligned to the NDP and MTSF. DIRCO will continue with its economic diplomacy to contribute in a more direct and concrete manner to achieve poverty eradication, job creation and socio-economic development and growth, primarily by utilising the resources it has in its missions abroad.

As part of cementing bilateral relations, President Cyril Ramaphosa paid state and working visits to identified countries and hosted various heads of state and government in South Africa. Bilateral engagements were also conducted by the Minister and Deputy Ministers. The focus of the majority of these interactions was economic diplomacy. The outcomes of these engagements are manifested through direct and indirect investment by key partners in strategic sectors of our economy.

As was the case in previous years, DIRCO continued to communicate South Africa's role and position in international relations in both the domestic and international arenas. 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, such as 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 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.

The Branch: State Protocol and Consular Services continued to play a pivotal role in the coordination of the international engagements of our political principals. The branch 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 rendered protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. 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. The branch also provided important consular services to South Africans travelling, working, studying and living abroad.

During the year under review, the department continued with the process of organisational renewal as a tool to assist the organisation to achieve its identified strategic objectives. This required the department to review and finalise its organisational structure to align it with its Strategic Plan and the priorities of the MTSF 2019 – 2024.

The Foreign Service Act, 2019 (Act 26 of 2019) and its regulations came into force on 25 August 2022. The purpose of the Act is to professionalise the Foreign Service and provide a legislative mandate to the department by providing for the management, administration, accountability and functioning of a professional Foreign Service and the operational requirements that are suitable and supportive of the operations of the Foreign Service in a global environment. This will ensure future coherent foreign policy implementation. The department is currently in the process of developing the necessary regulations to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Act.



Overview of the operations of the department

Significant events and projects that were undertaken during the year, its results as well as departmental challenges are highlighted under each programme in Part B: Performance Information.

Overview of the financial results of the department

Departmental receipts

Departmental Receipts	2022/23			2021/22		
	Estimate	Actual	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual	(Over)/Under Collection
		Amount Collected			Amount Collected	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	1 900	1 137	763	1 065	1 672	(607)
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		34	(34)	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	788	2 940	(2 152)	634	774	(140)
Sale of capital assets	1 355	1 531	(176)	3 509	5 257	(1 748)
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	59 096	180 512	(121 416)	34 953	56 278	(21 325)
Total	63 139	186 154	(123 015)	40 161	63 981	(23 820)

Departmental receipts are mainly generated from interest earned from mission bank accounts, refunds received through value-added tax exemption from missions in accordance with 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 department has collected more revenue than estimated revenue due to value-added tax refunds and forex gain and revenue received from a deceased's estate as inheritance from a late Swiss citizen where the South African Government was mentioned as beneficiary of the estate.



Programme expenditure

Programme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159
International Relations	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806
International Cooperation	559 631	558 139	1 492	493 594	472 256	21 338
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	336 822	335 808	1 014	293 839	262 547	31 292
International Transfers	813 424	773 871	39 553	749 100	677 833	71 267
Total	6 784 318	6 707 557	76 761	6 517 872	6 037 010	480 862

The department experienced higher expenditure on compensation of employees (CoE) and goods and services due to depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies.

Low expenditure on transfers and subsidies is primarily attributable to unspent funds earmarked for the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) due to non-operationalisation of SADPA; membership fees for African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States that were discontinued; as well as a decrease in payments for leave gratuity and severance packages paid to officials as a result of natural attrition.

Low expenditure on payment for capital assets is primarily attributable to the delay in property maintenance and renovation projects.



Virements

The department processed the following virements:

- » Compensation of Employees (CoE) in programme 1 to CoE in programme 3, amounting to R16.8 million to defray excess expenditure due to depreciation of the Rand against major currencies
- » CoE in programme 4 to CoE in programme 2, amounting to R4.1 million to defray excess expenditure due to depreciation of the Rand against major currencies
- » goods and services in programme 1 amounting to R15.3 million and R3 million to goods and services in programme 3 and programme 4, respectively in order to defray excess expenditure due to depreciation of the Rand against major currencies and increased state and official visits following the relaxation of travel restrictions
- » goods and services in programme 2 amounting to R20 million and R2.7 million to goods and services in programme 4 and programme 3, respectively in order to defray excess expenditure due to depreciation of the Rand against major currencies and increased state and official visits following the relaxation of travel restrictions and increase in municipality rates and taxes for diplomatic missions in South Africa
- » goods and services in programme 1 amounting to R2 million to the payment of financial assets in programme 3 in order to defray excess expenditure on financial assets on missions' transactions
- » goods and services in programme 2 amounting to R1.9 million to the payment of financial assets in programme 3 in order to defray excess expenditure on financial assets on missions' transactions
- » transfers and subsidies amounting to R2.4 million in programme 2 to transfers and subsidies in programme 1 due to the increase in payments for leave gratuity paid to officials as a result of natural attrition

- » payment of capital assets in programme 1 amounting to R13.1 million and R26 million to programme 3 and programme 2 respectively for procurement of capital assets for missions
- » payment of capital assets amounting to R14.5 million from programme 1 to payment of capital assets in programme 4, in relation to the installation of a solar system in the guest houses.

Roll overs

The department received approval for the roll-over of funds amounting to R102 million from the 2021/22 financial year to the 2022/23 financial year relating to ICT services and repatriation of South African citizens due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.

Unauthorised expenditure

The department did not incur unauthorised expenditure in the 2022/23 financial year.

Public-private partnerships

In the 2022/23 reporting year, the department did not enter into a new Public-Private Partnership Agreement (PPPA). The contract obligations as contained in the existing PPPA with Imbumba Aganang Private Party (RF) (Pty) Ltd as concluded in 2009 have been adhered to and serviced accordingly.

The relationship with the private party is managed at both strategic and operational level with penalties being levied for performance below the agreed levels. No changes or variations have been made to the contract concluded in 2009.

Most scheduled projects were executed as planned. A realignment of projects that could not be executed was done to ensure that the overall contract performance is still maintained. The department is in year 13 of implementing the PPPA for the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) Head Office building. Monitoring of the contractual obligations is consistently done to maintain



and keep the building in pristine condition.

The maintenance and replacement of assets are undertaken as per predetermined replacement cycles. The term of the PPPA is 25 years, ending in 2034. The total costs incurred in relation to the agreement for the financial year ending 2022/23 are as follows:

DESCRIPTION R'000	2022/23
Management fees, facilities and VAT (indexed components)	264 622
Unitary fees (fixed components)	27 947
Total	292 569

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review. The department started the financial year with irregular expenditure of over R2 billion. Efforts were made to procure the services of forensic service providers to render the investigation service for the incurred irregular expenditure and the report was implemented where at least R1,2 billion was approved for removal. The department introduced the following controls and processes to prevent irregular expenditure.

- » The termination of various irregular legacy contracts and advertising of new bids to replace irregular contracts. This included the appointment of a new ICT Network Management service provider.
- » The revision of Financial Delegations of Authority and SCM Policy to align with new National Treasury regulations and prescripts.
- » Enhancing internal controls through compliance checklists that were implemented for Head Office and missions.
- » Training of SCM officials and bid committees and other departmental officials who participate in the procurement activities.

The department is still experiencing the following challenges in SCM:

- » various bids could not be finalised based on the lack of availability of committee members
- » contracts being utilised after expiring in missions.

The department introduced the following measures to attend to challenges identified:

- » the Delegation of Authority was revised to evaluate high-risk open bids through committees and conclude quotations through compliance assessment
- » new committee members were appointed and trained
- » two officials within the contract management unit were appointed after benchmarking was completed and implemented
- » a contract policy was drafted, approved and distributed to all officials
- » circulars for the termination of irregular contracts were drafted and distributed.

Monitoring of compliance reports from missions' procurement and contract management and gifts and donations received in kind from non-related parties

Service Provider	Nature of Gift in Kind	Amount in Kind
Old Mutual	Charlotte Maxeke African Women in Leadership Awards	R300 000
MTN	Charlotte Maxeke African Women in Leadership Awards	R250 000
Vodacom	Ubuntu Awards	R500 000
Aspen	Ubuntu Awards	R175 000
Foreign missions	Various	R2 472 000
Total		R3 697 000



Exemptions and deviations received from National Treasury

None.

Events after the reporting date

- » Non-adjusting event after reporting date: Appointment of Chief Financial Officer with effect from 1 April 2023.
- » Adjusting event after reporting date: The Supreme Court of Appeal judgment in favour of DIRCO delivered on 16 June 2023, on the award of the tender for the appointment of a development partner for the design, construction, operation, maintenance and financing of sustainable office and residential accommodation for the South African diplomatic missions in Manhattan, New York City, New York. The annual financial statements were subsequently adjusted by R598 606 000 in the contingent liabilities' disclosure note.

Other

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 with the relevant departments, with the purpose of setting out the administrative arrangements concerning cooperation between the department and the relevant departments 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 Senior Management and staff of DIRCO, National Treasury as well as the Office of the Auditor-General of South Africa.

Conclusion

The department will continue to implement cost-containment measures 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.



Mr Zane Dangor

Accounting Officer

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

Date: 31/08/2023



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 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 F) 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, performance information, human resources information and financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

Yours faithfully


Mr Zane Dangor
Accounting Officer

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

Date: 31/08/2023



6. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

6.1. Vision

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

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. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

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 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, 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"> » money appropriated by Parliament for the fund » money received by the way of repayment of any loan made from the fund » interest received on investment of money standing to the credit of the fund » money accruing to the fund from any other source <p>Payments and/or disbursements are made on behalf of the fund by the department once concurrence is received from the 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





PART B: PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

1. AUDITOR–GENERAL’S REPORT: PREDETERMINED OBJECTIVES

The 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 pages 264-265 paragraph 17-25, of the Report of the Auditor–General, published as Part F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

2.1. Service-delivery environment

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) continues to strengthen its service-delivery strategies that are aligned to the national service-delivery machinery for effective and efficient delivery of services to the people of South Africa. This includes the establishment of the Operations Management Framework to align the departmental strategy to the operations.

DIRCO is constitutionally responsible to provide consular services to South African nationals in distress abroad. Following the amendment of the Disaster Management

Act of 2002 by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, through the introduction of restrictions on the movement of persons and goods in the country, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, the department activated the Consular Incident Command Centre (CICC) to assist South African citizens who are stranded, destitute and experiencing undue hardship across the world. Through continued assistance to South Africans who are destitute and in distress abroad, DIRCO, through its Consular Section and missions, provided relief and calm to many of its citizens abroad during COVID-19.

Diplomatic missions are the coalface of South Africa’s international relations strategy and have been at the forefront of the COVID-19 crisis response by offering consular services to distressed South African citizens through a myriad of initiatives.

Through the department’s Complaints and Compliment Management Framework and the Presidential Hotline, the department ensured that complaints and open cases were speedily handled and resolved within specified timeframes while adhering to the values and ethos for Service-delivery derived from the Batho Pele principles.

The branch implemented receipt of documents through courier services for legalisation and notarial services to the public to avoid walk-ins. The application of this system was aimed at minimising the spread of COVID-19 infections as part of the implementation of the health and safety protocols under the various lockdown levels.



2.2. Service–Delivery Improvement Plan

The department has completed a Service–Delivery Improvement Plan. The tables below highlight the service–delivery 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	Consular notarial services are provided according to the number of documents received within four to five weeks of receipt	The service is demand–driven	Number of documents legalised during the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 (annual) totalled 55 005

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (Consultation, access, etc)

Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p>Consultation: Consultation is done through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » telephone enquiries » written enquiries via e–mail, fax or letters » visits by clients to the Legalisation Section 	Consultation through structured meetings with stakeholders on a quarterly basis	Consultations through meetings, as well as telephonically and electronically, were conducted with stakeholders within the public and private sector during the 2022/23 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 and Denel, as well as universities, local and foreign nationals and foreign embassies in South Africa



Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p>Courtesy: 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 parking is available for members of the public</p> <p>Maintained the standards achieved during the 2021/22 reporting period</p>
<p>Access: The service is accessed as follows:</p> <p>Physical Address: Ground Floor, OR Tambo Building, 460 Soutpansberg Road, Rietondale, Pretoria, 0084</p> <p>Postal address: Private Bag X152, Pretoria, 0001</p> <p>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</p> <p>Telephone: 012 351-1232 (Supervisor) or x1269/x1231/x0595/x0033/x1490/x1268/x1717/x0775/x1146/x9104</p> <p>Website: www.dirco.gov.za</p>	<p>Implementation of the Departmental Language Policy, which caters for consular services to be provided in English, Afrikaans, isiZulu and Sesotho</p>	<p>All the mentioned languages can currently be accommodated</p>



Current/Actual Arrangements	Desired Arrangements	Actual Achievements
<p>There is a dedicated general enquiries email address: legalisation@dirco.gov.za.</p> <p>Courier, registered mail/fast mail and via South African representatives abroad</p> <p>Information sheets: Document and version control as per the Chief Directorate: consular services Quality Management System adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with outdated information</p>		
<p>Openness and transparency: Opening hours and processing times are 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>The 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 2021/22 through evaluation and assessment based on the previous outcomes</p>	<p>Customer feedback forms were analysed, and actions taken to resolve 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)</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 Information Tools	Desired Information tools	Actual Achievements
<p>Information is shared as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » on the DIRCO and Government Communication and Information System (GCIS) websites » daily telephone and email enquiries » daily distribution of information sheets » in person to walk-in clients to the Legalisation Section » Service-Delivery Charter displayed » Ad-hoc meetings held with stakeholders <p>Legalisation services may be applied for by any of the following means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » in person at the Legalisation Section at DIRCO » by courier » by registered/fast mail » via the South African High Commission, Embassy or Consulate General abroad <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 and 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 the Chief Directorate: Consular Service Quality Management System, adhered to, to ensure that customers are not provided with outdated 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 Complaints Mechanism	Desired Complaints Mechanism	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 in the daily register. If a poor performance is 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 with 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 Compliments and Complaints Management Framework</p>	<p>Compliment and complaint procedures have been aligned with DIRCO's Compliments and Complaints Framework</p> <p>Complaints received through the in-house system were analysed and addressed within 24 hours</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 to improve areas of concern raised by members of the public</p>



2.3. Organisational environment

The Director-General assumed duty on 1 April 2022, however, the department had to operate without a Chief Financial Officer (CFO). An acting CFO was appointed to ensure the achievement of the department's objectives and to limit any negative impact on service delivery. The post of CFO was re-advertised during June 2022 and interviews took place in January 2023. The filling of vacant posts continued to be affected by the shortfall on the compensation of employees' (CoE) budget, but critical vacancies were identified, and 32 posts were advertised during the financial year.

The pending approval and implementation of the new organisational structure remain a challenge to the stability of the organisation. The main challenge has been around affordability of the proposed structure. However, this matter is receiving due attention by the Office of the Accounting Officer.

Furthermore, previous organisational climate survey recommendations were implemented with the view to improve the working culture within the organisation. Changes in the manner in which officials are deployed to missions abroad went a long way in improving general staff morale.

2.4. Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Foreign Service Act (FSA), 2019 (Act 26 of 2019) was assented to by the President on 26 May 2020 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 4 June 2020. The department is also in the final stages of approval with a new structure that supports its strategy and plans. In terms of the implementation of the FSA, 2019, all the steps necessary for the coming into force of the Act were completed and the Act and the regulations entered into force on 25 August 2022.

The draft text of the regulations was published for public comment in the *Government Gazette* on 24 June 2022, after which it was finalised. The implementation process is under way with the implementation committee finalising the drafting of the policies and standard operating procedures of the Act.

The implementation of the Act will ensure efficiency in the implementation of the Foreign Service throughout the country.

3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

A department committed to the excellent execution of South Africa's foreign policy, placing South Africa as an influential actor and partner on the international stage while effectively contributing to the delivery of the country's domestic priorities and advancement of the African Agenda.

Programme 1:

A modern, effective department, with capable and skilled employees, that is committed to the excellent execution of South Africa's foreign policy

The Branch: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD) contributed to the development of a professional diplomatic corps by providing various training programmes to prepare officials for representing South Africa's National Interest abroad. In this regard, and through both established and new partnerships, the branch succeeded in delivering its required training programmes and provided reports on these collaborations as required. Through the delivery of, among others, the Diplomatic Training Programme, Mission Administration Course, Foreign Affairs Attaché Course, Mission Preparation Programmes for heads of mission and other officials, the academy contributed to the development and upskilling of DIRCO officials. In addition, the continuous development programmes and various language training programmes offered and delivered, provided continuous opportunities to officials to enhance their knowledge and skills set, which in turn will enable them to represent South Africa's National Interest abroad.

Furthermore, the branch continues its endeavour to deliver on the building of its institutional capacity to provide training in African Union/United Nations languages, despite its human resource constraints. It has also consistently maintained the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) certificate as part of ensuring



that the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) Quality Management Standards are adhered to. In this regard, the academy received a clean audit during the annual surveillance audit that was conducted by the SABS on 29 June 2022.

During 2021/22, the department achieved an unqualified audit opinion with findings and an audit action plan was developed to identify and address the root causes for material adjustment to financial statements, non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts and non-implementation of consequence management on repeat findings. A road map towards a clean audit document was developed and approved by the Director-General in April 2022 towards raising awareness on compliance matters to all staff in the department, including those in foreign missions. Following the distribution of the documents, various training and awareness circulars on the prevention, detection and reporting of irregular expenditure and financial delegation of authority were conducted virtually to be able to reach all transferred officials abroad.

In addition, the department drafted, reviewed and implemented policies and standard operating procedures, which included new legislation and Treasury circulars. The approved documentation was distributed to all officials in DIRCO.

Policies:

- » Travel and Subsistence
- » Debtors Management Policy – in process of approval
- » International Medical Claims and Related Expenses Policy – in process of approval
- » Revenue Management – in process of review.

Standard Operating Procedures:

- » Entertainment (V2)
- » Journal Processing (V3)
- » Management of Rental Deposits and Refunds (V2)
- » Value-Added Tax/General Sales Tax
- » Budget Management
- » Transfer payments.

Programme 2:

Leveraged bilateral, political, economic and social relations to achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities

The strengthening of bilateral relations through structured bilateral mechanisms lies at the centre of South Africa's foreign policy. With the easing of COVID 19-related restrictions, there have been a flurry of activities driven through structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements, which provided opportunities for mutually beneficially bilateral cooperation and advancement of South Africa's National Interest. South Africa has intentionally rekindled and recalibrated engagements with several countries on the continent following the devastating COVID-19 socio-economic disruptions. In the reporting year, South Africa had engagements at different levels with Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Botswana, Mozambique, Uganda, Seychelles, Burundi, Tanzania, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Algeria, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea.

South Africa and a significant number of Western European countries (Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, The Netherlands, Portugal and Spain) held structured bilateral meetings during the 2022/23 reporting period, which is a demonstration of the importance that these countries attach to their relations with South Africa.



The wide-ranging discussions during the structured bilateral meetings included collaboration in the fields of climate and energy, science and technology, the promotion of investment and trade, skills development, protecting our market share and promoting South Africa as a preferred destination for travellers.

Key high-level engagements in 2022/23 with Canada included:

- » 2 March 2022 – Telecon between President Cyril Ramaphosa and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau (international peace and security)
- » Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of International Trade, Export Promotion, Small Business and Economic Development, Mr Arif Virani, from 8 to 12 May 2022 (Participated in the Mining Indaba)
- » 23 May 2022 – Meeting between Deputy Minister Alvin Botes and the Canadian Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Robert Oliphant – the meeting discussed trade and investment, multilateral cooperation, United Nations reform and other global issues of mutual concern.
- » South Africa continued to attract support from Canada for the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, as well as South Africa's developmental priorities as identified in the NDP, MTSF and the apex priorities set out by government
- » Canada has aligned its development assistance with the NDP and domestic priorities, focussing on the strengthening of institutional capacity for South Africa government entities and gender empowerment based on its Feminists International Assistance Policy.

Sectoral cooperation with Canada under the umbrella of the Annual Consultations (AC) is wide-ranging and active and continues to develop in areas of trade and investment, mining, health, education, science and innovation, environment, arts and culture and cultural industries. Key deliverables in 2022/23 included:

- » The 14th AC (on Director-General level) were rescheduled and took place on 5 May 2023

- » The proposed Memorandum of Understanding on Health Cooperation was finalised in March 2023 and is ready for signature.
- » In January 2023, Canada announced its intention to proceed to full membership of the Square Kilometre Array Observatory.
- » The Fourth Annual Joint Committee on Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Exchanges was held on 26 January 2023 in Pretoria.
- » The modernised Audio-Visual Co-Production Agreement was finalised in January 2023 and is ready for signature.
- » University cooperation is wide-ranging and ongoing. A proposal to establish a Universities Network to bring cooperation under one umbrella was introduced in 2022.

Increased foreign direct investment and contributed to economic growth in South Africa

Government actions are often undergirded and sustained by actions of the private sector and state-owned enterprises. Since the dawn of democracy, South African companies have established themselves across the length and breadth of the African continent, engraving their corporate footprints that continue to serve as South Africa's identity. The private-sector presence on the continent is a practical implementation of economic cooperation for mutual bilateral successes. The branch and missions were actively involved in promoting this area of work as part of its economic-diplomacy priorities.

The Western Europe countries, Germany, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland are among the top five foreign investors in South Africa. They also count among South Africa's major trading partners and sources of tourism. Europe has traditionally been the largest source of development cooperation with South Africa. These are focussed on addressing poverty, job creation and inequality and include programmes in addressing energy challenges, particularly green and renewable energy; water resources; the ocean's economy; small, medium and micro enterprise development; agriculture; education; science and technology;



and mineral beneficiation. The focus of the Chief Directorate will continue with the consolidation of relations with these countries and to promote partnerships in support of South Africa's domestic priorities.

South Africa–United States bilateral relations cover a wide spectrum of issues aligned to South Africa's domestic priorities and the NDP such as health (President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief [PEPFAR]), education, environment, agriculture, energy, science and technology and safety and security. In the context of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JET-P), the US and South Africa have agreed on a South Africa–led plan to support South Africa's transition from fossil fuels to a low-carbon economy, in a manner and at a pace that will address the development priorities of the country and the concerns of vulnerable communities that will be impacted by the transition. At the Fourth South Africa Investment Conference in March 2022, US companies made significant investment pledges, e.g. Ford Motor Company pledged R16.4 billion to expand the manufacture of the next-generation Ford Ranger. Netflix and Warner Media also made pledges for film and television production. There are ongoing talks aimed at renewing the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) in line with the African Common Position, with South Africa's inclusion. There is agreement that a renewed and improved AGOA should be anchored on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as a catalyst for building regional value chains for value-added products and greater market integration. There is ongoing work with partner departments in preparing for the hosting of the AGOA Forum by South Africa in 2023, which will map the next phase of Africa–US trade relations. The US Government and the private sector regard both the AGOA and the AfCFTA as important platforms to help South Africa and Africa recover from the COVID–19 pandemic, accelerate regional integration and industrialisation and to assist with infrastructure and digital transformation.

Progress on South Africa and Canada's ambition to expand economic cooperation include:

- » Canada is in the process of developing an engagement strategy for economic cooperation with Africa.

- » Signs of increased outreach by Canada included a virtual trade mission to three African countries, including South Africa, in February 2022, and a visit by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Oliphant in May 2022, as part of an African tour.
- » During the Fourth South African Investment Conference, held in March 2022, Canadian mining company, Ivanhoe Mines, pledged R2.8 billion to expand its Platreef mine in Limpopo.
- » Gender empowerment: Establishment of the SA Organisation of Women in International Trade (OWIT) Chapter: The OWIT South Africa was formed in February 2022 with the support of Canada and officially launched in April 2023 after consultations with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities and women-owned businesses in South Africa.
- » OWIT SA will be working with stakeholders to unpack challenges related to promoting participation of women-owned businesses in international trade, including raising awareness about the AfCFTA and its potential impact on the African economy and global trade.

Increased regional integration

In its MTSF 2019–2024, the Sixth Administration identified policy uncertainty in the realm of foreign policy as one aspect affecting the country's ability to influence and implement agreements and programmes meant to deepen integration and enhance cooperation, especially in the region and on the continent. In response to this weakness, DIRCO reviewed the Africa Strategy through a process that concluded in March 2020. The Revised Africa Strategy identified changes in geopolitics and the balance of forces on the continent. It essentially concluded that South Africa's influence on the continent had been weakened and suggested that a new approach needed to be implemented.

The endeavour for peace, stability and security, the contribution towards post-conflict reconstruction and development and contribution to disbursement of democracy have been major priorities for regional integration and sustainable development. South African has contributed through bilateral cooperation, the



Southern African Development Community (SADC), African Union (AU) and United Nations (UN) mandates. South Africa contributed towards the implementation and implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP).

Programme 3:

Proponent of strengthening multilateral institutions through consistently upholding South Africa's principled positions

South Africa's foreign policy orientation remains, among others, grounded in the ideals of Pan-Africanism and a commitment to multilateralism, with the AU at its core, and, as a fundamental principle, the consolidation of the African Agenda. For this reason, Africa remains the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy. South Africa's engagement with the AU remains driven and based on the core mandate and objectives of the union, being to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; and to promote peace, security and stability on the continent. South Africa hosts important organs of the AU, namely the Pan-African Parliament, the AU Development Agency and the African Peer Review Mechanism, in terms of the host agreements signed with the AU in this regard.

In a global context, the UN with its near universal membership and vast agenda remains the most important multilateral institution and the centre of global governance. Therefore, engagement with the UN and active participation in its processes, is of vital importance to South Africa and the advancement of its foreign policy priorities within this multilateral context is critical for issues of concern to South Africa and the developing South. South Africa's engagement with the UN is informed by the realisation that the UN does not reflect current global political and economic realities. Hence, a key priority in South Africa's engagement with the UN is to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving its responsiveness to the needs of, and challenges faced by, developing states. The multilateral environment remains under threat from unilateralist tendencies and geopolitical tensions, as well as a gradual erosion and

politicisation of multilateral programmes and agenda-setting due to the chronic shortfalls in the UN's regular budget and increased reliance on extra budgetary/ earmarked funding.

Consequently, South Africa seeks to influence this environment through active participation in the system of global governance, at the same time also honouring all membership obligations. South Africa's engagement with the UN is based on its commitment to promote an equitable rules-based multilateral system based on international law. A key priority in South Africa's engagement with the UN is to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving the voice and representation of Africa and the developing world, as well as the responsiveness of the UN system to the needs of and challenges faced by Africa and developing states. A core pillar of South Africa's participation in the UN is centred around promotion of human rights and humanitarianism, underpinned by the principles, norms, values and standards, which are enshrined in the Constitution and are given practical expression in various policy documents (e.g. the NDP) of government. The design, management and conduct of South Africa's foreign policy in the field of human rights and humanitarian affairs are premised: (a) on the commitment made by the people of South Africa (when they adopted a new Constitution in 1993 [interim Constitution] and 1996 [the "final" Constitution]) to "build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign [and responsible] state in the family of nations" (Preamble to the 1996 Constitution) and (b) on the foundational values enumerated in section 1(a) of the Constitution, specifically, "human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms". Another core priority of South Africa within the UN system is achievement of the sustainable development agenda. Here, South Africa seeks to negotiate outcomes in multilateral processes that uphold the guiding principles of the UN 2030 Agenda, including the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and leaving no one left behind. The focus was on ensuring that ambitious and progressive multilateral outcomes, such as on addressing climate change and the loss of biological diversity, are matched with enabling means of implementation support for developing countries and informed by equity, national circumstances and



differentiation to ensure that the right to development and development space of African and other developing countries is respected.

United and politically cohesive continent that works towards shared prosperity and sustainable development

South Africa played a leadership role in the AU and its structures, such as the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment (AMCEN), in developing and advancing African common positions on climate change and environmental issues, including in the context of the recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

South Africa continued to consolidate its leading role on the continent as well as in the international arena on global initiatives to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic i.e., President Cyril Ramaphosa's appointment as permanent Co-Chair alongside the Prime Minister of Norway of the High-level Facilitation Council on the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) by the World Health Organisation (WHO); in addition to his role as the AU's COVID-19 Champion.

South Africa contributed to strengthening coordination of national stakeholder engagement on social development matters to optimally promote and advocate for social development issues to remain on the international agenda in pursuit of South Africa's foreign policy objectives in relation to AU's Agenda 2063 and UN 2030 Agenda.

South Africa participated in the meetings of the Kimberly Process (KP), which is an internationally recognised process to prevent trade in illegal diamonds. South Africa has maintained its position in preserving the integrity and scope of the KP and focussed on issues affecting the African region. South Africa was commended following its report on the review visit it led to Zimbabwe, which was hailed to be historic in terms of the work conducted and its timeliness.

South-South relations strengthened and consolidated in advancement of national and continental priorities

South Africa participates in all high-level meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), which it views as a key international obligation. South Africa remains committed to the guiding principles of the NAM, supports consensus-building in developing the positions of the NAM and prioritises close South-South cooperation as a crucial element to countering the international marginalisation of the developing world. South Africa will continue to utilise its membership of the movement to further the African Agenda; strengthen South-South cooperation; promote dialogue to achieve sustainable international peace and security; promote multilateralism and the Bandung principles; and advocate for the strengthening of rules-based global governance systems, the reform of the UN and its organs and support the fight of the Palestinian people for self-determination, freedom and justice.

The NAM has played a crucial and highly visible political role in representing the interests of developing countries, particularly in the eradication of colonialism, supporting struggles for liberation and self-determination, the pursuit of world peace and the search for a more equitable and just global order.

South Africa actively participates in all NAM working groups and committees and is also a member of the NAM Ministerial Committee on Palestine, which was established under India's Chairship during the Seventh NAM Summit in New Delhi in 1983. As a member of the committee, South Africa remains an active supporter of the NAM's traditional and long-standing solidarity with Palestine. South Africa supports all initiatives of the movement aimed at the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland.

South Africa also participates in the NAM Working Group on Disarmament, which promotes a multilateral approach to disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control on the grounds that solutions based on the commitment of the international community as a whole, are the most viable and sustainable methods of limiting, preventing and eliminating the threats posed by the proliferation of both conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction.



In 2024, South Africa will participate in the 19th Summit of the Heads of State and Government of NAM that will be held in Kampala, Uganda, from 15 to 20 January 2024. The summit will be preceded by a NAM Ministers Meeting and a NAM Committee on Palestine Meeting. During the meeting, Azerbaijan will hand over the Chairship to Uganda. The NAM Summit is the highest decision-making authority where members deliberate on the future of the movement. During the summit, the movement will formally rotate its Chair to the Head of State of the host country of the summit, who then holds office until the next summit. Azerbaijan has been the Chair since 2019 and will hand over the position to Uganda for the next three years.

The Virtual Coordination Meeting for the Outcome Implementation of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was held on 18 August 2022. South Africa was represented at the meeting by Deputy Minister Candith Mashego–Dlamini, on behalf Minister Naledi Pandor. The meeting focussed on China and Africa working together to fully implement the “Nine Programmes” and advance high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. In this regard, China will upgrade the South–South Cooperation Assistance Fund to a Global Development and South–South Cooperation Fund and further replenish the fund. China wishes to work with Africa to jointly implement the Global Security Initiative and will increase its input to the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund and help improve the UN operations for stability and peace in Africa. During the meeting, Deputy Minister Mashego–Dlamini highlighted that China and Africa had been fully engaged and committed to the implementation of follow-up actions to make a good start and gain early harvests of the Nine Programmes. These include the “green channel” for African agricultural export products to China, which is reported as operating very well, as well as the setting up of the first batch of four China–Africa joint centres for modern agro–technology exchange, demonstration and training. South Africa has noted the strong growth in China–Africa trade and investment. China–Africa relations are aimed at addressing the challenges that impede the development progress on the continent and South Africa will continue to closely monitor and politically influence these relations.

Relations with the North leveraged in advancement of national and continental priorities

South Africa will actively participate in the work of the Commonwealth and attend all high-level meetings, including the Commonwealth Foreign Affairs Ministers Meeting and the biannual Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting. South Africa supports the reform of the Commonwealth to focus on priority areas, which will add value as well as strengthen the organisation and raise the profile of the Commonwealth. In view of the current financial environment, South Africa supports the cost-cutting measures implemented at the Commonwealth Secretariat and will work towards more effective and efficient delivery of the objectives of the Commonwealth as set out in the new Strategic Plan, in line with the Commonwealth Charter, the mandates of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) and the UN SDGs. South Africa will utilise its position as a leading advocate within the Commonwealth to continue to promote the African Agenda, the interests of developing member states and to monitor the implementation of the mandates given to the Commonwealth Secretariat at Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGMs). The next CHOGM will be held in Samoa in October 2024. A Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) and Committee of the Whole (CoW) will be held in London from 2 to 4 July 2024 to prepare for CHOGM 2024.

Commonwealth priorities include:

- » South Africa believes that the Commonwealth continues to play an important role in a world where there is increasing pushback against the forces promoting collective action and international solidarity and cooperation.
- » The organisation, which represents countries from across the development spectrum, should use its unique position to continue calling for the strengthening of existing multilateral mechanisms and institutions and transform them to suit current global realities.



- » The Commonwealth provides an opportunity to address issues of common interest, including implementation of development goals and the reform of constitutions of global governance, in particular the International Monetary Fund, World Bank and the UN.
- » The Commonwealth is also at the forefront of the struggle for the advancement and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality and women empowerment.

The Second United States (US)–African Leaders Summit was held in Washington DC, US, from 13 to 15 December 2022. South Africa was represented by Minister Pandor. The summit can be contextualised against the background of the recent launch of the US Strategy Toward Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as the US National Security Strategy. These strategies are clearly aimed at resetting US relations with its African counterparts and to advance the US' strategic objectives. The purpose of the summit was to demonstrate the US' enduring commitment to Africa and underscores the importance of US–Africa relations and increased cooperation on shared global priorities. The summit was rooted in the recognition that Africa is a key geopolitical player – one that is shaping the present and will shape the future. Over the course of the three-day summit, the US Administration announced several new initiatives to grow two-way trade and investment, bolster African health systems, engage the Diaspora and foster technological innovation in African countries. A wide range of new investments of at least US\$55 billion and projects will require a significant effort to operationalise the new programmes. South Africa will need to capitalise on the various pledges made and develop strategies of engagement with the US agencies. The US Sub-Saharan Africa Strategy is an important document that should allow DIRCO to extrapolate plausible projects that can be presented to the US agencies for collaboration and possible investments at national, regional and continental level.

The Eighth Tokyo International Conference of African Development (TICAD) Summit was held from 27 to 28 August 2022, in Tunis, Tunisia, co-organised by the Government of Japan with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank and the AU Commission (AUC). The summit, attended by Minister

Pandor, provided an opportunity to highlight the close connection between Japan and Africa, as well as set out a pathway for African development looking ahead to the post-pandemic era. The key measures to realise further development in Africa were announced by the Prime Minister of Japan, Fumio Kishida:

- » US\$30 billion as the sum of public and private financial contributions focussing on investment in people over the next three years
- » US\$4 billion for the “Japan’s Green Growth Initiative with Africa” to improve the quality of people’s lives
- » over 10 billion Japanese Yen for the “investment fund for start-ups” to support the entrepreneurship of energetic young people
- » human resource development of 300 000 professionals
- » US\$5 billion will be provided through cooperation with the African Development Bank for the comprehensive development of the private sector
- » US\$1.08 billion for the Global Fund for tackling infectious diseases over the next three years
- » US\$130 million for food assistance to build resilient and sustainable societies, aimed at defending people’s lives as they face rising food and energy prices
- » US\$300 million loan co-financing for the African Emergency Food Production Facility of the African Development Bank
- » assisting with capacity-building for 200 000 people in the agriculture sector
- » a US\$1 billion new special loan for the purpose of advancing reforms that result in sound debt management.

The Eighth TICAD Business Forum also provided an opportunity for African and Japanese companies to further consolidate economic cooperation within the TICAD Framework. A key element, and success story of the TICAD partnership, continues to be the strong support of the Japanese private sector (closely backed by the Japanese Government) in meeting the objectives of the African Development Agenda.



South Africa worked across the North–South divide, which characterises multilateral negotiations to forge partnerships and advance shared interests with developed country partners, including in the G7 as guests in 2022 and in the G20. South Africa supported the establishment of and contribution to the Pandemic Fund at the World Bank as one of a dedicated additional stream of funding for Pandemic Prevention Preparedness and Response, especially for developing countries. South Africa attended the World Economic Forum (WEF) and met international influential leaders and opinion makers in various fields and influenced their positive disposition towards investing in South Africa while also familiarising itself with the latest technological trends that could assist in positioning the country as one of the leading economies.

In the context of the UN Commission on Social Development, South Africa, through the South African Permanent Representation in New York continued, as we do annually, to coordinate the work on the resolution on the New Partnership for Africa’s Development on behalf of the G77 + China and actively participated in the activities of the group during the Commission on Population Development.

South Africa participated in the G20 Summit under the Presidency of Indonesia in 2022. South Africa, through the support of some European Union (EU) countries, successfully ensured the G20 leaders’ continued commitment to key developmental priorities for Africa, including among others:

- » a commitment by the G20 to fight poverty and inequality
- » support for Africa in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- » 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 (IFFs)

- » the important endorsement of the G20 Support to COVID–19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries, especially Africa and small island developing states and the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework.

Western European countries understand South Africa’s positions on key global issues in the UNSC and the broader UN Global Agenda, sharing similar views on, for example, human rights, gender equality, eradicating poverty and reducing inequality.

Programme 4:

Domestic and foreign audiences informed on South Africa’s foreign policy objectives and priorities

The approved Public Diplomacy (PD) Strategy addresses the need for the implementation and management of South Africa’s reputation through the utilisation of people–to–people initiatives and new media platforms. The strategy uses a three–pronged approach and aims to set the agenda, create and strengthen own platforms and promote the South African Brand and DIRCO to stakeholders. This is achieved through targeted platforms that promote the National Interest of our country through understanding, informing and influencing foreign and local audiences. To enhance implementation of this strategy and intergovernmental relations, the Branch: PD forms part of government’s International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster in which it plays an important role in enabling the cluster to communicate with one voice.

The department continued to enhance public understanding of South Africa’s foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences. Political principals utilise various platforms such as media briefings and public participation programmes to reach out to the public at home and abroad and stimulate debates through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the purview of international relations.



Improved compliance with the diplomatic regulatory framework

In terms of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 2001 (Act 37 of 2002), DIRCO is tasked with regulating the Diplomatic Corps, numbering in excess of 10 000 and has successfully implemented an above average business processing turn-around time for all its related services. The department is currently facing ongoing challenges relating to the abuse of privileges, as well as attending to audits of the functions pertaining to the Diplomatic Corps. Several foreign missions were identified, whose diplomatic and consular agents had abused the privileges accorded to them for personal gain.

During the year under review, DIRCO continued to provide consular assistance to South Africans abroad. A total number of 822 consular cases were attended to. These included extraditions, prisoners abroad, return of mortal remains and service of process, to cite a few.

4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1. Programme 1: Administration

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

Subprogramme 1.1: Ministry

Purpose: Provide political leadership

Subprogramme 1.2: Departmental Management

Purpose: Provide strategic and administrative support to the department

Subprogramme 1.3: Audit Services

Purpose: Monitor the development and implementation of effective and efficient internal control systems

Subprogramme 1.4: Financial Management

Purpose: Provide financial management services

Subprogramme 1.5: Corporate Services

Purpose: Provide effective, efficient and economical support services to the department

Subprogramme 1.6: Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD)

Purpose: Provide diplomatic training, facilitate the provision of functional training in the department and conduct research

Subprogramme 1.7: Foreign Fixed Assets Management

Purpose: Provide and manage the State's fixed assets foreign portfolio

Subprogramme 1.8: Office Accommodation

Purpose: Manage the local property portfolio

Outcome: A modern, effective department, with capable and skilled employees, which is committed to the excellent execution of South Africa's foreign policy

The strategic objective of Corporate Management is to implement effective human-resource management to ensure that adequate and sufficient skilled resources are in place and that performance is monitored as well as to provide an integrated ICT system that enables delivery of the department's mandate.



During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 18,7%, which is above the national average Public Service vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (16%), as only 32 critical posts could be advertised, in an attempt to reduce the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees' budget. The critical advertised posts included the posts of Deputy Director-General: Global Governance and Continental Agenda, as well as Chief Financial Officer.

A report on submission of performance agreements by all eligible DIRCO Senior Management Service (SMS) members was prepared and submitted. The department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible employees, including SMS members.

The department did not enrol any new interns during the 2022/23 financial year owing to financial constraints. Efforts were made to secure sponsorships for the implementation of future internship and learnership programmes. The Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) has offered the department a discretionary grant to implement a learnership programme for unemployed youth in the 2023/24 financial year.

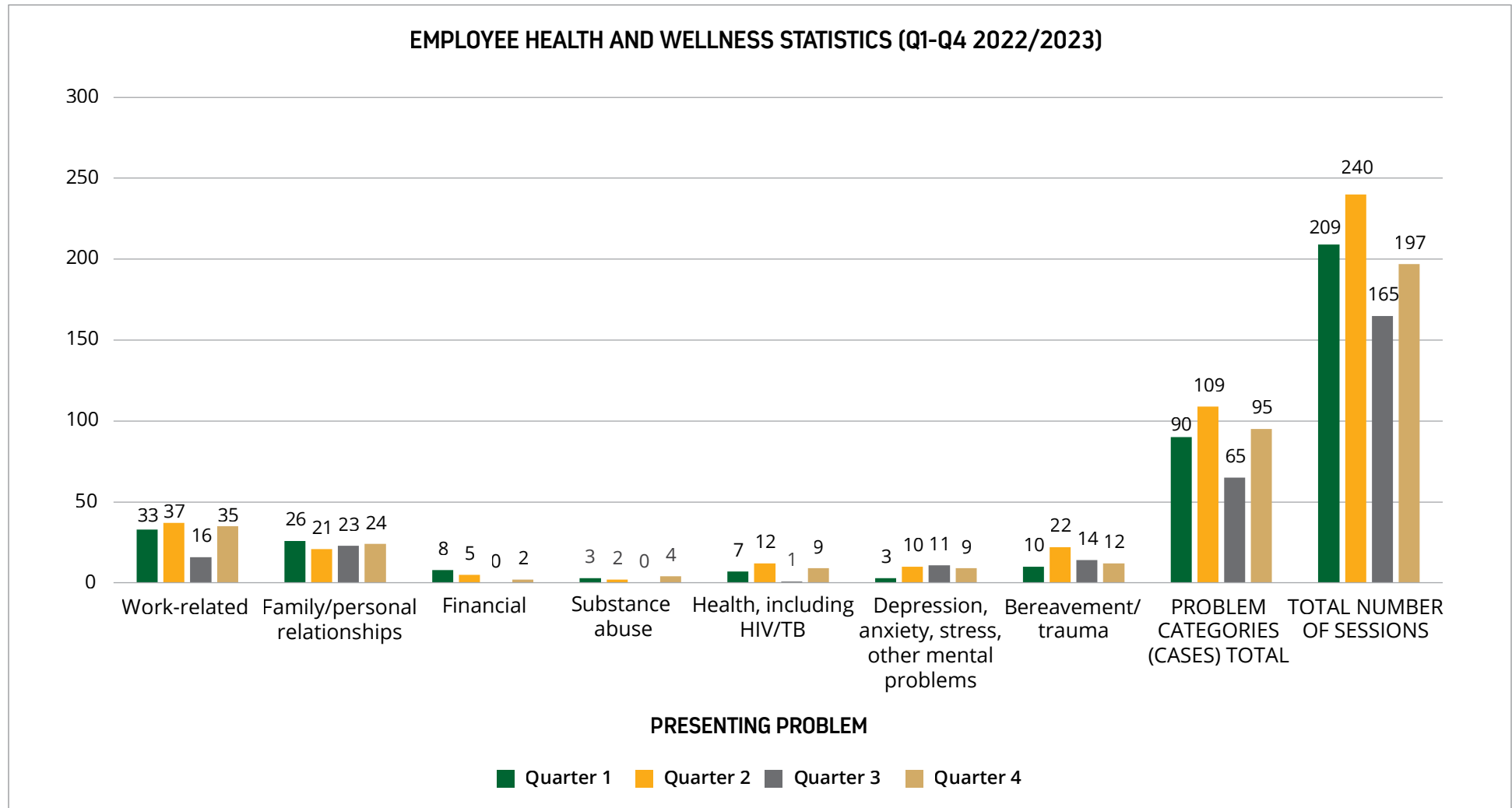
Forty-five training programmes were implemented in line with the 2022/23 Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) of the department, exceeding the annual target of 20 training programmes that was set. The 25 additional training programmes were implemented due to critical training requests that were received, approved and implemented. Thirty bursary applications were received and processed according to DIRCO policy.

During this reporting period, 24 grievances were lodged, 17 resolved, two remained unresolved and five were prematurely lodged and referred to the business units for intervention. The reported misconduct cases that required investigation were processed timeously. Some of the investigations and disciplinary hearings were facilitated virtually, though it was time consuming. Most of the disciplinary hearings were convened face to face to ensure prompt facilitation, resolution and closure. In a few disciplinary cases, the hearings had to be postponed numerous times due to the unavailability of panel members. There was an increase in the finalisation of disputes during the period under review. There was an unusual increase in reported abscondment cases, which led to an increase in disputes in this category.



Employee Health and Wellness

Figure 1: Statistics on presenting problems



Psychosocial support was rendered to 359 employees and their families. This resulted in a total of 811 counselling sessions. The main presenting problems were work-related.



Random courtesy calls were made to transferred officials in missions to assess how they were coping during posting, and to provide the necessary support. Courtesy calls were also extended to transferred officials in Syria and Turkey, following the devastating earthquakes.

Wellness Days events were held at Head Office (OR Tambo Building) and the OR Tambo International Airport State Protocol Lounge (SPL). A total of 1 176 employees were screened for non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, obesity and cholesterol) and tuberculosis (TB). Some of these screenings were conducted at the DIRCO on-site clinic. The department supported various sporting codes during the reporting period. Additionally, the department organised the Move for Health Day and encouraged all employees at Head Office to participate in physical health activities.

HIV/AIDS and TB awareness took place during the Candlelight Memorial and World AIDS days. A total of 109 employees participated in voluntary HIV counselling and testing. A total of 1 411 officials were screened for TB, mainly through the on-site clinic.

Twenty educational sessions were conducted. These included mental health-promotion topics such as bipolar mood disorder, suicide prevention, mental health during the festive period and self-injury. Other psycho-educational sessions focussed on financial wellness, debt-relief measures, stress management, conflict management and pre-posting preparations. In addition, electronic articles on various health topics were circulated. Flu vaccines were provided to 112 employees by the on-site clinic.

Finance and Asset Management

Compliance with the 30-day payment period of service providers has improved significantly, averaging 93.13% for the period under review in comparison with the previous period of 67.72%, since the consolidation of the cellular phone account invoices. The remaining non-compliance with 30 days is mainly due to delays by the end-users or business units to sign invoices, confirming if services were rendered.

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review. The department started the financial year with irregular expenditure of over R2 billion. Efforts were made to procure the service of forensic service providers to render the investigation service for the incurred irregular expenditure and the report was implemented where at least R1,2 billion was approved for removal. The department introduced the following controls and processes to prevent irregular expenditure:

- » terminating various irregular legacy contracts and advertising of new bids to replace irregular contracts, including the appointment of a new ICT network management service provider.
- » revising the financial delegations of authority and the SCM Policy to align with new Treasury regulations and prescripts
- » enhancing internal controls through compliance checklists that were implemented for Head Office and missions
- » training of SCM officials, bid committee members and other departmental officials who participate in procurement activities.

The department is still experiencing the following challenges in SCM:

- » various bids could not be finalised based on the lack of availability of bid committee members
- » missions using contracts after expiring.



The department introduced the following measures to attend to challenges identified:

- » delegations of authority were revised to evaluate high-risk open bids through committees and conclude quotations through compliance assessment
- » new committee members were appointed and trained
- » two officials within the Contract Management Unit were appointed after benchmarking was completed and implemented
- » the Contract Policy was drafted, approved and distributed to all officials
- » circulars for the termination of irregular contracts were drafted and distributed
- » monitoring compliance reports from missions' procurement and contract management.

The department is currently implementing several infrastructure projects as interventions to address the maintenance backlog and to ensure that the condition of the state-owned property portfolio is sustainable and supports Service-delivery by missions abroad. The department prioritised the planning of the construction of facilities in three missions: New Delhi (India), Luanda (Angola) and Gaborone (Botswana). In the 2022/23 financial year, the department collaborated with the Government Technical Advisory Centre as an implementing agent to support the execution of capital projects abroad.

To address the maintenance backlog, the department prioritised seven renovation projects in the following missions: Mbabane, Copenhagen, Vienna, Rome, Canada, Kinshasa and Namibia. The condition assessment was done in the previous financial year and the outcome informed the renovation work currently underway. Renovation projects were completed in Windhoek, Vienna, Ottawa and Kinshasa.

Thirty-three minor maintenance projects were completed at the end of the 2022/23 financial year to address the maintenance backlog. Twelve projects have been carried over to the 2023/24 financial year as they were implemented late in

the financial year. To address the maintenance challenges, condition assessments have been commissioned for 17 missions; reports have been received for six missions; and 11 missions are in the process of conducting condition assessments, which will inform the prioritisation projects for renovation and maintenance work in the 2023/24 financial year.

The department has commenced with the disposal process of 18 superfluous properties; 12 properties in Namibia, Bonn, Zurich, Funchal and Malawi have been advertised; and bids have been evaluated and the proposals will be considered by the department in the first quarter of 2023. The valuation report for Milan has been received. The advertisement for Banjul is in progress. The valuation of the property in Montevideo will be finalised in June 2023.

Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD)

Operating in a fast-changing world, it is imperative for the Branch: DTRD to remain agile in its response to the dynamics that affect the operational environment of our diplomats. The Foreign Service Act, 2019 mandates the Diplomatic Academy to provide training to all members of the South African Foreign Service, as part of a strategy to continue the professionalisation of its diplomatic service.

The Diplomatic Academy strives to improve and strengthen a learning culture within DIRCO, by constantly offering programmes and workshops to refresh and upskill competencies. Despite its resource challenges, the branch has intensified its digitisation process with the assistance of ICT to ensure that all programmes, both residential and continuous professional development, are offered. To this end, a combined learning approach is utilised, which has thus far produced tangible results. The increased use of digital technology permits the Diplomatic Academy to increase its reach to missions and other relevant departments/institutions, providing an opportunity to interested stakeholders to continue benefitting from the programmes offered. The implementation of this learning approach adheres to the PSETA standards and ISO certification. In addition, the academy continues to explore and strengthen partnerships and collaborations with other reputable



experts, academic institutions, government departments and think tanks to continue to deliver on its mandate of training officials to be posted abroad.

Another development that contributed positively to the working environment of the academy is the continued improvement of the training rooms. New technology and connectivity were improved, assisting trainers to utilise technology to improve the learning experience. Further improvements and connectivity (Wi-Fi) and the instalment of effective IT equipment will assist the academy to further increase its abilities. The DTRD has also begun developing on-demand online training-modules that officials will be able to access to upskill and empower themselves in various subjects. Initial programmes will be launched during the 2023–2024 training calendar.

Although the initial non-availability of tools of trade and procurement of data for both trainers and trainees had a negative impact on the commencement of the delivery of accredited residential programmes (Mission Administration Course [MAC], Foreign Attaché Administration Course [FAAC] and Diplomatic Training), the academy concluded the Diplomatic Training Programme for line-function officials during the reporting period, allowing participants to become eligible for placement abroad. The academy has also been able to ease the backlog of officials who have been waiting to successfully complete the pre-course assessments for the FAAC. During the reporting period, a larger number than usual officials (50) were trained, which also contributed to the easing of the backlog of officials waiting to be trained. While addressing the backlog remains a short- to medium-term challenge, the academy remains committed to provide training that is fit-for-purpose.

Economic diplomacy continued to be a central focus of the branch and is an important module of all residential programmes (Diplomatic Training, MAC and FAAC). It is also part of the continuous development programmes offered where topical issues such as the promotion of tourism and market analysis to improve exports are discussed. DTRD supported departmental structures through training programmes empowering officials' understanding of the Presidential Investment Conference process, as well as Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Programme,

especially DIRCO's responsibilities under this programme. Various aspects of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) were also focussed on during the training programmes that were offered in cooperation with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition. Through a partnership with the National Board of Trade of Sweden, the academy also provided a tailor-made training programme on "Trade Policy and Trade Promotion" that provides particular insights into the Swedish and European markets.

The Mediation Support Unit (MSU), through the Diplomatic Academy, delivered two capacity-building programmes on Mediation, Negotiation and Conflict Resolution for South African men and women, as well as international women. The purpose of these programmes is to increase South Africa's and the continent's pool of mediators and women peacebuilders for possible deployment.

In the period under review, the Directorate: MSU delivered the Gertrude Shope Annual Dialogue Forum on Women, Peace and Security on 8 March 2023, under the theme: *The Current State of Global Peace and Security Architecture: Utilisation of Existing Capacity by Peace Institutions*. The hybrid meeting (online and in person) allowed for a broader reach of panellists and participants, with three panels that focussed on:

- » Global Solidarity and Accountability
- » Global Dynamics and Investing in Institutions of Peace – The Role of Women Mediation Networks
- » Utilisation of Women Peacemakers – Capacity-Building Programmes and the Way Forward.

More than 150 people participated, which highlighted, among others, the need to strengthen women's mediation networks to collectively address the challenges women experience in contributing to the global peace architecture.

The DIRCO Library and Knowledge and Information Management, which also forms part of the MSU, served as a source of information through sites such as *Stratfor* and *Oxford Analytica*, which benefitted Head Office and Mission personnel alike.



As much as the academy is trying to improve the learning culture within the department, budget constraints have reduced the ability of the academy to support DIRCO officials who wish to participate in international training offers from other foreign ministries. Such offers, which generally cover all expenses, provide opportunities for officials to learn from best practices and expose them to different cultural experiences.

The academy has also increased its outreach and interaction with other diplomatic academies with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on increased cooperation with The Philippines, with other countries in Latin America, Asia and the Middle East also approaching the academy to concretise relations.

The Language Directorate, despite being under-resourced (skilled in-house) practitioners, was able to provide the following foreign language programmes:

- » French (five classes)
- » Spanish (two classes)
- » Portuguese (two classes)
- » Mandarin (one class)
- » Swahili (one class).

The total number of DIRCO officials who successfully completed the respective courses was 55 and 45 officials from other government departments and state entities successfully completed the respective courses. Five English programmes and workshops for diplomatic purposes were conducted for DIRCO officials at Head Office and at the missions, with a total of 28 officials successfully completing the respective programmes/workshops.

The Language Directorate continued to render translation and interpreting services to DIRCO (Head Office and missions) and The Presidency. Only French services were provided, as other foreign language practitioner posts (Spanish – retired and Portuguese – transferred abroad) have not been filled. All services, apart from French, needed to be outsourced, which came with its own set of challenges, namely supply chain time processes, budget, experience in the field and vetting.

Office of the Chief State Law Adviser

The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (International Law) (OCSLA) (IL) continues to act as the primary legal counsel on all international law matters for the Government as a whole. One of South Africa's primary foreign policy objectives is to enhance rules-based international order by contributing to the formulation of international law and enhancing respect for its provisions. International law today forms an integral part of modern diplomatic architecture. Over the past decades, international law has moved away from its traditional premise of regulating relations between sovereign states towards a more extensive "constitutional" framework for international society, aimed at improving the human condition. Consequently, the fields of regulation, the number of international institutions, including judicial organs, and legal instruments have proliferated. The fields in which OCSLA provides expert legal advice and negotiations skills include Law of Treaties, the Law of the Sea, Extradition, Diplomatic Law and Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges, International Environmental Law, Air and Space Law, the Use of Force, Peacekeeping, International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights, and International Criminal Law.

OCSLA (IL) provides legal advice and policy guidance in respect of all DIRCO programmes. In the area of Consolidation of the African Agenda, the continent's multilateral systems and institutions have been overhauled. Organisations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the African Union (AU) are not only established in terms of legal instruments, but the new cooperation and integration regimes of these institutions are also based on international law principles. The focus now is on greater integration through the subregional and regional Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement. This integration will have to be supported by a magnitude of legal instruments that will provide for the implementation thereof. The strengthening of South-South and North-South cooperation in the economic and political fields, as well as bilateral cooperation between states are based on the negotiation and implementation of international legal instruments. In the area of Participation in the Global System of Governance, the formulation and codification of international law that takes place, among others, in the work of the International Law Commission, the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly and in the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee, will continue to play an important role.



In addition, OCSLA (IL) provides legal advice and policy guidance to the department and its missions abroad on issues pertaining to domestic law (e.g. labour law, contract law, law of delict, etc.) and manages all litigation which DIRCO is involved in, both in South African courts and in foreign jurisdictions. The increase in litigation against the department and government is of concern as it has serious cost implications for the budget of the department.

The Foreign Service Act, 2019 (Act 26 of 2019) entered into force on 25 August 2022, following a proclamation in the *Government Gazette* by the President on 24 August 2022. Section 3 of the Foreign Service Act, 2019 mandates the department to, among others, act as the custodian of the international agreements to which the Republic is a party as well as of the national reports submitted in accordance with international obligations and to render advice to government on all matters related to international law. Therefore, the maintenance and administration of a complete and up-to-date record of the treaty collection of the Republic remains a priority and the South African Treaty Section will continue to render a professional information service.

Challenges faced by OCSLA (IL) include, among others, staff shortages and to ensure that sufficient expertise in specialised fields of international law is and remains available in order to fulfil its mandate, and to enhance information-sharing between departments and officials responsible for various specialised technical areas and/or organisational bodies in various areas.

OCSLA (IL) will continue to inform government departments on the prescribed constitutional procedures for conclusion and entry into force of international agreements and to build expertise in this respect in government. It will implement measures to enhance and maintain the completeness of the South African Treaty Register, as well as public access to it. It will furthermore continue to provide support to South African multilateral missions, especially Addis Ababa, New York, Geneva, The Hague, Vienna and Brussels, and to advise on the legal status and operation of the offices of international organisations based in South Africa.

Highlights of international law matters

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH)

OCSLA (IL), in cooperation with the University of Pretoria, the HCCH and the Finnish Government, organised a Regional Conference for SADC States on Private International Law at the university from 7 to 8 February 2023. The conference illustrated the benefits for SADC states to become party to the HCCH conventions, especially in the field of family law and the cross-border enforcement of judgments, as this will enhance cooperation between SADC states in these fields, improving both bilateral cooperation and regional integration in line with South African foreign policy objectives.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals

OCSLA (IL) was instrumental in managing a process that resulted in the President approving that an interdepartmental Operational Task Team, led by the South African Police Service, be established to investigate the whereabouts of a Rwandan national suspected of having committed war crimes, crimes against humanity and war crimes during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. This followed a request for cooperation by the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals, which has jurisdiction over these crimes, for the location and surrender of the fugitive who was in South Africa but has since disappeared. South Africa is under an obligation in terms of international law to cooperate with the tribunal, which was established by the United Nations Security Council acting under its Chapter VII mandate. This cooperation gives effect to South Africa's primary foreign policy objective to enhance a rules-based international order.

Agreement between South Africa and the United States of America (US) for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

Law advisers of OCSLA (IL) serve on an interdepartmental negotiating team led by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy to negotiate a new agreement between South Africa and the US for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which will provide the legal basis for trade between the two states in commercial nuclear products, enhancing the foreign policy objective of contributing to the economic development of South Africa.



PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Actual Audited Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
A modern, effective department, with capable and skilled employees, which is committed to the excellent execution of South Africa's foreign policy	Improved organisational functioning through an enhanced digital environment	Number of progress reports on the implementation of the digital strategy	Digital strategy adopted	Four progress reports on the implementation of the Digital Strategy submitted	Four progress reports on the implementation of the Digital Strategy	Four progress reports on the implementation of the Digital Strategy submitted		
	Unqualified audit opinion	Number of progress reports on the Audit Action Plan	Qualified audit opinion	Four progress reports on the Audit Action Plan submitted	Four progress reports on the Audit Action Plan	Four progress reports on the Audit Action Plan submitted		
	Improved organisational function through generic skills development programme implementation	Number of reports on training programmes conducted in line with Generic Skills Development Programme	New indicator		Four reports on training programmes conducted in line with Generic Skills Development Programme	Four reports on training programmes conducted in line with Generic Skills Development Programme compiled		
	Position the Diplomatic Academy as a centre of excellence in foreign service training	Number of reports on aspects implemented towards positioning the Diplomatic Academy as a centre of excellence in foreign service training	ISO-certified quality management system maintained	ISO-certified quality management system maintained	Maintain ISO-certified quality management system	ISO-certified quality management system maintained		



PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Actual Audited Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			Gap analysis conducted and implementation plan on building institutional capacity to deliver the African Union (AU)/ United Nations (UN) languages developed	Two progress reports on the delivery of AU/ UN languages submitted	Two progress reports on the delivery of AU/UN languages	Two progress reports on the delivery of AU/ UN languages submitted		
			Framework for building partnerships and networks developed	Two progress reports on the collaboration with partners to enrich training programmes of the academy submitted	Two progress reports on collaboration with partners to enrich training programmes of the academy	Two progress reports on the collaboration with partners to enrich training programmes of the academy submitted		
	Gender mainstreaming by focussing on women, youth and persons with disabilities	Number of gender mainstreaming initiatives focussing on women, youth and people with disabilities	Six outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender	Eight outreach initiatives to support gender mainstreaming were undertaken	Six initiatives to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through gender mainstreaming	Six initiatives to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through gender mainstreaming were undertaken		



PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Actual Audited Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			Four mentoring and job-shadowing outreach initiatives targeting youth	Three mentoring and job-shadowing outreach initiatives targeting the youth were undertaken	Two initiatives to advance youth development and empowerment	Two initiatives to advance youth development and empowerment were undertaken		
			Two strategic interventions to strengthen the capacity of DIRCO to effectively and equitably implement the <i>White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i>	Two strategic interventions to strengthen the capacity of DIRCO to effectively and equitably implement the <i>White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> were implemented	Two initiatives to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities	Two initiatives to mainstream the rights of persons with disabilities were implemented		



PROGRAMME: ADMINISTRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Actual Audited Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
	Legal advice and services provided in respect of international and domestic law	Percentage legal advice and services rendered	100% (389) legal advice and services rendered: » 100% (131) response for advice and assistance on International Law » 100% (258) response for advice and assistance on Domestic Law	100% (540) legal advice and services rendered: » 100% (206) response for advice and assistance on International Law » 100% (334) response for advice and assistance on Domestic Law	100% legal advice and services rendered	100% (582) legal advice and services rendered: » 100% (268) response for advice and assistance on International Law » 100% (314) response for advice and assistance on Domestic Law		

Linking performance with budgets

Actual expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to R1.664 billion against final appropriation of R1.688 billion, which represents an underspending of R23.8 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to the delay in property maintenance and renovation projects.



Subprogramme expenditure

Subprogramme Name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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	7 114	6 753	361	6 599	6 401	198
Departmental Management	9 900	9 826	74	13 974	13 766	208
Audit Services	17 119	16 771	348	21 660	16 328	5 332
Financial Management	195 849	192 369	3 480	182 841	175 092	7 749
Corporate Services	899 929	893 680	6 249	843 597	664 614	178 983
Diplomatic Training, Research and Development	50 447	50 052	395	46 382	44 497	1 885
Foreign Fixed Assets Management	73 203	63 017	10 186	83 973	18 086	65 887
Office Accommodation	434 610	431 927	2 683	427 661	409 744	17 917
Total	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159



4.2. Programme 2: International Relations

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries

Subprogramme 2.1: Africa

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in Africa

Subprogramme 2.2: Asia and the Middle East

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in Asia and the Middle East

Subprogramme 2.3: Americas and Caribbean

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in America and the Caribbean

Subprogramme 2.4: Europe

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in Europe

Outcomes:

- » Leveraged bilateral, political, economic and social relations to achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities
- » Increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and contributed to economic growth in South Africa
- » Increased regional integration

AFRICA

Structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level engagements were conducted at the level of either the President, the Deputy President, Minister or Deputy Ministers of International Relations and Cooperation with our sister countries. These took the form of reciprocal state visits or working visits, attending Presidential

inaugural ceremonies or undertaking political consultations to assess the state of bilateral relations between the two countries. These engagements produced agreements and projects in areas such as trade and investment, transport and telecommunications services and infrastructure, mining and mineral beneficiation, economic cooperation, forestry and wildlife management, governance and administration, defence and security, to name but a few.

It is not possible to catalogue all the achievements in granular form, given space and time constraints, save to mention that South Africa has intentionally rekindled and recalibrated engagements with several countries on the continent following the devastating COVID-19 socio-economic disruptions. We had engagements with Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Botswana, Mozambique, Uganda, Seychelles, Burundi, Tanzania, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Algeria, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea.

South Africa's economic diplomacy activities were undergirded and sustained by actions of the private sector and state-owned enterprises. Currently, there are more than 400 South African companies doing business across the continent and providing nationals of host countries with much-needed goods and services, jobs and taxes. These companies are also net foreign exchange earners for the South African economy from the approximately 1.4 billion people on the African continent. Our diplomatic missions continued to host trade missions or participated in business fora in support of South African companies. Worryingly, we have observed an increasing number of South African companies that continue to face unfavourable market conditions on the continent, such as inconsistent regulatory frameworks and tax regimes, difficulties in repatriating their earnings, delays in loan repayments and so on, while their competitors are not subjected to similar conditions. Unfortunately, major brands in retail, oil and gas, construction, hospitality, financial services and mining, among others, have as a result disinvested from most of these African countries with devastating effect on employment opportunities, gross domestic product growth, the fiscus of host countries and intra-Africa trade.



Contribution to regional and continental peace

The pursuit of South Africa's development agenda enjoins us to nurture the relations with our neighbouring countries and people of the southern Africa region with whom we share a common history and future aspirations. To this effect, our foreign policy outlook on the African continent remains the advancement of the African Agenda through strengthening political and economic relations with countries across the continent and contributing to regional and continental peace, security, stability as well as sustainable development. As part of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), South Africa contributes to the regional integration agenda, which serves as the building block towards continental integration. The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) (2020 – 2030), in whose development South Africa ardently participated, was adopted by the SADC Summit in 2020 as a roadmap for achieving developmental integration and industrialisation. Its implementation is already underway although it will be subject to periodic reviews.

As member of the SADC Organ and as SADC Facilitator to Lesotho in the transitional process in Lesotho, the Kingdom is on a path to sustained stability and peaceful political dispensation. Despite challenges noted by the SADC Election Observer Mission (SEOM) in the National Assembly elections, held in October 2022, there are signs that significant progress is being made in the reforms in Lesotho. In August 2022, the SADC Summit appointed an Oversight Committee made up of the SADC Panel of Elders and Mediation Reference Group to ensure continuity and oversight in the implementation of reforms in the Kingdom, effectively ending South Africa's mandate on the SADC Facilitation to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

South Africa has contributed troops, material resources and leadership to the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) since its launch in 2021 as a regional response and support to Mozambique to combat the threat of terrorism and acts of violent extremism in the Cabo Delgado province. Despite several gains in the fight against the insurgents, the deployment remains in place. The overall assessment of the security situation at the time indicated that the environment in the province of

Cabo Delgado was relatively encouraging to facilitate other lines of support. In this regard, the deployment of the police and civilian components will support capacity-building of the Mozambican Republic Police and Mozambican Correctional Services through mentoring, training, advising and providing operational support, thereby consequently contributing to peace and security in the province, as part of the transition from Scenario Six to Scenario Five.

On the humanitarian front, we remain available to support restoration of livelihoods, particularly as it pertains to the impact of conflict on women and children. South Africa has, through the African Renaissance Fund, committed to provide sustainable food production that will improve the livelihoods of affected families in Cabo Delgado.

We celebrate the achievement of African solutions to African problems in the hosting of the Africa Union (AU)-led peace talks between the Ethiopian Government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), held in Pretoria in November 2022. The implementation of the agreement signed in Pretoria is underway. South Africa, Kenya and Nigeria have contributed personnel to monitor the implementation through the AU Monitoring Verification and Compliance Mechanism (MVCM).



The people of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly the eastern provinces, yearn for peace and stability. The increased security dynamic in eastern DRC also has a bearing on the deployment of the United Nations Organisation Stabilisation Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), which is preparing for a drawdown. We remain committed to support initiatives aimed at lasting peace.

Pursuant to the consolidation of democracy and promotion of good governance in the region in line with the SADC Principles Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections, South Africa participated in several SADC SEOMS in Angola and Lesotho in 2022.

Regional integration

SADC remains a key component of South Africa's foreign policy, which aims to promote political and socio-economic integration among its member states, and to achieve peace, security and sustainable development, allowing the region to address the key challenges of unemployment, underdevelopment, poverty, underinvestment in infrastructure and deindustrialisation.

In implementing the regional cooperation and integration agenda, SADC is guided by the RISDP (2020 – 2030) and Vision 2050. The 42nd SADC Summit, held in August 2022, approved the RISDP national coordination cost estimates.

On 13 April 2022, Botswana, as Chair of Southern African Customs Union (SACU), hosted the SACU Ministers of Trade Investment Roundtable following the decision of the 45th Meeting of the SACU Council of Ministers (CoM), held on 9 December 2021. The Investment Roundtable was held under the theme: *Positioning SACU as an Industrial, Investment, Manufacturing and Innovation Hub for the African Continent and Beyond*. The Investment Roundtable was aimed at positioning SACU as an industrial and manufacturing hub through the development of regional value chains.

Furthermore, it endeavoured at promoting investment opportunities in the following priority sectors:

- » meat and meat products
- » fruits and vegetables
- » leather and leather products
- » textiles and clothing
- » cosmetics and essential oils
- » pharmaceuticals.

South Africa participated in the Seventh Summit of SACU, preceded by the SACU CoM Meeting, held in June 2022, which adopted a communiqué reflecting on global of developments, including decisions critical to Africa as adopted at the 12th World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference, the importance of remaining resolute to implementing COVID-19 recovery programmes as well as the impact of the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine on SACU economies. Noting the SACU vision of advancing industrialisation, the summit endorsed the SACU Strategic Plan 2022 – 2027 and its refocussed Work Programme and Priorities. The summit also reaffirmed SACU's commitment to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) as well as its full and practical implementation. On administrative matters, the summit noted that Eswatini would assume the Chair of SACU from 15 July 2022 and that the term of office for the Executive Secretary of SACU would end in October 2022.

South Africa, through its SADC National Contact Point, regularly engages relevant national departments in the implementation of the RISDP 2020 – 2030 to identify any possible challenges. This is done cognisant of the fact that line-function departments are responsible for their respective statutory commitments and for advocating South Africa's national policy positions at SADC level when attending SADC sectoral ministerial meetings.



AMERICAS AND EUROPE

United States (US) and Canada

During the Strategic Dialogue Meeting of September 2022 with the US, the two ministers took stock of the robust bilateral cooperation across different sectors and exchanged perspectives on regional and global issues of common interest, as well as identified new areas to expand and strengthen the strategic partnership. The ministers further exchanged views on pertinent bilateral, regional and global issues, including in the context of the rapidly changing international relations environment. Developments in the SADC region were discussed in the context of South Africa's Chairship of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, and South Africa advocated for the lifting of sanctions to allow the Zimbabwean economy to recover.

On global issues, South Africa reiterated its position on the use of peace-building dialogue, mediation and negotiations, including through the offices of the UN Secretary-General, to bring an end to the conflict and intolerable human suffering in Ukraine. The impact of the conflict on food security in Africa was also highlighted. South Africa expressed its willingness to play a role in resolving the conflict, based on our own experiences with conflict resolution. The discussion on the situation in Palestine provided an opportunity for South Africa to call for consistency in the implementation of international law and international humanitarian law.

The parties further discussed the support of the US (and other European countries) to support a Just Energy Transition in South Africa. The discussion on health included successful cooperation in combatting HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis through the PEPFAR programme, as well as ongoing cooperation in combatting COVID-19 and US support for local vaccine manufacturing. In trade and investment, South Africa advocated for the extension of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which expires in 2025 and looked forward to hosting the AGOA Forum in 2023. The timely resolution of market-access issues and cooperation in the implementation of the AfCFTA were also discussed, including the need to diversify

and localise supply chains. Progress is underway to establish a bilateral Advisory Task Force to boost bilateral trade and investment levels and deal with challenges as they arise. Infrastructure development was identified as a priority for both sides, with an emphasis on transportation and logistics.

During the meeting of the Working Group on Africa and Global Issues (WGAGI) in Washington in September 2022, the two sides took a decision to have a two-track approach towards the Ethiopian conflict, wherein the US will address Eritrea's involvement in the conflict while South Africa pushes forward the peace talks under the stewardship of former Deputy President Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka. The US indicated its concurrence that it should be part of the peace negotiations as requested by the TPLF. Subsequently, South Africa hosted a successful meeting of the warring parties in October 2022, which paved the way for an agreement on the permanent cessation of hostilities and unhindered access for humanitarian supplies.

During President Cyril Ramaphosa's Official Visit to Washington DC from 15 to 16 of September 2022, bilateral talks between the two leaders focussed on a range of critical issues of national, regional and global importance i.e. energy, stability and global and food security. South Africa strongly lobbied against the Malign Russian Activities in Africa Bill, which was subsequently abandoned. Other discussions included support for strengthening health systems, UN reform and building the capacity of the State. President Ramaphosa additionally addressed business leaders, former members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the US and members of the Congressional Black Caucus. All these engagements were well received and served to convey South Africa's foreign policy positions, values, principles and perspectives on a range of regional and global issues that impact the country and the continent.

Minister Naledi Pandor represented South Africa at the US-Africa Leaders' Summit in Washington from 13 to 15 December 2022. The key outcomes discussed were people-to-people ties, global governance and diplomatic engagement, trade, investment and inclusive growth, technology and innovation, health, food security,



climate change, democracy and governance, peace and security and the AfCFTA. South Africa also participated in the US–Africa Business Forum and advocated for an African continent that is productive, industrialised, self–dependent and fully engaged in a modern digital world. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation for Trade and Investment between the Government of the US and the AfCFTA Secretariat was signed.

There have been positive trends in inbound tourism from North America, which showed an increase of 210.6% at the end of 2022, in comparison to the arrivals in 2021. In September 2022, 184 330 tourists arrived from the US, which is a 257% increase from the previous year.

There are ongoing negotiations to renew the South Africa–US Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, which expired in December 2022.

The Annual Consultations with Canada, which were originally scheduled for October 2022, were postponed to May 2023.

During the height of the pandemic, South African and Canadian scientists had several engagements to share plans and proposals on the mutual objective of building and strengthening bio–manufacturing capacities towards preparedness for future pandemics, and the approach to science–based policymaking continued in 2022/23. Following the engagement between the health scientists, an MoU on Health Sector Collaboration has been finalised and is ready for signature. Canada became the second–biggest donor to the SA mRNA Hub, having contributed an initial US\$15 million through the G20 and during April 2023, Canada announced an additional contribution of US\$ 4,5 million.

During 2022, Canada, though not part of the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JET–P), started engaging the South African Presidency to become involved in South Africa’s JET, together with the World Bank, and offered to provide a sovereign loan to be used for the JET. This matter is under discussion with the National Treasury. There was also mutual agreement to enhance judicial cooperation with Canada.

The conclusion of the modernised Audio–visual Co–Production Agreement will contribute to the growth of the audio–visual industries of both countries and to the development of economic and cultural exchanges.

There is robust cooperation around science, technology and innovation, covering such areas as sustainable development, climate change, critical minerals, and digital health, as well as policy dialogue on open science and cooperation in Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS).

Latin America and Caribbean

Cuba

Health cooperation

Around 200 Cuban doctors are currently deployed in eight South African provinces and are rendering medical and healthcare services in rural communities. A total of 74 South African medical students are enrolled in the Nelson Mandela Fidel Castro Health Programme. The National Department of Health (NDOH) is considering the feasibility of implementing a Cuban model of medical training in South Africa. The NDOH is doing a benchmarking study on the Angolan experience of implementing a Cuban Model Medical Training Programme. There are 11 Cuban professors that are teaching at the Walter Sisulu University Medical School.

Biopharmaceuticals cooperation

The departments of international relations and cooperation; science and innovation; and THE NDOH have been engaging Cuban counterparts to expand health cooperation in the areas of joint research, product development and commercialisation of vaccines and pharmaceutical products for the treatment of ailments such as cancer and diabetes.

Heberprot-P, a Cuban foot ulcer remedy, was recently registered with the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority and is ready for commercialisation in South Africa. The Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB), which developed the Heberprot-B, has signed an agreement with Kahma Healthcare



Group (shareholder in Biovac), allowing Kahma to market and distribute the Cuban foot ulcer product in South Africa.

Biovac, the vaccine company that the South African Government has a 47,5% share in, concluded an agreement with CIGB for the provision of the Hepatitis B vaccine. More than 30 million doses have been supplied to South Africa through this agreement. The vaccine is commercialised under the Biovac name Heberbio HBV.

Economic Assistance Package (EAP)

The EAP to Cuba coordinated by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition has made a meaningful contribution to increasing South African exports to Cuba, especially agricultural products, plastic resins, trucks and tyres. Through the package, exports of South African goods were increased, jobs were created and retained, there was business reinvestment, consumer support to the South African manufacturing sector and channels for payment from Cuba were established.

Water and sanitation

Cooperation with Cuba in the areas of water and sanitation is progressing well with 25 Cuban engineers deployed through the Department of Water and Sanitation in all provinces to work on water infrastructure projects.

Public works

The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure is finalising the appointment of 40 Cuban technical assistants as per the Extended Bilateral Agreement with Cuba under Phase III.

Basic education

There are currently 19 Cuban curriculum specialists deployed in the provincial education departments of the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Free State and Limpopo. Each provincial department of education benefits from tailored, fit-for-purpose activities and programmes to help train South African teachers in Mathematics and Science.

Amendments to the current South Africa-Cuba Agreement on Basic Education is being considered to include additional areas of cooperation related to:

- » Early Childhood Development
- » Mathematics and Sciences
- » Information, Communications and Technology
- » Technical and Vocational Education and Training.

Higher education

The Department of Higher Education and Training and the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) are engaging the Cuban Ministry of Higher Education to finalise an agreement on the mutual recognition of qualifications. The conclusion of the agreement will allow for the recognition by SAQA of Cuban medical and other experts deployed in South Africa. The agreement will also benefit the recognition of the qualifications obtained by South African medical students in Cuba.

Jamaica

Science and technology cooperation

Through the Agreement of Science and Technology and the Joint Committee on Science and Technology, South Africa has helped Jamaica to develop its indigenous knowledge policy and systems. Jamaica has, in turn, assisted South Africa to develop its regulatory framework system for cannabis and best practices in growing nutraceutical plants such as marijuana, lemon grass and eucalyptus, and the commercialisation thereof.

Inaugural political consultations

The Inaugural South Africa-Jamaica Senior Officials Political Consultations were held in Kingston in June 2022. The two parties agreed to strengthen relations and cooperation in several areas, such as arts and culture, agribusiness, health, science and technology, sport (athletics), tourism and trade and investment. With regard to tourism, there is agreement to facilitate cooperation and the exchange



of best practices in eco-tourism, adventure tourism, tourism investment and multi-destination tourism.

Mexico

Launch of a South African company in Mexico

Centurion Systems, a South African company that manufactures motors for access automation, had a successful launch in Mexico in October 2022, with the presence of the South Africa Honorary Consul in Guadalajara, Mr Jorge Corvera. Centurion Systems will use Mexico as a base country to expand to other Latin American countries. This was followed by a technical team visit in February 2023, whereby training of and certifying technical team members were undertaken in Guadalajara.

South Africa maize exports to Mexico

Mexico is the highest producer of white corn globally with South Africa being the second-highest. In 2022, Mexico produced a total of 23 million tonnes of white maize, with the vast majority being destined for national consumption. White maize is an essential staple of the basic food diet in Mexico and across Central America and is used to make the mass, which is then used to make the flour that produces tortillas – a key ingredient of tacos.

Mexico lowered its production levels of basic grains in 2021 and 2022 in part due to higher costs. This created opportunities for the purchase of white maize from international markets and South Africa has been able to take advantage of the opportunity. Mexico has been purchasing higher amounts of yellow maize, which is used almost exclusively for animal feeds.

Already in the beginning of the production maize cycle of 2021/22, Mexican importers had forward contracted with suppliers of white maize exports from South Africa when they determined that the Mexican domestic production would be relatively lower and sourced its white maize imports from South Africa.

Argentina

Since 1994, bilateral relations between South Africa and Argentina have strengthened and cover a wide range of areas of cooperation under the umbrella of the Bi-National Commission that was established in September 2005, such as agriculture, arts and culture, Antarctic, ocean cooperation, defence, energy, science and technology, sport, tourism, trade, and investment bilaterally and through the Southern African Customs Union- Southern Common Market Preferential Trade Agreement. At multilateral level, the two countries cooperate closely in the G20 and United Nations.

On 25 August 2022, the Argentine Civil Association, GEMA, which is made up of women who contribute and share their work and professional skills with like-minded business associates worldwide, and the South African Circle of Global Businesswomen, a non-profit organisation in South Africa made up of women dedicated to empowerment, leadership and innovation aimed at elevating African women to global fora and markets, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Cooperation. In terms of the MOU, the two organisations seek to establish:

- » exchange programmes
- » access to global markets
- » women trade missions between Argentina and South Africa
- » networking and peer learning opportunities with like-minded entrepreneurs
- » exchange skills development programmes
- » relations between women entrepreneurs in Argentine and South African women.

Furthermore, business-to-business webinars on agriculture and chemicals were organised by the South African Embassy in Buenos Aires to facilitate commercial relations between the two countries.



Brazil

The Mission in Brasilia and Consulate General in São Paulo have several engagements with government (national and provincial), business, science councils and academic institutions to strengthen diplomatic, economic and commercial relations and technical cooperation in agribusiness, arts and culture, defence, energy, mining, science and innovation, sport and tourism. The National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) and the South African Embassy facilitate training opportunities for four young people at the University of São Paulo Agriculture Summer School from 25 July to 5 August 2022. Subsequently, the NYDA signed an MoU with the University of São Paulo for a three-year technical cooperation programme.

Chile

On 18 September 2022, Deputy Minister Botes undertook a Working Visit to Santiago, Chile, for political consultations with the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Ms Ximena Fuentes, to strengthen diplomatic, economic and social relations, technical cooperation and multilateral relations. The two principals agreed to strengthen cooperation in arts, culture, sport, agribusiness (especially technical cooperation in fisheries and aquaculture), Antarctica cooperation, education (through institutional partnerships and academic exchanges and the reactivation of the Nelson Mandela Scholarship focussing on fisheries and aquaculture and astronomy, including astro-engineering and astrophysics), Antarctic sciences and research, bio-engineering, forestry, mining and vocational and technical education.

The Deputy Minister had a meeting with the South Africa-Chile Chamber of Commerce and a Business Networking Session to share information about the political, economic and business environment, the Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and to promote trade and investment partnerships in mining, mining equipment and mining technology and services as well as beverages, especially wine.

The Mission in Santiago embarked on myriad economic diplomacy initiatives to implement the economic diplomacy strategy through trade and investment

seminars with chambers of commerce and industry in Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The mission used these platforms to promote investment and trade opportunities presented by the AfCFTA.

The mission also co-hosted webinars on:

- » opportunities for foreign companies in the mining and energy sector
- » investment opportunities in the marine and aquaculture sectors in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal
- » promotion of the South African wine industry
- » the North-West Province Mining and Energy Conference
- » the Northern Cape Province Mining and Minerals Investment Conference
- » Western Cape tourism, trade, investment and boatbuilding.

The mission also held an engagement with the management of Women in Mining Chile (WIMChile) to facilitate the establishment of relations between WIMChile and their South African counterparts, Women in Mining South Africa. The mission also met Chilean fishing and aquaculture companies to promote investment opportunities in the aquaculture sector in South Africa.

The mission followed up on pledges made at the Presidential investment conferences, such as the US\$200-million pledge made by ENAEX in 2019 to purchase the explosives business of Sasol. Subsequently, this transaction was successfully concluded. Since then, ENAEX has made the following additional investments:

- » R16 million upgrade of the Delmas production facility and a new service site in Mogalakwena both in Mpumalanga
- » R10 million to expand their current bulk emulsion facility in Secunda
- » R16 million in the “daveytronic” electronic detonator assembly plant in Secunda.

Follow-up was also made with Magotteaux, a subsidiary of Sigdo Koppers, which initiated negotiations to raise an equity stake in Grinding Media South Africa



from 17% to 51% to the tune of US40 million; and an approximately R600-million investment by the Portuguese/Chilean joint venture Sonae Arauco (more than R180 million for a solar plant and over R410 million for a new specialised production facility).

The mission engaged higher education institutions, such as the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (PUC), University of Mayor de San Andrés in Bolivia, University of San Francisco of Quito in Ecuador and Catholic University of Peru to facilitate institutional, academic, research and student exchanges.

Ecuador

Launch of Political Consultations

The inaugural South Africa-Ecuador Political Consultations meeting at senior officials level was held virtually on 19 May 2022 to strengthen bilateral relations with Ecuador and agreed on the following:

- » increased interaction between the two countries, through bilateral visits and people-to-people cooperation
- » defence industry cooperation and naval cooperation
- » cooperation in the field of environment
- » technical cooperation in aquaculture
- » higher education institutional cooperation
- » cooperation on mineral resources and energy
- » science and technology
- » social development
- » trade and economic cooperation.

The two parties also exchanged views on regional and multilateral issues of mutual interest and agreed to cooperate in this field.

Paraguay

In September 2022, Minister Naledi Pandor and her Paraguayan counterpart concluded the MoU on the Establishment of Political Consultations between the two countries. It is envisaged that the Political Consultations will serve as a strategic tool to develop and consolidate bilateral relations between the two countries, which will also serve to forge closer ties at multilateral level.

Uruguay

Foreign Affairs Vice Minister Carolina Ache Batlle of Uruguay, at the invitation of Deputy Minister Botes, visited South Africa to co-host the Inaugural Meeting of the Bilateral Consultative Mechanism, thus bringing into operation the MoU on the Establishment of a Bilateral Consultative Mechanism between the two countries.

During the Bilateral Consultative Mechanism, the two countries agreed to strengthen cooperation in a number of areas, including

- » agri-business
- » the matter of employment of spouses of diplomats
- » defence relations
- » minerals and energy (especially renewable energy)
- » social security
- » sport
- » software development
- » trade and investment.

Furthermore, Vice Minister Ache Batlle held a meeting with the President of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry and agreed to conclude an institutional MoU on cooperation on promotion of trade and economic development.



Venezuela

Deputy Minister Botes undertook a Working Visit on 15 September 2022 to Venezuela in preparation of the incoming visit by President Nicolás Maduro at the invitation of President Cyril Ramaphosa. Deputy Minister Botes had bilateral meetings with the ministries of foreign affairs, productive agriculture, mining and culture.

Western Europe

The Western Europe countries and the European Union (EU) remain South Africa's biggest trade and investment partners and an important source of skills and technology transfer and acquisition, as well as tourism. The significant number of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits from these countries in the 2022/23 financial year was a demonstration of the importance that these countries attach to their relations with South Africa.

President Ramaphosa hosted a State Visit by King Philippe of Belgium from 22 to 27 March 2023. The Royal Visit refocussed the importance of South Africa–Belgium ties in trade and investment (especially in renewable energy, vaccine development, logistics and food and beverages) as well as joint research programmes, academic and cultural exchanges and the programmes that Belgium supports to uplift disadvantaged communities in South Africa.

Minister Naledi Pandor and the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hadja Lahbib, held a bilateral meeting on 23 March 2023, which enabled constructive discussion on the challenges facing Europe and the African continent and ironing out political and trade and investment issues between South Africa and Belgium.

The Fourth Meeting of the South Africa–Belgium Joint Commission was hosted by Deputy Minister Alvin Botes on 8 November 2022. The Joint Commission was preceded by the meeting of two technical working groups, one on climate and the second on higher education, science and innovation. There was an agreement on the importance of the JET, cooperation in science and innovation e.g., through Belgian investment in Afrigen, support for the establishment of an mRNA Transfer Hub and potential for greater cooperation between South Africa and Belgium on climate issues. Both sides noted the increase in trade, investment and tourism during 2022.

Minister–President Jan Jambon of Flanders, Belgium, visited South Africa in April 2022. Minister–President Jambon launched the first Chair in Netherlandic Studies at the University of Pretoria on 4 April 2022. Minister–President Jambon also visited the Windybrow Theatre in Hillbrow and one of the outcomes was that cultural management students from Wits University would travel to Flanders to do their internships there, while Flemish students would travel to South Africa and do their internships at community arts centres. During the Minister–President's meeting with the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation, Dr Blade Nzimande, an MoU between the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Flemish Institute for Technological Research was signed. Minister–President Jambon also met with the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition, Ebrahim Patel, and they agreed to continue in-depth discussions on green hydrogen, ports, trade barriers and food security.

Mr Guy Parmelin, the Federal Councillor (Minister) of the Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research of Switzerland, paid an Official Visit to South Africa from 5 to 8 July 2022. During his visit, Mr Parmelin met with the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Employment and Labour. He also addressed a Business Forum in Johannesburg with the Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition; and visited universities and Swiss companies based in South Africa. Federal Councillor Parmelin was accompanied by a delegation of 36 people, which included a business and a science component.



The 10th Swiss–South Africa High–Level Consultation (HLC) Meeting was co–chaired by Deputy Minister Botes and State Secretary Livia Leu from Switzerland on 9 March 2023 in Pretoria. The HLC Meeting was preceded by meetings of the working groups on foreign policy, human rights, economic development and science, technology and education. Cooperation in science, innovation and education was emphasised as one of the focus areas of South Africa’s relations with Switzerland, for example the Swiss–South African Joint Research Programme, the scholarships that the Swiss Government has granted to South African students and collaboration on vocational and technical training programmes.

The Third Meeting of the South Africa–Austria Bilateral Consultations was co–chaired by Deputy Minister Botes and his counterpart, the Secretary–General of the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs in Austria, Mr Peter Launsky–Tieffenthal, in Pretoria on 7 June 2022. The consultations and the meetings of the four working groups on arts and culture; energy and environment; higher education, science and innovation; and trade and investment laid the groundwork for enhancing the relations with Austria and for the planned State Visit to South Africa by President Alexander Van der Bellen.

Ambassador Maud Dlomo, Deputy Director–General (DDG): Americas and Europe, hosted her counterpart, Ambassador Erica Schoutien, the DDG for Political Affairs of The Netherlands at DIRCO on 16 November 2022. The meeting took the form of a review of the progress made with the implementation of decisions of the Second Joint Commission, which was hosted in The Hague on 22 November 2021. The meeting served to consolidate cooperation in climate change and sustainable energy, agriculture, water management, higher education, science and innovation and manufacturing.

Since 1994, bilateral relations between South Africa and the United Kingdom (UK) have grown into a key developmental partnership, as reflected in the substantial bilateral trade recorded. Politically, the countries have over the years frequently collaborated in various multilateral organisations to advance shared ideals and objectives, including in the G20 and the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

President Ramaphosa was the first Head of State to be invited by His Majesty King Charles III for a State Visit in November 2022. The State Visit was substantively significant as the first meeting at this level after Brexit and came at a time when the economies of most countries, including South Africa and the UK, were still suffering from the disruption caused by the pandemic and compounded by the Ukraine–Russia conflict. The visit provided an opportunity for South Africa and the UK to identify new areas of collaboration in advancing economic recovery and stability and reaffirming the solid foundation between the two countries.

Bilateral political and economic relations between South Africa and Ireland are strong, covering a wide range of cooperation in areas such as education, immigration, energy, trade and investment, tourism, arts and culture, agriculture, science and innovation, and gender equality.

To enhance bilateral economic relations, South Africa and France have committed to make a greater effort to expand business opportunities and explore the potential for diversified trade and investment links between the two countries. French companies at the 2022 South Africa Investment Conference committed R50 billion of new investments in South Africa in different sectors, including energy, health, tourism, mobility, retail, manufacturing and agro industry. It followed the R20 billion in investment commitments in 2019, a pledge which has already been fulfilled. About 400 French companies, from highly internationalised groups to small and medium–sized enterprises, have a presence in South Africa and they directly employ around 65 000 people in the country.

The President of the Government of Spain, Mr Pedro Sánchez, undertook an Official Visit to the Republic of South Africa on 27 October 2022, the first such visit by Spain to South Africa. The official discussions reviewed the bilateral relations between the two countries and focussed on bilateral trade and investment, climate change and renewable energy, sport, culture, education and science and innovation. President Sánchez underscored his country’s extensive experience in the renewable energy sector and announced that Spain would make available approximately €2.11 billion in the coming five years to support the participation of Spanish



companies in renewable energy and climate-related projects in South Africa. This financial support will be made available through different financial instruments.

South Africa and Portugal maintain friendly political relations and the two countries have strong historical and cultural ties, serving as an important economic link between South Africa and Portugal. Bilateral relations between Portugal and South Africa cover a wide range of areas of cooperation. The Seventh Bilateral Consultations were hosted in Portugal on 24 June 2022 and co-chaired by Deputy Minister Botes and Portuguese Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Mr Francisco André. The main areas of cooperation that came under review at the Bilateral Consultations included agriculture, basic education, defence, oceans economy, science and technology, tourism, and trade and investment.

The Working Visit by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Nikos Dendias, on 24 and 25 January 2023 was the first by a Greek Foreign Minister in 25 years. The visit was significant, given the large Greek Diaspora who have settled in South Africa and who played a key role in the fight against apartheid as well as contributing significantly to the South Africa economy.

Tourism numbers from Western European countries have increased significantly since the slump during the COVID-19 pandemic and indications are that it may reach pre-pandemic numbers in 2023.

Central and Eastern Europe, Nordic and Baltic countries

Nordic and Baltic countries:

In addition to the Minister's visits to the Nordic region, DIRCO continued to expand relations with the Nordic countries, which are playing a particularly important role in South Africa's renewable energy and just transition.

There were further bilateral commitments and investments from Denmark in agriculture, energy, water management and inner-city development, while new investments were registered when Sasol and Topsoe signed an MoU with the intent

to establish a joint venture for the production of aviation fuels and Copenhagen Investment Holdings bought a major share in Mulilo Energy Holdings, the largest South African-owned renewable energy independent power producer.

Having already made a major investment in green hydrogen and renewable energy solar production (almost R21 billion), Norway again increased its investments when Sasol and Cambi signed a deal for the production of biofuels from biomass. South Africa has extensive cooperation with Norway in the areas of oceans management, education, peace mediation, global health, human rights and woman, peace and security.

For Finland, and despite South Africa closing its mission in 2022 in Helsinki, relations continued to expand in the areas of basic education, education for young adults who are out of school on water management, agriculture, renewable energy, the circular economy and the use of renewable materials for building. South Africa and Finland also signed letters of intent for cooperation on energy and digital infrastructure, as well as on peace mediation and capacity-building. Nokia and MTN announced a major deal for 5G roll-out across the eastern part of South Africa and southern Africa.

The Swedes and Norwegians are supporting the establishment of a state guarantee for Mirova Sunfunder's Gigaton Empowerment Fund valued at US\$500 million. The fund will provide loans to small and medium-sized enterprises in low-income countries that invest in decentralised solar energy for households and businesses. The main focus of the fund aims at sub-Saharan Africa, which will make up 72% of the loan portfolio.

South Africa continued to expand and diversify its bilateral relations with countries of the Baltic region and held consultations with both Lithuania and Latvia during 2022/23. Deputy Minister Botes visited Lithuania in September 2022 during which both parties affirmed the intention to seek closer engagement at a bilateral and multilateral level, and to strengthen economic diplomacy through cooperation in the areas of energy, ICT and digital skills, financial technology, life sciences, food



safety and security and agriculture. In support of enhancing cooperation and easing the movement of people, a Visa Waiver Agreement was signed for diplomatic and official passport holders, and Lithuania was added to the list of countries for an e-visa.

South Africa also engaged Latvia when the Minister met with her counterpart at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, and a senior officials' consultation was held in November 2022 in Pretoria. The Latvians presented their candidature for a non-permanent seat at the UN Security Council for 2026/27, with South Africa sharing its knowledge and experience, and offering further engagements on regional peace and security matters. The consultations also agreed on expanding cooperation in niche areas and in December 2022, Latvia hosted a delegation from South Africa on e-governance and shared their policies, regulations and frameworks to help South Africa achieve a paperless governance system by 2025.

Central Europe

During the 2022/23 financial year, the Directorate: Central Europe strove to promote and maintain bilateral political, economic and social relations with countries in the Central European region through structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits. The following senior officials' meetings were held:

- » South Africa–Hungary Senior Officials Meeting, held on 4 October 2022
- » South Africa–Romania Senior Officials Meeting, held on 28 February 2023
- » South Africa–Croatia Senior Officials Meeting, held on 14 March 2023
- » South Africa–Slovenia Senior Officials Meeting, held on 27 March 2023.

Deputy Minister Botes also held the following political consultations with his counterparts in the region:

- » South Africa–Czech Political Consultations, held on 30 October 2022
- » South Africa–Poland Political Consultations, held on 2 December 2022.

Deputy Minister Botes also met the delegation of the Czech Republic's Special Envoy to the Sahel, Mr Tomas Ulicny, and the Ambassador to South Africa on 15 December 2022 and engaged on developments in the Sahel region.

These engagements assisted in strengthening the relations with the respective countries in the region, and further served to highlight the areas in which steps needed to be taken to improve economic relations.

The Business Unit, in partnership with the Embassy of Poland and the South African Institute of International Affairs, also held a successful event, entitled *Three Decades of Cooperation Between South Africa and Poland*, on 22 September 2022 at Wits University in Johannesburg.

Cooperation between South Africa and Central European countries has progressed extensively since 2016 with programmes such as the Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme that has so far benefitted almost 200 South African students having travelled to Hungary to study in various fields of natural sciences and sustainable environment, engineering and ICT, animal production and food science, economics, bioenergetics and renewable energy, business and management studies, and tourism and at various levels of Bachelors, Masters and PHD.

There are also various other exchange programmes with Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Romania, Poland and Croatia at an advanced stage of establishment, with some being extended. Various specialised programmes such as Skills Naval Architecture, Maritime Skills such as Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding are set to be finalised with Croatia and Poland within the context of job creation.

Türkiye

Significant progress in South Africa–Türkiye political and economic relations was recorded in the 2022/23 period. On 10 January 2023, Minister Pandor hosted her Türkiye counterpart, Mr Mevlut Çavuşoğlu, for bilateral Political Consultations. The two ministers agreed on various steps to further strengthen bilateral political and



economic relations as well as Africa–Türkiye relations. A positive development in the bilateral relationship with Türkiye was the conclusion of the MoU on Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Türkiye remains a key investment partner for South Africa and has already invested in several projects with direct capital investment estimated at about R156.80 million over the past decade. Bilateral trade between the two countries has seen a gradual growth over recent years. During the period January to December 2022, South African exports to Türkiye increased by approximately 18%. At the SA Investment Conference held in April 2023, the Türkiye–based company Arçelik and owners of Defy, pledged for the third time by investing R288 million in their white goods manufacturing facilities in KwaZulu–Natal.

South Africa also rendered humanitarian assistance to Türkiye after the devastating earthquakes in February 2023. Assistance was rendered through several NGOs, including Gift of the Givers Foundation, HopeSA Foundation and the Al Imdaad Foundation. Several donations and financial contributions were also made by South African companies, individuals and religious institutions. In addition, the NDOH contributed 10 tons of personal protective equipment (PPE), which were sent for the earthquake victims in Türkiye while DIRCO provided humanitarian assistance to the Government of the Republic of Türkiye with a contribution to the amount of R5 million, through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) of the UN. The Government of Türkiye expressed its “heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for the invaluable support and solidarity” extended by the South African Government following the devastating earthquakes.

European Union

The high–level meetings which occurred during the period under review underscore the importance of the South Africa–EU Strategic Partnership. The outcomes are indicative of the determination on both sides to strengthen the relationship and to honour the obligations and duties that come with having a strategic partnership.

In July 2022, the President of the European Council, Mr Charles Michel, paid a visit to South Africa and held a meeting with President Ramaphosa.

During 2022/23, the following South Africa high–level structured mechanisms were held:

- » 10th South Africa–EU Political and Security Dialogue Forum, Brussels, 5 September 2022
- » 15th South Africa–EU Joint Cooperation Council, Pretoria, 7 December 2022
- » 15th South Africa–EU Ministerial Political Dialogue, Pretoria, 27 January 2023.

Importantly, this is the first time that the various engagements under the Strategic Partnership are taking place as they were meant to be synchronised and will ultimately feed into the Eighth South Africa–EU Summit to be held later in 2023. The EU is South Africa’s largest trading partner as a bloc. Since the South Africa–EU Trade, Development and Cooperation Agreement came into force, total trade increased five–fold. The EU remains an important funder of health, education and science, as was recently evidenced with the launch of a €100–million regional teachers training programme by the EU during the visit for the South Africa–EU Ministerial Political Dialogue.

ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Asia

Southeast Asia

President Ramaphosa attended the annual 17th G20 Leaders’ Summit in Bali, Indonesia, from 15 to 16 November 2022. The President participated in deliberations with world leaders whose economies account for 85% of the global gross domestic product (GDP), 80% of world trade and two–thirds of the world’s population. Among others, the G20 Summit sought to increase multilateral cooperation for the recovery of the global economy, bring stability to the global financial system, promote long–term sustainable growth and strengthen global economic governance. President



Ramaphosa also held bilateral meetings with heads of state and government to strengthen South Africa's diplomatic, economic and cultural ties.

As Indonesia is also the current Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the opportunity was also utilised to leverage support for South Africa's application to become a Sectoral Dialogue Partner (SDP) of ASEAN (application lodged on 8 December 2022), which will create further opportunities for closer economic ties with the ASEAN market with a huge consumption potential and economic opportunities for trade and investment for South Africa and the African continent. South Africa has a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with Indonesia.

Furthermore, South Africa hosted the Fifth South Africa–Philippines Bilateral Consultative Forum (BCF) on 23 February 2023 in Pretoria. The BCF was co-chaired by the Deputy Minister Candith Mashego–Dlamini and Ms Theresa Lazaro, Undersecretary of Bilateral Relations and ASEAN Affairs of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines. The meeting further consolidated the existing bilateral cooperation, which afforded an opportunity to review existing bilateral agreements and to put forward proposals on additional agreements that may be required to enhance cooperation in various fields. An MoU on Diplomatic Training, Research and Development was signed.

There is a steady growth of South African exports to the Philippines from various sectors. Market access for South African citrus to the Philippines was received in 2021. Sales of South African wines, juices and fruits have shown a marked increase and are available on retail shelves across the country.

There was a significant increase of South Africa exports of agricultural products to Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines in 2021. This assists in creating jobs and addressing poverty reduction in South Africa. It was a significant achievement that South Africa obtained market access to export citrus to the Philippines in 2021.

Cooperation in the Halal sector was identified with a high growth potential in our economic diplomacy engagement with the Southeast Asian region. Malaysia is considered a world leader in Halal development and certification. There exists

great potential to cooperate on Halal development and to increase South African exports in this sector.

South Asia and Central Asia

In leveraging South Africa's relations with the countries of South Asia, its Strategic Partnership with India has important dimensions beyond the bilateral facets, as well as more exclusive groupings such as the India–Brazil–South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA); the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) platform; and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). South Africa and India will be celebrating 30 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 2023.

It is encouraging that trade between South Africa and India continued to grow despite the COVID–19 pandemic and that the total trade figure has overtaken pre-pandemic levels (total trade for 2022 stood at R 217.5 billion). The growth, amid a worldwide pandemic, is evidence of the strategic value of the bilateral relationship. India is also an important partner, especially in terms of foreign direct investment (FDI), skills development and technical cooperation.

South Africa is set to host the 11th Session of the South Africa–India Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC) in 2023. South Africa is of the view that the JMC will provide an excellent opportunity for the two countries to take stock of achievements over the last 30 years and seek to reinvigorate the Strategic Partnership post COVID–19.

The renewal of the Three–Year Strategic Programme of Cooperation 2023 – 2026 (SPoC), of which the SPoC 2019 – 2022 was initially signed during the State Visit of President Ramaphosa to India in 2019, will ensure that cooperation between South Africa and India remains focussed on the achievement of prosperity for the citizens of both countries.

A particular area of importance for South Africa is economic cooperation. While the trade relationship between South Africa and India continues to expand, South Africa would like to engage in the identification of additional areas to ensure the further expansion of trade.



South Africa and India's cooperation on the project to reintroduce the cheetah in India was groundbreaking for environmentalists from both countries. South Africa is hopeful that this cooperation will serve as a building block for greater cooperation in environmental research.

The Agreement establishing the Joint Commission between South Africa and Pakistan was signed on 25 November 2021 in South Africa. The signing of the agreement is expected to further reinforce the existing relationship between the two countries and create opportunities for enhanced cooperation in the fields of tourism, trade and investment as well as other economic sectors, such as renewable energy, agriculture, higher education, science and technology and health, which have the potential to generate employment opportunities. The next round of the Joint Commission will be hosted in Islamabad.

The developments in Afghanistan are already causing a significant shift in the geopolitics of South Asia. Various governments are debating on how to respond to the Taliban and argue that the regime should be judged by actions not words. The South African Government has taken note of the unfolding situation in Afghanistan and has expressed particular concern for the plight of thousands of displaced Afghans seeking safety and security amid the deepening crisis, as well as the resultant erosion of the rights of women and other marginalised communities within Afghan society.

South Africa considers Bangladesh to be an important growth market in South Asia and is prioritising the development of business links and cooperation aimed at improving the ease of doing business. Accordingly, South Africa intensified its cooperation with Bangladesh during the period under review both as Chair of and through an exchange of high-level visits.

Deputy Minister Mashego-Dlamini undertook a Working Visit to Bangladesh from 21 to 25 November 2022, while the Bangladeshi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Shahriar Alam, visited South Africa from 1 to 6 February 2023. The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs inaugurated the "Made in Bangladesh" Exhibition at the

Sheraton Hotel in Pretoria on 2 February 2023 and had a bilateral engagement with Deputy Minister Mashego-Dlamini on 3 February 2023. The delegation included representatives from the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry for engagement with the South African Chamber of Commerce and Industry to promote business-to-business links.

The Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Mr Ali Sabry, led a delegation from Sri Lanka on a study visit to South Africa from 21 to 26 March 2023 to learn from South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission's process. This is done within the context of Sri Lanka's efforts to deal with the legacy of a brutal 30-year long civil war and is a continuation of the support South Africa provided towards national reconciliation and nation-building under the auspices of South African Initiative in Sri Lanka.

Kazakhstan, an important partner in Central Asia, and South Africa celebrated 30 years of diplomatic relations during this reporting period. The Seventh Round of Bilateral Political Consultations with Kazakhstan, co-chaired at the level of Deputy Foreign Minister, is scheduled to take place in Astana from 7 to 9 June 2023.

China

During the 2022/23 financial year, bilateral relations between South Africa and China continued to grow, even though exchanges in-person were severely hampered at the official, commercial and technical cooperation levels by the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic in China and the country's subsequent introduction of stricter measures to counter the outbreak. However, China remained South Africa's largest trading partner globally last year (total volume of trade of R614 billion from R544 billion in 2021, with South Africa's trade deficit increasing) and South Africa remained China's number one trading partner in Africa.

South Africa and China pursued their comprehensive, strategic partnership at all levels and at the celebration of the Chinese New Year in February 2023, the two countries placed special emphasis on commemorating 25 years of diplomatic relations, since ties were established on 1 January 1998. All further bilateral events throughout 2023 intend to mark this milestone.



Of special significance during the past year was that in October 2022, President Xi Jinping secured an unprecedented third term as General-Secretary of the Communist Party of China, while in December 2022, President Ramaphosa was re-elected as leader of the governing African National Congress, with Deputy President Paul Mashatile as deputy party leader. During the Chinese Government's Legislative Session in March 2023, the National People's Congress (NPC) formed a new government. The NPC reaffirmed President Xi, while Mr Han Zheng was appointed as Vice-President and Mr Li Qiang was appointed as Premier of the State Council.

During the meeting between President Ramaphosa and President Xi on the sidelines of the G20 meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in November 2022, the two leaders reiterated their commitment towards strengthening the strategic partnership between our two countries and to continue working together on regional and multilateral cooperation. Following the lifting of all COVID-19 restrictions, a successful People-to-People Exchange Mechanism meeting was held in Cape Town on 16 February 2023, preceded by a courtesy call on President Ramaphosa by visiting Vice Premier of the State Council, Madame Sun Chunlan.

From 25 to 27 February 2023, the Mosi II naval exercise was held off the South African Indian Ocean coast near Richards Bay, KwaZulu-Natal. The Mosi II was a scheduled joint naval exercise between South Africa and two of its global partners, China and Russia, like those with navies from other partner countries.

Regarding multilateral cooperation, South Africa and China have further deepened cooperation in fora such as BRICS, the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), G20 and UN. South Africa also took over from China as Chair of BRICS in January 2023. Also, South Africa has noted that China had introduced several new global diplomatic initiatives, such as the Global Development Initiative; Global Security Initiative; Global Civilisation Initiative; as well as the International Organisation for Mediation.

North East Asia and Oceania (NEAO)

South Africa's well-established bilateral relations with the NEAO region (Japan, the Republic of Korea [ROK], the Democratic Republic of Korea [DPRK] and Oceania i.e., Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands) remain strong. This is evidenced through continued technical cooperation, skills development and ongoing investments into the South African economy, specifically by major economies such as Japan and the ROK.

In terms of structured bilateral mechanisms, (the platform that is used to manage and review the status of bilateral relations between South Africa and relevant countries), the following meetings were held:

- » Senior Officials' Meeting South Africa-New Zealand, 18 May 2022
- » South Africa-ROK Joint Commission for Cooperation, 11 October 2022
- » 13th South Africa-Japan Partnership Forum, 13 October 2022
- » Senior Officials' Meeting South Africa-Australia, 28 March 2023.

South Africa's combined total trade with these countries currently stands at around R285 billion. Significantly, 2022 saw increased and positive trade balances with Japan of R93 billion (total trade of R185 billion) and in the case of the ROK, of R25 billion (total trade of R63 billion), a trade balance of R6 billion in favour of Australia (total trade of R34 billion) and New Zealand of R8 million (total trade of R3 billion) (Source: South African Revenue Service).

Japan remains a major investor in the South African economy, with a presence of around 273 Japanese companies sustaining over 200 000 local job opportunities. New investments in the South African economy and especially the latest investments by Japan, which include R4,28 billion by Toyota; R3,2 billion by Nissan; and R1.2 billion by Isuzu (other new investments were made by, among others, Sumitomo Rubber Industries, Komatsu, Kansai Paint, NEC, Lixel, Nomura Investment and Tokyo Marine).



New investments from Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM) include the production of the Corolla Cross hybrid model – the first hybrid model to be produced locally. At the launch of the model, President Ramaphosa said it was an important step in transforming the automotive business into the green industry. Isuzu SA Motors has also confirmed its latest investment into its next generation “bakkie” programme in South Africa. The first phase of NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co Ltd) was also announced.

The ROK is also invested in several sectors of the South African economy, among others, Hyundai, commercial vehicles (Johannesburg); LG and Samsung, electronics (Durban); KC Cottrell, paper pulp (Ngodwana), Jangwoo (machinery), etc.

South Africa continues to encourage and engage these two countries to play positive roles in Africa’s development through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and the Africa–Korea Forum.

An MoU on Diplomatic Consultation was signed on 25 January 2022 with the DPRK, which is a further commitment in pursuit of South Africa’s independent and non-aligned foreign policy.

Middle East

South Africa’s foreign policy in the Middle East includes the strengthening of ties with the Arab World in order to demonstrate South Africa’s even-handed policy vis-à-vis the region, support for the peace process, the peaceful resolution of conflicts and attempts to find areas of involvement, which will be mutually beneficial. In this regard, South Africa has increased its frequency of engagement with countries from the region, especially during the visit of Deputy Minister Mashego–Dlamini to Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria from 20 to 26 August 2022.

The strategic objectives of the Working Visit to Jordan, Lebanon and Syria were in the main aimed at strengthening South Africa’s bilateral political and economic relations with these countries. Notably, the Deputy Minister presented to the ministers of foreign affairs of Jordan and Lebanon, the signed MoUs on Bilateral

Consultations. These MoUs were negotiated with Jordan, Lebanon and Syria in 2019, albeit the signing was delayed due to the advent of the COVID–19 pandemic. It is envisaged that the implementation of these MoUs will lay the foundations for enhanced political and economic cooperation. These engagements are also part of the process of expanding our legal frameworks of closer collaboration with countries such as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon.

It is important for South Africa to have a stable Middle East with stable governments in the region. In this regard, South Africa also provided a contribution to the amount of R5 million through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) earmarked for Syria in response to the humanitarian crisis following the devastating earthquake that hit Syria on 6 February 2023. The Republic of South Africa is also exploring other avenues to assist with the medium- to long-term rebuilding of Syria.

A stable and developed Levant region, with the assistance of South Africa, will ensure cordial relations in the Middle East and more opportunities for broader international markets for South African goods.

Minister Pandor met with her Palestinian counterpart, Dr Riad Malki, in July 2022, on the sidelines of the State of Palestine’s Second Conference of Ambassadors to the African continent. The ministers agreed that like-minded countries should be identified and approached to create a “Friends of the Middle East Peace Process”, to provide impetus to South Africa’s efforts to highlight the Palestinian question. The key outcomes of the bilateral meeting included:

- » formulation of practical strategies towards taking up the Palestinian cause to the International Criminal Court and International Court of Justice, led by Palestine, to declare Israel as an apartheid state
- » mobilise civil society both in Palestine and internationally
- » mobilising civil society both in Palestine and internationally to support the Palestinian cause



- » South Africa also used the opportunity to reaffirm its long-term and principled support for the Palestinian people and commitment to support initiatives aimed at refocussing the international agenda on Palestine and the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP)

DIRCO Director-General, Mr Zane Dangor, visited Palestine from 21 to 24 January 2023. The main objective of the visit to Palestine was to:

- » participate in the Second Session of the Political Consultations between Palestine and South Africa
- » reaffirm South Africa's commitment to the Palestinian cause, domestically and globally
- » review South Africa's initiatives and strengthen bilateral political and economic relations, discussions on coordination of efforts aimed at the establishment of the State of Palestine based on UN resolutions and international law and strategies for galvanising support in the international community
- » exchange views on recent political developments in Africa and the Middle East.

The South African delegation used the opportunity to engage with various interlocutors in Palestine and Israel prior to and after the Second Session of the Political Consultations. Meetings with the various interlocutors on the Israel/Palestine issue were held. The interactions provided an invaluable opportunity to directly engage, ascertain the positions and agree on the strategies to be pursued in solidarity with the people of Palestine.

The President of the State of Palestine is expected to undertake a State Visit to South Africa in 2024. It is expected that the State Visit will be preceded by the Inaugural Session of the Joint Commission of Cooperation (JCC) at Ministerial level.

South Africa has continued to leverage its engagement with the Middle East region through structured bilateral mechanisms during 2022/23. There were also high-level incoming and outgoing visits to both the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar by ministers to pursue important bilateral projects.

Countries in the Gulf region have become critical contributors to the implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan through major new investments in South Africa in fields such as energy, agriculture, transport logistics, etc.

Various high-level visits, including the visit by President Ramaphosa to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 15 to 16 October 2022, have served as a catalyst to increase investment as well as trade and economic linkages with major economic powers in the region. The State Visit had an economic focus, which was supported by the South African business delegation of 102 delegates who accompanied the President to engage in business-to-business interactions with the Saudi private sector, representing 78 companies across sectors such as agro-processing, defence, manufacturing, mining and services. The Chairperson, Dr Stavros Nicolaou, and members of the South African Chapter of the Joint Business Council also formed part of the delegation.

During the Saudi-South Africa Investment Forum, various business-to-business agreements and MoUs were signed amounting to approximately US\$15 billion. President Ramaphosa also extended an invitation to Saudi businesses to participate in the next South Africa Investment Conference in 2023. On a government level, 15 intergovernmental agreements and MoUs were signed in the areas of investment promotion, transport, ICT, social development, health and agriculture.

Bilateral trade between South Africa and countries of the Middle East region reached a new record level of activity in 2022 with South Africa's total exports to the region amounting to R69,227,167,285 and South African imports from the region reaching R252,125,463,740. The largest trading partners of South Africa in the region in 2022 were the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait.

Minister Pandor hosted the inaugural meeting of the Ministerial Committee on the Efficient Management of the Annual Hajj and Umrah Pilgrimages on 10 February 2023 in Cape Town. The mandate and role of the Ministerial Committee is to provide strategic direction to support the efficient management of the annual Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages and to ensure that the South African pilgrims enjoy a well-organised pilgrimage by an appropriate system under the auspices of the relevant Ministry of Hajj and Umrah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Ministerial Committee was chaired by Ambassador Ebrahim Rasool and members included



Ms Fatima Chohan, Professor Mathole Motshekga, Professor Anil Sooklal, Ambassador Ashraf Suliman and Ms Zeenat Adam.

Various countries in the region attended the South African Investment Conference in 2022. According to the dtic, a total of 30 companies from the UAE invested in South Africa between January 2003 and December 2020. These investments were mostly in the agro-processing and aquaculture fields to address food security; oil and gas maintenance/services; oil refinery; light metal fabrication; tourism infrastructure; and the green economy. A recent noticeable trend is investment in renewable energy as evidenced by the US\$180-million investment by AMEA Power in the Doornhoek solar plant in Mpumalanga. Investment pledges sourced as part of the President's investment initiative and the Investment Summit, held in March 2022, included: Imperial and DP World's R2,1 billion Greenfield & Brownfield investment in logistics across the Group UAE Gauteng Infrastructure, property and logistics; and Velocity Ventures' R470 million Aluminium Alloy, Aluminium ROD and Mini Steel Plant (Gauteng). According to the dtic, the estimated value of South African investments in the UAE from 2003 to 2020 totalled R10 billion. Various South African companies have invested in the UAE in sectors such as retail, the hospitality industry, financial and banking services, ICT, defence, energy, construction, etc.

Regional organisations

South Africa's participation in BRICS continues to emphasise concrete cooperation that contributes both directly and indirectly to the priorities of a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world. The main objectives of South Africa's engagement in BRICS are to enhance the future growth and development of South Africa and to strengthen intra-BRICS relations and mutually beneficial cooperation across the three pillars of BRICS cooperation.

Cooperation across a wide range of sectors continues to grow among BRICS partners, both collectively and individually. South Africa's participation in BRICS continues to provide tangible benefits for South Africans through science, technology, innovation, health and education cooperation, as well as through BRICS financing for infrastructure development, capacity-building, research, educational and skilling opportunities. For example, the virtual BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Centre was launched on 22 March 2022. The operationalisation

of the centre delivers on the agreement made during the Johannesburg Summit under South Africa's Chairship of BRICS in 2018.

Our BRICS partners and institutions are critical to our post-COVID-19 economic recovery plans through trade, investment and tourism cooperation. To date, the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) has approved 12 projects for South Africa, valued at approximately US\$5.4 billion, which aim to improve our Service-delivery in critical areas as well as supporting government's efforts to help the most vulnerable sectors of society. In 2021, South Africa welcomed the expansion of the NDB to include Bangladesh, Egypt, Uruguay and the UAE.

In 2023, South Africa is chairing BRICS for the third time since we joined in 2010, under the theme: *BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable Development and Inclusive Multilateralism*. At the centre of the theme is the importance of global governance reform as a founding value of BRICS as we share a focus on strengthening and reforming international governance to be more inclusive, representative and democratic with meaningful and greater participation of developing countries of the global South, especially Africa. As such, South Africa's strategic engagement in the BRICS partnership continues to provide a key platform for the achievement of our National Interest and foreign policy objectives.

The Ninth BRICS Deputy Ministers and Special Envoys on MENA, which was held in Cape Town on 26 April 2023, agreed to a joint statement covering different geopolitical dynamics in the MENA region. The MENA statement was further endorsed by the joint communiqué of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs and International Relations during their meeting scheduled for 1 to 2 June 2023, and subsequently find resonance in the Summit Declaration to be adopted by heads of states when President Ramaphosa hosts the XV BRICS Summit from 22 to 24 August 2023.

India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum

South Africa continues to utilise its membership of IBSA to safeguard and advance mutual political, economic, social interests, common positions of countries and groupings of the developing South. These address historical inequalities, imbalances in the pursuit of a just and equitable developmental agenda and global order.



South Africa also utilises the IBSA Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation (IBSA Fund) to extend its solidarity with countries of the global South to advance the UN SDGs, specifically in Africa, the centrepiece of our foreign policy.

During the period under review, South Africa proposed and supported hunger and poverty alleviation projects utilising the IBSA Fund through the UN Office for South–South Cooperation. These, among others, are in Mozambique (Resilient Multifunctional Water Supply Systems for Machubo Administrative Post, Marracuene District); The Gambia (Enhanced Vegetable Production and Processing Project for the Rural Youth and Women in The Gambia); Senegal (Restoration and Monitoring of Degraded Land in the Groundnut Basin of the Saloum Delta); and Uganda (Karamoja Greenbelt’s Women-led Large-scale Farming of Cereals, Legumes and Oilseed).

In 2023, Brazil assumed IBSA Chairship after taking over from India. Brazil has outlined some of its focus areas, which are, among others, high-level coordination policy in multilateral fora in the G20 troika context; global governance reform, including the UN and its UNSC reform; conflict resolution; sustainable development, with emphasis on the 2030 Agenda, South–South and South–North Cooperation; and discussions on the envisioned Summit of the Future.

Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

The geostrategic importance of the Indian Ocean region is a valuable resource with great potential for innovation, job creation and sustainable socio-economic development in which the IORA has developed as the most important regional organisation. South Africa utilises IORA as a platform to maximise benefits to the country, especially in the context of the various domestic economic priorities.

The endeavours of IORA through its working groups have achieved substantial contributions to skills enhancement, technology transfer and technological and industrial simulations. IORA has also made it possible to work towards strategic localisation, reindustrialisation and export promotion, tourism recovery and growth, gender equality, economic inclusion of women and youth, as well as energy security.

Working jointly and hard at creating a region of peace means together we can achieve operational optimisation within the region and energy-efficient technology acquisition, leading to a conducive environment that could ensure the continued sustainable development of the IORA region. South Africa will play a pivotal role in the review of the IORA, which will take place later in June 2023 when IORA and the IORA dialogue partners engage in a High-Level Strategic Dialogue to reflect on IORA’s future and organisational fitness for the work and challenges ahead of it.

Operation Phakisa

South Africa continues to harness and unlock the economic potential of her oceans through Operation Phakisa, which has focussed on six priority growth areas, which could significantly contribute to GDP growth and job creation.

The two enablers in this regard have been identified as Skills and Capacity-Building and Research, Technology and Innovation. These are meant to support the six work streams, namely: Marine Transport and Manufacturing, Offshore Oil and Gas Exploration, Aquaculture, Marine Protection Services and Ocean Governance, Small Harbours and Coastal and Marine Tourism.

Through these work streams, South Africa continues to seek opportunities in the international arena and interacts with relevant stakeholders to advance and achieve the aspirations of Operation Phakisa.



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Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
<p>Leveraged bilateral, political economic and social relations to achieve the objectives of the NDP and the MTSF priorities</p>	<p>Strengthen bilateral relations towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » contributing to the achievement of the NDP » alleviating triple challenges (inequality, poverty, and unemployment) » achieving the MTSF priorities » promoting National Interest » promoting regional and continental priorities » garnering support on multilateral issues of mutual interest 	<p>Number of regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF</p>	<p>Twelve regional reports on outcomes of structured bilateral mechanism and high-level visits are aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF as identified in the country strategies</p> <p>The focus of South Africa's bilateral relations mandate, namely, to enhance relations with the global community, with the further intention to build a better South Africa, a better Africa and a better world, has not changed. However, the pandemic has compelled the use of new and innovative ways to achieve South Africa's pre-determined objectives</p> <p>Bilateral engagements were utilised to discuss the following, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the support for peacekeeping and conflict-resolution initiatives » reaffirm the growing strategic partnership/s and good bilateral political, economic and social relations » bilateral, multilateral, diplomatic and trade and economic issues 	<p>Twelve regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level and political engagements with countries in the region took place against the backdrop of political and economic developments on the continent and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>As the year progressed, and COVID restrictions lifted, high-level engagements and foreign office consultations (FOC) took place against the backdrop of improved global economic activity since the rise of COVID-19 infections</p>	<p>Twelve regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF</p>	<p>Twelve regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF submitted</p> <p>Africa:</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level and political engagements with countries in the region took place against the backdrop of political and economic developments on the continent and focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » bilateral cooperation in the various sectors as well as new areas of cooperation, namely: agriculture, energy, food processing, ecosystem protection and tourism » regular convening of the mechanisms » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern » civic and immigration matters » COVID-19 vaccine » bilateral cooperation in various sectors, including education, the strengthening of economic ties and employment creation 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » preparations for Presidential and Ministerial visits and bilateral Political Consultations during 2021 » increasing the frequency of political and diplomatic consultations at different levels » sector and working group engagements to prepare for the structured bilateral mechanisms » strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and health, particularly with regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, regional and global politics, trade issues and areas of potential cooperation » strengthening bilateral relations through existing SBMs and the establishment of new SBMs 	<p>The convening of more frequent Political Consultations saw countries working together in building partnerships that would enhance political and economic relations and strengthen and deepen bilateral relations and cooperation in the fields of agriculture, health (particularly dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic), science and technology, regional, continental and global politics and peace, security and the elimination of gender-based violence</p> <p>The focus of bilateral relations was also on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern » the finalisation of outstanding MoUs and agreements » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern, including wildlife conservation, biodiversity conservation and the management thereof 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » high-level discussions on regional, continental and global matters of mutual concern including the Tripartite Free Trade Area with stakeholders on the continent to establish strong relations, being mindful of the sovereignty of individual countries on the African continent and in line with the AU principles and the rule of law <p>Americas and Europe:</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level and other political engagements with countries in the region took place against the backdrop of political and economic developments and multilateral engagements.</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level and other political engagements, with countries in the region focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the convening of a peaceful resolution of the escalating conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, status of bilateral relations between the two countries, and overview of South Africa's economic priorities and the proposed bilateral Trade and Investment Council 		



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			<p>The department utilised the bilateral engagements to contribute to the achievement of South Africa's domestic priorities, thus contributing to a better South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » reviewed sectoral cooperation in key areas that are aligned to South Africa's domestic interests » secured a commitment for enhanced support in the areas aligned to South Africa's domestic interests » exchanges also focussed on education, innovation, sustainable economic development and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) » reviewed sectoral cooperation in key areas that are aligned to South Africa's domestic interests, namely: health, education, energy, trade and investment, safety and security » secured a commitment for enhanced support in the areas of education, health, scientific research, energy and empowerment of women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the convening of outstanding structured bilateral mechanisms » bilateral engagements to discuss political and civil tensions in various countries on the continent, South Africa's facilitation roles and responsibilities, security and humanitarian issues, elections, peace and stability concerns and negotiations, the delivery of COVID-19 vaccine doses, the impasse regarding the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) negotiations, including migration issues on the continent, discussions on the establishment and/or scheduling of BNCs, including the relaxation of patent requirements, which will enable the continent to manufacture 100 million doses of vaccine as estimated to be required for use on the African continent 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Bilaterals between the US and South Africa focussed on the importance of the bilateral partnership and US support for South Africa's development priorities; trade and investment relations, including the African Growth and Opportunity Act, 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 » meetings held on the side-lines of the G20 Summit focussed on the status of bilateral relations and developments in the SADC region and the submission of aides memoire for South Africa's candidacies to multilateral organisations » review of diplomatic political relations, as well as cooperation in different sectors of the economy » enhanced bilateral and multilateral cooperation » commitment to strengthen cooperation and collaboration on regional and multilateral issues in areas of common interests 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » agro-processing, chemicals, infrastructure and ICT » strengthening bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, culture, defence, gender and health » cooperation in infrastructure development in South Africa (Mzimvubu River Water Project, Small Harbour Project) <p>South Africa is constantly seeking to strengthen regional, continental and international engagement, while being cognisant of the global environment and trends. Therefore, multilateralism remained an important area of South Africa's bilateral discussions as outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the handing over of the Chairship of the AU to the DRC, hosting of the BNC and the Grand Inga Hydro Project » economic systems to assist the continent's economic recovery » promote bilateral ties and closer cooperation in all multilateral fora 	<p>The department utilised bilateral engagements with countries of the North to contribute to the achievement of South Africa's domestic priorities, thus contributing to a better South Africa by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » reaffirming close and long-standing relations and a commitment to further deepening political and economic relations, addressing the need for strengthened partnerships based on solidarity and cooperation, which in turn is based on development priorities set by the AU (in particular Agenda 2063); reaffirming South Africa's position of peaceful resolution of conflicts and transitional justice within the ambit of international law; the need to continue to support humanitarian efforts and for the important role of regional institutions and regional peace-making initiatives 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the US Treasury Secretary, Ms Janet Yellen's visit in January focussed on meeting with the President and various ministers, private companies, and philanthropists, including the South African Reserve Bank. Her visit focussed on attracting funding for climate change projects and touring US-funded facilities in Gauteng » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern, including a celebration of long-standing diplomatic ties with countries in the region, including discussions on study tours to Canada and the 14th Annual Consultations (AC) between South Africa and Canada » active cooperation and ongoing efforts to elevate trade relations to the same level as our excellent political relations as well as the BRICS Chairship 2023 were the main objectives of the 17th JCM with Cuba » further high-level meetings were held to enhance bilateral and multilateral cooperation, with a determined commitment to strengthening cooperation and collaboration in regional and multilateral arenas of common interests 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » election of the new Secretary-General of IORA 2021–2023 » the EU has committed to secure financial support for partner countries to the amount of €15.6 billion worldwide towards an emergency response, support to health and innovation systems, and mitigating social and economic impacts. Africa has been identified as a key area of concern to the EU, due to its geographical proximity. To this end, Africa has been allocated €3.25 billion, aimed at combatting the spread of COVID–19 » South Africa made inputs into USAID’s new regional strategy and secured commitment for greater government–to–government channelling of development funding » the protection of human rights, as well as the related cross–border challenges faced as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic » humanitarian, peace and security issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Trade–Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver initiative was spearheaded by South Africa and India at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to assist with the localisation of vaccines manufacturing, personal protective equipment and other therapeutics to effectively combat the COVID–19 pandemic » the affirmation of South Africa’s position regarding the condemnation of vaccine nationalism and advocating global access, especially for the African continent and developing countries, as well as the severe challenges faced by African countries to produce vaccines in their countries » regional and national priorities, as well as issues to do with women’s economic empowerment, the status of collaborations that form part of the broad bilateral cooperation, the importance of the Human Rights Council and the importance of the elimination of all forms of racism were discussed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » in Western Europe, high–level consultations were held with Switzerland to take stock of relations, identify new areas of cooperation, including views on peace and security issues on the African continent » ministers Pandor and Dlamini Zuma attended the inauguration of President Lula da Silva of Brazil, which is expected to have a profound positive impact on the good bilateral relations and cooperation between South Africa and Brazil going forward <p>Asia Middle East:</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high–level and other political engagements with countries in the region took place against the backdrop of political and economic developments and multilateral engagements</p> <p>The structured bilateral mechanisms, high–level and other political engagements, with countries in the region focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » strengthened bilateral relations » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » collaboration on issues of mutual interest, such as sustaining peace and security, climate change, promoting sustainable economic growth, advancing gender equality and strengthening multilateralism » cooperation and support to fight the COVID-19 pandemic » establishment of the COVID-19 Emergency Fund » continued exports of medical supplies, specifically paracetamol, to South Africa » repatriation and expatriation of nationals » visa extensions for businesspeople » the importance of supporting the World Health Organisation (WHO) to fulfil its role and function » purchasing of personal protective equipment (PPE) for health workers and COVID-19 testing kits, as well as ventilators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » confirmation of South Africa's commitment to addressing climate change, in accordance with the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, through the urgent implementation of all pillars of the UNFCCC » COP26 and the importance of a balanced and just approach, and avoiding one-size-fits-all outcomes » bilateral cooperation to expand to areas such as parliamentary cooperation, Antarctic cooperation, sports, arts and culture cooperation, as well as the implementation of the Science and Technology Cooperation MoU and the Mineral Resources Cooperation MoU 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South Africa's representation in Taipei; and Japanese business investment in South Africa » the advancement of multiple areas of cooperation, in particular as it pertains to trade and investment; science and technology; and development cooperation » cooperation in the multilateral arena on issues of mutual concern, including a celebration of long-standing diplomatic ties with countries in the region » resumption of trade and investment consultations and the stalled Agreement on the Co-Production of Films between South Africa and Australia 		



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » key sectors of importance, such as the development of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, expanding technical cooperation through the Nelson Mandela Scholarship in astronomy, fisheries and aquaculture, forestry, astro-engineering, astro-physics, bio-engineering, vocational and technical education, science and technology research and joint projects, mining cooperation and business-to-business engagement, were discussed » cooperation on Women, Peace and Security, including training of women mediators, Durban+20 and the protection of human rights defenders » cooperation on the circular economy, energy transition, the forestry sector, 4IR and the digital economy, as well as education and science » humanitarian and scientific assistance, considering the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impact in the region » capacitation of the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 				



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				<p>In terms of bilateral relations with countries of the East and Middle East, the emphasis fell on honouring commitments made at the G7 under the UNFCCC and the call for leadership within the Commonwealth and IORA; the finalisation of bilateral agreements and MoUs in defence, police service and health; diversification of trade and the identification of new trade opportunities for exploration; support for Palestinian Statehood; developments within the AU and initiatives in the UN context supported by South Africa; preferential trade agreements with SACU; and the revival of structured bilateral mechanisms</p> <p>Identifying new areas of cooperation and probable strengthening of people-to-people relations, particularly in women's organisations and student exchange programmes</p> <p>Reassessment of pending agreements, including the visa exemption agreements for diplomatic and official passport holders by the Department of Home Affairs</p>				



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				<p>Ongoing engagements regarding the High-Speed Rail Project (HSR) as one of the projects that were approved by Cabinet as part of the National Transport Master Plan (NATMAP)</p> <p>Progress regarding the Small Harbours Development Project, which is part of an MoU between South Africa and China. In this regard, the focus fell on the development of small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs)</p> <p>High-level and structured bilateral mechanism engagements included consultations regarding the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the global political and economic climate, safety issues during natural disasters and the possibility of new waves of COVID-19</p> <p>Discussions on the possibility of developing platforms such as the G20 for developing countries for post-COVID-19 economic development and recovery</p>				



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				<p>In terms of trade investment with countries of the Middle East and the East, the focus fell on the following investment initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » investment aftercare with expansion of existing investment in South Africa and follow-up on pledges made at the South Africa Investment Conference » engagements on possible investment in technology solutions » investment seminars on opportunities in the ocean's economy » addressing concerns regarding visas/permits, the Automatic Identification System and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment » on-site visits and virtual engagements with identified firms » MoU with Thailand to assess the implementation of on bilateral agricultural relations » participation in economic and trade conferences » identifying new trade opportunities 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » engagements with domestic stakeholders, such as chambers of commerce and provincial governments with the objective of developing an investment strategy in broader sectors within the region » investment and trade promotion of the South African Halal meat market » expansion of investment into wine and spirits; beauty products and oils; fisheries; and jewellery manufacturing industries » facilitation of a conducive environment for enhanced trade and investment in South Africa's healthcare, pharmaceutical, energy and agriculture sectors » province-to-province investment engagements, resulting in an investment pledge of R208 million to the Limpopo province » cooperative trade investment in automotive, pharmaceutical and renewable energy » inspections of new areas and ports for the possibility of exporting live South African beef, as well as improved market access for various South African products 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » engagements between missions and local stakeholders regarding the possibility of importing South African ostrich and other game meat » meetings with chambers of commerce with the objective of entering trade partnerships in areas of agriculture and food processing, healthcare and pharmaceutical, as well as dairy and livestock » trade impediments and opportunities for South African food and beverages to be exported through South African supermarket brands based abroad » participation of South African agro-processing companies in Southeast Asia with the objective of discovering new trends, expanding business and identifying new markets in the region » local assistance with expanding the South African Halal market in the region as a possible economic driver 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » engagements with stakeholders to discuss possible opportunities in telecommunications and energy » Head Office and missions in the region participated in investment-promotion activities during the reporting period to promote economic cooperation and encourage investments, new projects, as well as address challenges regarding existing investments <p>EXPO 2020 Dubai where the South Africa National Day was celebrated followed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » engagements with participants in the MultiChoice SMME Accelerator Activation Programme » a media town hall engagement focussing on trade and investment » a business dialogue at the South Africa Pavilion to increase the importation of consumer goods from South Africa » an engagement at the AU Pavilion 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a site visit to a South African business entrepreneur who benefitted directly from Expo2020 <p>The outcomes of the aforementioned engagements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » showcasing South Africa's strategic importance and as a globally relevant player » reinforcing South Africa's position as an attractive and competitive business, investment and tourism destination » promoting South Africa's reputation as "open for business", and "investment destination of choice" entry point into the southern African region and the continent » providing context on the AfCFTA » identified areas of possible economic cooperation in agriculture, defence, energy and transport » exchange views on South Africa's economic and political relations with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » consultations with partner departments for the purpose of possibly unblocking impediments and access to financial pledges » opportunities offered in countries of accreditation in construction, infrastructure, energy, technology, medical, retail and manufacturing » challenges experienced in international partnerships in the banking sector » probable investment opportunities in residential and commercial real estate development, financial, healthcare, and pharmaceutical services » increasing existing investment in South African beef and fruit juice » promotion of commercial links and arms exports 				



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<p>Increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and contributed to economic growth in South Africa</p>	<p>Contributed to economic growth in South Africa through export and investment promotion by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » exploring new areas for trade and investment, ranging from primary, secondary and tertiary sectors » Nurturing and expanding existing trade and investment » Establishing business-to-business relations 	<p>Number of quarterly progress reports on the regional trade and investment initiatives undertaken in support of the one government investment approach</p>	<p>Twelve regional investment strategies and quarterly progress reports</p> <p>South Africa's objective, through the soliciting of international investments, is to contribute towards supporting growth and development within the country, as well as the region. These investments have, among others, been in the sectors of manufacturing, retail, communications, construction, finance and tourism. Investment has become an increasingly important means of strengthening economic ties with various countries. DIRCO, at both Head Office and the missions, has continued to explore investment opportunities for South Africa. The pursuit of investment opportunities continued against the backdrop of the deteriorating global economic situation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and challenges experienced by South African companies operating on the continent. Due to the pandemic, most economies are still recovering; therefore, economic activity has not yet returned to pre-COVID levels</p>	<p>Twelve progress reports on the regional investment strategies were submitted</p> <p>Head Office and missions in the region continued to explore investment opportunities for South Africa, in line with the objectives of the ERRP, which focusses on priority interventions aimed at restoring growth and creating jobs</p> <p>Investment from African countries into South Africa remains limited. There is, however, huge potential in the region for South African investment across almost all sectors. Missions assisted South African companies in identifying investment opportunities in host countries</p>	<p>Twelve quarterly progress reports on the regional trade and investment initiatives undertaken in support of the one government investment approach</p>	<p>Twelve quarterly progress reports on the regional trade and investment initiatives undertaken in support of the one government investment approach were submitted</p> <p>Head Office and missions in the regions continued to explore investment opportunities for South Africa, in line with the objectives of the ERRP, which focusses on priority interventions aimed at restoring growth and creating jobs</p> <p>Africa:</p> <p>Trade and investment outreach initiatives on the continent focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » meetings with domestic stakeholders such as the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic) and the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy » host government ministries; private companies » ongoing support to missions to promote bilateral investment » participation in the Eighth Africa Forum of Investment and Commerce in Algeria 		



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			<p>DIRCO has, during the reporting period, held investment outreach initiatives through meetings with various institutions, including government departments, retail companies and business fora. These particularly focussed on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the need to explore areas of cooperation in the transport and urban mobility sector » reaching out to South African investors in host countries » collaboration on investment promotion, facilitation and post-investment support of South African business » collaboration in investment promotion with domestic partners and South African exporters » assessing the sectoral opportunities » missions continue to play a pivotal role in business matching and assisting South Africans who wish to open up businesses abroad 	<p>Investment discussions focussed on the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » transport; pharmaceutical industry; mining and energy; renewable energy; ICT; automotive sector; construction; petroleum and energy; textiles; aquaculture; infrastructure; ports development and infrastructure; real estate; civil aviation; hospitality industry; telecommunications; wine; fresh produce; finance; small business and women; aerospace; industrial goods and spare parts; oceans economy; chemical production; supermarket association; textile and apparel; fisheries and aquaculture; digital and information technology; agro-processing; live sheep, goat, beef and ostrich meat; armaments and defence; medical equipment; health tourism; and agriculture 		<p>Investment discussions focussed on the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » mining (oil, gold and diamonds) » aquaculture » digital technology » agriculture » agro-processing (cotton, Arabian gum, rice, sesame, peanuts and livestock) » infrastructure development (ICT and energy) » cosmetics » commerce » finance » insurance » wine 		



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » trade and investment seminars were hosted and participated in, with the aim of introducing South African products and services into the market, facilitating business-to-business contact, developing exports markets for South African products and services and recruiting new FDI into the country » various missions hosted webinars and meetings in an effort to cooperate on products from South Africa in areas such as pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, plastics and chemicals » providing ongoing support to missions to promote bilateral investment in countries of the region 	<p>Investment outreach initiatives in Africa focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » ongoing meetings with domestic stakeholders, such as the dtic; Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD); Wesgro; the Industrial Development Corporation; Transnet; host government ministries; private companies; and ongoing support to missions to promote bilateral investment » provision of support to South African companies operating in Africa. Even though these were outward investment enquiries, the benefits to South Africa include the future sourcing of material and equipment from South Africa should the foreign investment projects materialise » exchanging views on cooperation and investment opportunities between the continent and South Africa 		<p>Americas and Europe:</p> <p>During the reporting period, Head Office and the missions in the region continued to hold virtual and in-person meetings, webinars and engagements with key sector stakeholders to cover a wide range of priority sectors for South African investment, while exploring new opportunities for South Africa. As a result of the easing of lockdown restrictions, official visits could also be undertaken</p> <p>Discussions took place against the backdrop of the slow economic recovery as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, follow-up on investment pledges and investors from the 2022 Presidential Investment Conference and opportunities of the AfCFTA</p> <p>Investment outreach initiatives focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The needs of South African business entrepreneurs' bilateral and investment relations (local and industrialisation strategies) in steel, renewable energy and the automotive sector, as well as multilateral issues, specifically South Africa's interests at the WTO. South Africa's interests discussed included market access issues 		



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			<p>DIRCO positively contributed to the third SAIC. Below is a list of contributions that the department has made, both in South Africa and abroad, to contribute towards this initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The ongoing spread of the Coronavirus meant that a large physical event on the scale of previous conferences was not viable in 2020. The focus of the conference therefore shifted to “Investment in a post-COVID Environment – Consolidation and Reconstruction”. The conference, therefore, took place in a largely virtual format » Total investment commitment for 2020 is R109.6 billion, which brings the total investment drive commitment to R773.6 billion. 64.4% of the target has been achieved. The foreign investment component is almost 49.4% of the total. The bulk of the projects originate from the private sector 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » A myriad of economic diplomacy initiatives and earnest endeavours to implement the economic diplomacy strategy and to positively contribute to the ERRP » Activities and gainful engagements were undertaken in support of the ERRP’s aims to build a sustainable, resilient and inclusive economy with the view to unleash its true potential » Outlining key strategic elements and tenets of the economy and recognising the importance of positioning the country favourably within the global economic landscape that is rapidly transforming and reconfiguring, were at the forefront of discussions held » Promotion of various industries for investment that include the meat Industry, agribusiness and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) » Possibilities for increased FDI into South Africa and improved South African value-added exports » Commitment to further strengthen economic ties 		



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » collaboration on investment promotion, facilitation and post-investment support of South African business such as cooperation between SAA and Kenya Airways » support for MTN with its plans to introduce a fibre optic service provider to Zambia » collaboration in investment promotion, facilitation and post-investment support of South African business. Missions facilitated participation of companies at the Inter-Africa Trade Fair, which was held in Durban, South Africa, from 15 to 21 November 2021 <p>Investment outreach initiatives with countries of the North focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Meetings, webinars and engagements with key sector stakeholders within South Africa 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Exploring initiatives on resuscitating and strengthening bilateral trade and investment » Identifying key priorities in strategic engagements to advance South Africa's economic interests in Europe and the Americas, including the establishment of trilateral partnerships in pursuit of an investment-led strategy in productive sectors and in highlighting opportunities provided by the AfCFTA 		



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			<p>DIRCO's role in investment mobilisation included identifying potential investors for the third SAIC. Twenty-three South Africa missions and 14 foreign missions accredited to South Africa provided 755 names of investors who were invited</p> <p>Investment pledges are monitored to ensure implementation and to address obstacles that emerge in the investment pipeline, through the relevant South African national departments and agencies</p> <p>Projects that form part of the Presidential Investment drive and the investment-promotion efforts are being supported and monitored</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Showcasing opportunities that are available for new investors, as well as foreign investors in South Africa. This included cementing agreements on future cooperation, promoting trade visits to South Africa and promoting opportunities in the pharmaceutical and agricultural industry, ICT investment opportunities in South Africa, as well as South Africa's waste-to-energy projects » Engagements with potential investors in the renewable energy sector to create opportunities to attract more foreign investments into the country to contribute to job creation » Meetings with current investors and importers from the region to South Africa to discuss their experiences of doing business in South Africa and to identify challenges that might hamper future investment growth » Exploring opportunities for sectorial cooperation, industrial development, FDI and technology-sharing 		<p>Investment discussions focussed on the following sectors, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » manufacturing » agriculture and food security » skills development » education » technology » energy, renewable energy and clean technology » mining <p>Investment outreach initiatives focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Successful conclusion of working groups on climate, and on higher education, science and innovation, which determined the way forward in these areas » During the Spanish State visit to South Africa, discussions focussed on the need to increase bilateral trade and the promotion of a favourable climate for private-sector investment. Four MoUs were signed and Spain announced investments in the coming five years to support Spanish companies in renewable energy and climate-related projects in South Africa 		



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			<p>Below is a concise list of inward investments, which were committed to during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM) announced in July 2020 that, including their original pledge, it would invest an additional R4.28 billion during 2020 in its local operations. The lion's share of the investment, the originally pledged R2.43 billion, has been earmarked for the establishment of a new passenger vehicle manufacturing unit at the Prospection plant in Durban, the work for which would commence in October 2021. Production of the Corolla Quest will continue and will also include production of a Toyota hybrid synergy drive model. The investment in the new model will generate an additional R2.85 billion for the South African economy per year, as well as creating around 1 500 new jobs, of which 500 will be at TSAM and 1 000 with suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Promotion of SMME cooperation and exchange of information and best practices » Garnering information on regional developments, develop cordial relations and expand networks » Interest in twinning with South African cities and provinces, which may provide an opportunity to cultivate mutually beneficial relations, cultural exchanges and opportunities for skills development » Incentives and opportunities offered by the South African Government to those seeking to expand their footprint on the continent, using South Africa as their headquarters » Suggestions to tap into the reserve of retired skilled professionals to come to South Africa to train young people in relevant sectors and impart much-needed skills » Discussions on training and skills development in the local government systems and running of municipal establishment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Presidential State Visit to the UK created a new impetus in historically deep and strong bilateral relationships between South Africa and the UK, elaborating on existing cooperation projects and identifying new areas of cooperation. The focus was on creating opportunities for economic recovery and job creation in South Africa. Two agreements were signed on Health and Science and Innovation as well as a Declaration of Intent on Bilateral Cooperation and Relations in Inclusive Economic Growth » Follow-up on investment pledges and investors from the 2022 SAIC; and the promotion of the AfCFTA » Economic diplomacy initiatives and earnest endeavours to implement the economic diplomacy strategy and to positively contribute to the ERRP » Promotion of various industries for investment and BPO possibilities for increased FDI into South Africa and improved South African value-added exports 		



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			<p>» Isuzu Motors confirmed that it would be investing R1.2 billion into their next generation bakkie programme in South Africa, while an additional R2.8 billion will be generated through the lifecycle of the programme. This milestone development followed Isuzu's take-over of the company's light commercial vehicle operations, as well as the balance of shareholding in the trucks business. According to the company, this decision saved 1 000 direct jobs, 4 000 jobs through its dealer network and many more through its base of 430 suppliers in South Africa. Isuzu wants to grow the company's annual bakkie production to 29 000 units per annum. In a follow-up with Isuzu, it was confirmed that this project was on track and that Isuzu still considered South Africa as the hub for its operations in Africa</p>	<p>» Expansion of companies in the region into Africa, supporting the AfCFTA</p> <p>» Interest in investing more in infrastructure projects in South Africa</p> <p>» Investors interested in medical science and maritime issues, as well as shipbuilding areas in South Africa</p> <p>» Encouraging companies to locate and invest in South Africa, as that will allow them to export to many markets around the globe where South Africa has preferential market access</p> <p>» Possibility of the establishment of an automobile assembly plant in South Africa, and the signing of a twinning agreement with a city/ town in South Africa for this purpose</p> <p>» Promotion of the AfCFTA and opportunities for investment during engagements with foreign businesses</p>		<p>Asia and the Middle East:</p> <p>Trade and investment outreach initiatives on the continent focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » meetings with domestic stakeholders such as the dtic and the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy » host government ministries » private companies » ongoing support to missions to promote bilateral investment » participation in the Eighth Africa Forum of Investment and Commerce in Algeria » the pavilion award, opening opportunities in terms of potential buyers, distributors and sellers and growing the South African leather and footwear market » the Fifth China International Import Expo saw Aspen Pharmaceuticals and Standard Bank successfully opening a stand to promote South African products such as alcohol-free beverages, Rooibos tea, aloe vera products, beer and handcrafted items 		



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			<p>Missions abroad continued to promote all the relevant technologies associated with the 4IR, such as block chain, digital identity, Artificial Intelligence, cloud computing, robotics, 3D printing, the Internet of Things, and advanced wireless technologies</p> <p>Furthermore, through the missions abroad, as well as Head Office, business meetings were facilitated as part of the investment outreach, to identify investment opportunities in the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » agriculture and agro-processing » automotive manufacturing » Blue Economy » boatbuilding » engineering services » bio-chemical plants » consulting services » electronic devices such as tablets, facilitating quick decision-making within a collaborative and interactive manner » electronics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Partnering opportunities to search for best practices and technology transfers to learn more about clean technology, energy and agro-processing sectors within the State, which could be of benefit to South Africa » Exhibit and brand South Africa and convey the message that South Africa is open for business and offers attractive trade and investment opportunities for businesses » Interest in setting up agreements with South African universities in areas of mutual interest and expertise, such as mining and forestry » Possible MoU to structure cooperation in areas such as education, physics, economics and epidemiology 				



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » energy – oil, gas and renewable energy; renewable energy – wind, solar, hydro » financial services » fisheries » food security and inclusive agriculture sector development and transformation » global value chain integration, industrial expansion and diversification » health » ICT » software design and telecommunications » local content, manufacturing and skills development » mining » pharmaceuticals » retail » tourism » transport – exploring maritime opportunities; construction of infrastructure and logistic infrastructure (road and rail) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Discussion on critical issues impacting the world in general and, in particular, the countries of the developing South, to try and determine whether natural resources are a curse or a blessing for resource-rich nations; and how to turn ideas into concrete actions to address sustainable and inclusive development » Promotion of various industries for investment that include agribusiness, digital and information technology, healthcare technology, BPO and the film industry » Possibilities for increased FDI into South Africa and improved South African value-added exports » Commitment to further strengthen economic ties » Exploring initiatives on resuscitating and strengthening bilateral trade and investment 				



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				<p>Sectors of interest for the East and Middle East regions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » agriculture » infrastructure investment and » energy security » gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth » strengthening agriculture and food security » support the recovery and growth of tourism » Green economy interventions <p>Investment outreach initiatives within this region focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » promotion of South African sweets and snacks products » the identified potential of importing and exporting Halal products » the strengthening of trade partnerships » participation in the launching of South African apples and grapes trade » cooperation in the strengthening of South African exports to the region 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » platinum promotion » in terms of manufacturing: the promotion of catalytic converters, defence products and electronics (also defence-related) » the exportation of live South African cattle » food loss and wastage during processing » improved methods of increasing South African citrus fruit access to the region, such as pre-clearance inspection of shipments » facilitation of market access for South African sweet potato, avocado, grapefruit and wine in the region » negotiations on potential bilateral trade agreements for the benefit of lowering tariffs on agricultural products, among others, engagements between missions and local stakeholders regarding the possibility of importing South African ostrich and other game meat 				



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » meetings with chambers of commerce with the objective of entering trade partnerships in areas of agriculture and food processing, healthcare and pharmaceutical, as well as dairy and livestock » trade impediments and opportunities for South African food and beverages to be exported through South African supermarket brands based abroad » participation of South African agro-processing companies in Southeast Asia with the objective of discovering new trends, expanding business and identifying new markets in the region » engagements with stakeholders to discuss possible opportunities in telecommunications and energy » realising export opportunities in the automotive industry and armaments » exploring opportunities for industry specialists in agricultural technologies, equipment and related products 				



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				networking and establishing partnerships with key decision-makers in the agricultural sector and agro-processing, and to gain valuable insights on best practices and solutions in this sector				



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	Contributed to export promotion	Number of quarterly progress reports on regional trade strategies aligned with the Integrated National Export Strategy (INES)	<p>¹Twelve regional trade strategies aligned with the NES and quarterly progress reports reflecting DIRCO's contribution to export promotion</p> <p>South Africa's trade-promotion activities through the missions are aligned to the priority products identified by Trade and Investment South Africa (TISA) for promotion in the various regions. Furthermore, the regional trade-promotion strategy highlights the priority products and services identified for promotion within the specific countries in the region. Growing trade with the various regions is critical to deliver on the targets in Priority 7 and the INES. South Africa's global trade makes a significant contribution to addressing the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality, which is a critical priority area in domestic policy</p>	<p>Twelve progress reports on regional trade strategies aligned with the Integrated National Export Strategy (INES) were submitted</p> <p>The focus of the regional trade strategy is aimed at promoting the export of high value-added products and services. This has become even more important with the conclusion of the AfCFTA</p> <p>This objective is aligned to the broader political and humanitarian investments South Africa is making in the region, in line with the vision of promoting national interests and values, the rebirth of Africa and the creation of a better world</p> <p>The operationalisation of the AfCFTA in January 2021 has awakened African states to the potential of a market of 1,3 billion people across 55 countries and a combined GDP value of US\$3.4 trillion. Most countries are pursuing anti-import policies while conducting aggressive export-promotion programmes</p>	No target			

¹ This is the correct reflection after the discrepancies picked up during quarterly reporting were cleared.



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			<p>Missions play an important role in the execution of South Africa's economic diplomacy, by hosting trade and investment seminars, engaging chambers of commerce and industry and engaging companies to promote South Africa as a trade partner</p> <p>The outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic has severely constrained trade-promotion efforts. International travel restrictions and lockdown measures introduced globally limited the implementation of planned trade-promotion events and initiatives. Despite this challenge, the department continued to facilitate meetings with important role players with the aim of discussing trade relations and the introduction of South African products and services in the identified markets, as well as facilitating business-to-business contact</p> <p>South Africa's trade promotion during the reporting period was influenced by restricted market access, as a result of rules and restrictions imposed. In addition, economic activity has not yet returned to normal pre-COVID levels</p>	<p>Various opportunities in trade and service in relation to the oil and gas sectors exist in southern Africa, including countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and the DRC</p> <p>Many of the activities that constitute economic and commercial diplomacy are predominantly in the sphere of the private sector and, therefore, require close cooperation between government and business to achieve national policy objectives</p> <p>Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic in host countries continued to have a negative impact on missions' ability to promote bilateral trade, as well as the private sector or traders to do business with their counterparts in the region</p> <p>Restrictions on travel, closure of some government departments or agencies in host countries, low domestic expenditure in host countries and the cancellation of some flights played a role in the reduction of bilateral trade</p>				



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			<p>The impact of the pandemic has highlighted the need for greater global cooperation in the areas of health, technology and cyber-security</p> <p>Initiatives</p> <p>Missions abroad continued to host trade-promotion events and seminars with the aim of introducing South African products and services into the global market, facilitating business-to-business contact, and developing export markets for South African products and services. The key focus activities and areas are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the promotion of South African fruit » the development and marketing of Rooibos, as well as its innovative use » promotion of the export of South African beef » engagement with the relevant authorities in the host country to secure market access for South African products » the promotion and awareness of South African wines through various platforms, including wine bloggers and wine enthusiasts 	<p>Bilateral trade discussions and initiatives in the region and African continent focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Meetings with identified companies in host countries to discuss trade opportunities » Meetings with relevant government ministries in host countries » Meetings with chambers of commerce in host countries. The establishment and/or strengthening of South African chambers of commerce for business fora in support of South African companies in host countries will assist to overcome challenges regarding trade, investment, tourism and general relevant information between South Africa and countries in the region 				



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the promotion of South African engineering services and engineering solutions » the promotion of the South African automotive industry and water purification technology » the promotion of South Africa's expertise in the fields of pharmaceuticals, agriculture, spa and wellness products » the seeking of solutions that contribute towards the development of digital learning in South Africa, as well as development of digital infrastructure in the rural areas of South Africa » negotiations on various impediments (tariff and non-tariff barriers), including challenges related to market access for South African agricultural products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Meetings with South African stakeholders, such as the dtic, the departments of ALRRD, mineral resources and energy, public enterprises and transport; Chambers of Commerce, Business Unity SA (BUSA), Black Business Council (BBC) and Business Leadership South Africa (BLSA) to discuss opportunities to increase trade with Africa » Meetings with domestic stakeholders such as the dtic, DALRRD, Wesgro, Chambers of Commerce and entities such as BUSA, the BBC and BLSA, the Keys and Markets company in Mali, Meatmaster, Egyptian ETrading Sharks LLC, and DMRE, Distell, WASSA, Standard Bank, Nedbank, FNB and Business Eswatini 				



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			<p>Missions abroad further engaged in trade discussions and meetings with various institutions, including government departments, retail companies and business fora as part of the initiative to advance the export and import of goods to and from South Africa, as well as further identifying areas of collaboration and cooperation in the area of trade. The increased trade and investment opportunities are a result of continuous participation in business fora, especially in the following identified sectors, in addition to those mentioned above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » banking » capacity-building in fisheries » chemicals » consulting services » AfCFTA » debt and fiscal » foreign exchange » ICT sectors » infrastructure development » investment regulations 	<p>The missions on the continent engaged various stakeholders on the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » agriculture and fresh produce » infrastructure » energy » trade and investment facilitation » finance » mining » transport and logistics infrastructure » port infrastructure » hospitality industry » telecommunications » wine » aviation » railway infrastructure development » agriculture and agricultural exports » exports of cosmetic pharmaceuticals 				



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » manufacturing » mining » ocean's economy » renewable energy: wind, solar and hydro » retail » tourism/eco-tourism » transport and logistics infrastructure: road and rail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » infrastructural and investment projects (for both the private and public sector) in the management, provision and/or maintenance of rail, ports and refurbishment thereof » inward investments into South Africa's infrastructural pipeline projects (water and/or energy) » dumping and trade remedies » natural resources beneficiation and technology development » financial » retail » ICT » transport » mining » engagements with Vodacom 				



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
	<p>Contributed to growth in the tourism sector by networking and showcasing South Africa's diverse tourism industry</p>	<p>Number of regional reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination, thereby contributing towards growth in the tourism sector in support of the one government tourist approach</p>	<p>Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination, the opportunities and barriers</p> <p>The outbreak of the global COVID-19 pandemic has severely constrained tourism-promotion efforts during the reporting period. International travel restrictions and lockdown measures introduced throughout the global community, contributed to the limited implementation of planned tourism-promotion events and initiatives</p> <p>Following the easing of travel restrictions during the second half of 2020, South Africa, together with its domestic partners, such as South African Tourism, as well as missions, sought innovative ways to encourage foreign nationals to consider travelling to South Africa, in an attempt to contribute to increased economic growth, which had been negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination were submitted</p> <p>In line with government's priorities to accelerate transformation and create jobs, tourism has been identified as an enabler for development</p> <p>However, the COVID-19 pandemic and associated travel restrictions had a significant impact on the South African tourism industry. A critical factor in bilateral tourism relations is regional air and road linkages</p> <p>The decline of South African Airways' (SAA) presence in the region and the rise of cheaper and efficient continental and other competitors such as Ethiopian Airways, Kenya Airways, Turkish Airways, Emirates Airways and Rwanda Air have had a significantly negative impact on travel between countries in the region and South Africa. Passengers who previously linked through OR Tambo International Airport are now travelling through Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Istanbul, Dubai and Kigali.</p>	<p>Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination, thereby contributing to growth in the tourism sector in support of the one government tourism approach</p>	<p>Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination, thereby contributing to growth in the tourism sector in support of the one government tourist approach were submitted</p> <p>Africa:</p> <p>In line with government's priorities to accelerate transformation and create jobs, tourism has been identified as a tool for development</p> <p>Engagements were held with the following stakeholders:</p> <p>South African Tourism, Shamal Travel and Tincowree, Government of Chad, African Parks Network (APN) and HBD Group</p> <p>Tourism discussions and initiatives focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » development of close cooperation between the Mission in Asmara and Ethiopian Airlines to work together in promoting tourism inflow to South Africa 		



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>There are various domestic constraints that further exacerbated the negative impact caused by the pandemic, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » low domestic growth rate and lack of a secure electricity supply » negative perceptions related to crime and safety » limiting visa regimes and a lack of direct air links for some of the markets <p>Tourism-promotion events undertaken by South African missions abroad included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » hosting of tourism-promotion events » promotion of South Africa as a tourist destination by missions during meetings with local tour operators, agents, as well as on digital platforms » discussions with stakeholders, to develop a visa application awareness campaign and improve the efficiency and turnaround times for issuing visas 	<p>The possible cooperation between SAA and Kenya Airways to create a Pan'-African airline, can be beneficial to South Africa, the region and the continent in boosting tourism</p> <p>Tourism discussions and initiatives focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Tourism revival and cooperation » Showcasing South Africa's diverse tourism industry » Engagements with tour operators and airlines » Promoting South African tourism in Africa and to identify possible areas of collaboration with the relevant tourism-promotion institutions in the countries » Participation in tourism workshops, fairs and roadshows. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the hosting of and participation in the aforementioned were severely restricted. Attendance and participation were limited to the DUBAI 2020 EXPO, which was held in 2022 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the inclusion of Côte d'Ivoire in the Meeting of Africa, Business Events Trade Show, organised by South African Tourism to identify developments and challenges faced between Eswatini and South Africa within the field of tourism » medical tourism has been identified as a potential tourism-promotion opportunity in the Central African region » the Joint Tourism Technical Committee was launched for the purposes of implementing the MoU on Cooperation in Tourism with Ghana » missions in West Africa entered into collaborative efforts with Brand SA and expatriate programmes to promote South Africa as tourism destination, while advancing human rights » missions in East Africa participated in events and workshops with SAA, SA Airlink and local tour agencies to promote international tourism to South Africa 		



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » strengthening collaboration with domestic tourism partners » leverage tourism opportunities presented by sports tournaments, international events and exhibitions » partnered with South African Tourism towards a consolidated approach to alleviate barriers to travel, business association activation and investment and market entry facilitation, in line with the South African Tourism recovery plan <p>The above engagements by missions highlight the enormous potential that exists to grow and expand South Africa as a preferred tourist destination. Sectors that were identified included meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE), as well as the opportunity to position South Africa as a preferred wedding and film destination</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The various South African provinces were profiled during webinar promotional events by highlighting the unique offerings and products each province has to offer » Allaying fears associated with travelling to a long-haul destination during the COVID-19 pandemic and address any concerns tourists may have » The resuscitation of flights between South Africa and various regions and destinations » South Africa was promoted as a safe and reliable investment and tourist destination » Areas of collaboration within the tourism sector were discussed such as the unification of tourism professionals across the globe » The state of the tourism sector in South Africa and the plans in the public and private sector to resuscitate the sector, were discussed 		<p>Americas and Europe:</p> <p>In line with government's priorities to accelerate transformation and create jobs, tourism and cultural and economic diplomacy are identified as enablers for economic and sustainable development in South Africa</p> <p>The hosting of, and participation in tourism-promotion events through webinars and physical engagements where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » growing business and economic ties between South Africa and the countries in the region is helping to raise the profile and awareness of South Africa and increasing tourism numbers, including crowd-in investments to keep the focus on South Africa » for missions in the Latin American region, tourism is more than holiday travel; it is also about business and trade travel and medical, religious and niche tourism such as birding » South Africa was promoted as a safe and reliable investment and tourist destination 		



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>Missions continued to engage stakeholders with regard to the visa issue and continued to distribute information and promotional material on South Africa as a destination of choice</p> <p>Further engagements focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » visa regimes » the availability of direct transport links » sector-level engagement with tour operators and major business generators » raising the profile of South Africa as a preferred destination » countering negative perceptions » provision of information about region-specific packages by the South African domestic tourism industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Distribution of key messages to be used in efforts to promote South Africa as a destination of choice » Participation in virtual tourism-promotion activities » Innovative ways of promoting South Africa as a preferred tourism destination, utilising tourist attractions such as art, real-time communication between foreign tourists and local media outlets during leisure activities, as well as the release of emotive reactions of tourists while in South Africa. The use of social media platforms, such as Facebook, to promote South Africa's tourism highlights » Virtual launch of South African Tourism roadshows to connect regions-based buyers and investors to South African tourism traders and businesses, in particular SMEs 		<p>Participation in the Festuris Tourism Expo was an opportunity to introduce South Africa's tourism images, music, culture, food and dress and was intended to remind Brazilian tourism agencies in São Paulo that South Africa was open for business and that all aspects of South African tourism were welcoming back the world back to its shores</p> <p>The IBTM World Business Tourism Fair 2022 in Madrid, the TravelXpo in Norway as well as the Annual Holiday World Trade Fair in Dublin allowed for opportunities to be explored between South African Tourism and international stakeholders</p> <p>Asia and the Middle East:</p> <p>Missions, in collaboration with the tourism sector, participated in tourism-promotion activities that included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » tourism seminars (Abu Dhabi and Dubai) » "Grow with South Africa" Business Seminar (Shanghai) » South African Tourism and heritage showcase at Chancery (Malaysia) 		



PROGRAMME: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reassurance of local travel industries of South Africa's safety and health precautions taken to ensure public health and safety » Identification of opportunities to maintain brand awareness in preparation for the resumption of open global travel <p>Opportunities for tourism include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Seeking economic or trade opportunities in South Africa, followed by tourism focussed on urban areas and shopping, sports tourism, safari and wildlife tourism, medical tourism, cultural tourism; and educational tourism 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » China – A seminar was held in conjunction with Wines of SA, South African Tourism and Brand SA to promote networking opportunities and improve visibility of South Africa in the host country » the mission in Singapore facilitated the interface between South African Tourism and the organisers of Drone Racing aimed at promoting tourism in the in identified South African provinces » the 16th Tourism Exhibition was held in Iran where the mission networked with various tourism operators and agencies » the mission engaged with tourism stakeholders in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and utilised the opportunity to network and promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination at the Jeddah International Travel and Tourism Expo 2023 		



Regional Integration

PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
Increased regional integration	Contribution towards regional integration and the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	Number of bi-annual assessment of South Africa's contribution towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace and stability » socio-economic development » good governance and democracy » the implementation of the RISDP 	Two assessment reports reflecting South Africa's contribution towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace, stability, good governance and democracy » As SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, South Africa participated in a peace mission to address issues with regard to peace, security and political stability in the Kingdom » The Ministerial Committee of the Organ (MCO), among others, reviewed the political and security situation in the region, specifically in the Kingdom of Lesotho, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Republic of Mozambique » South Africa advised on the urgent need to ensure that the SADC-sponsored Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed by all Basotho stakeholders in 2018, remains respected in both letter and spirit and is implemented accordingly 	Two assessment reports of South Africa's contribution towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace » stability » socio-economic development » good governance » democracy » the implementation of the RISDP were submitted <p>South Africa assumed the Chairship of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation during the 41st Ordinary SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government (HoSG), which was held from 17 to 18 August 2021, in Lilongwe, Malawi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The 41st Summit of the HoSG approved the transformation of the SADC Parliamentary Forum into a SADC Regional Parliament and its roadmap as a consultative and a deliberative body, with no law-making or other binding authority 	Two assessment reports of South Africa's contribution towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace and stability » socio-economic development » good governance and democracy » the implementation of the RISDP 	Two assessment reports of South Africa's contribution towards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace and stability » socio-economic development » good governance and democracy » the implementation of the RISDP were submitted <p>SADC remains a foreign policy priority for South Africa in her efforts to achieve regional development and integration within the region</p> <p>The 42nd Ordinary SADC Summit of HoSG was held in August in Kinshasa, DRC, under the theme: <i>Promoting Industrialisation through Agro-processing, Mineral Beneficiation and Regional Value Chains for Inclusive and Resilient Economic Growth</i></p>		



PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South Africa became the Incoming Chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. This presents an opportunity for South Africa to have a bigger influence and make a bigger contribution towards regional policies » As incoming Chair of the organ, South Africa will continue to play a leading role in facilitating peace and security in the region » Continued its mediation efforts towards the national reforms process in the Kingdom of Lesotho through various engagements and the draft discussion document on a Transitional Justice Mechanism » Supported the finalisation of a comprehensive regional response in support of the Republic of Mozambique » Proposed the involvement of SADC in the MONUSCO exit strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The same summit also approved the appointment of Mr Elias Mpedi Magosi as the new Executive Secretary of SADC, replacing Dr Stergomena Lawrence Tax » The summit also endorsed the 41st Summit theme: Bolstering Productive Capacities in the Face of COVID-19 Pandemic for Inclusive, Sustainable Economic and Industrial Transformation » The summit urged member states that have not yet signed or ratified the Protocol on Industry, the Agreement on the Operationalisation of the SADC Regional Development Fund and the Protocol on Trade in Services to do so and to continue up-scaling implementation of activities under the four pillars of industrialisation, competitiveness, market integration and cross-cutting issues that are lagging behind 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Extraordinary SADC Organ Troika Summit took place during the Fourth Quarter. The summit directed the Secretariat to initiate the process of convening a Tripartite Summit of the SADC, East African Community and International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, with the participation of the UN and the AU to consider a coordinated approach to the DRC conflict, with a view to elevating the coordination to the AU. The summit adopted the AU Declaration and urged member states to communicate SADC's position and reaffirm the stance of non-alignment on conflicts outside the continent and region at multilateral fora. The summit also urged member states to strengthen real-time information-sharing and exchange of intelligence on matters that adversely affect the region and submit periodic reports to regional early warning centres 		



PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>The Implementation of the RISDP and socio-economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The 40th SADC Ordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government (HoSG), held on 17 August 2020, approved the SADC Vision 2050 and the RISDP 2020–2030 » To operationalise the strategic documents, member states were requested to undertake national consultations on the draft RISDP 2020–2030 Implementation Plan and provide inputs to the Secretariat » The summit reflected on the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on SADC economies and noted its effects across sectors. This impacted adversely on the implementation of the RISDP. The summit approved proposed measures that are to address the sectoral effects, including an enhanced Macro-economic Convergence Surveillance Mechanism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Regarding the situation in Lesotho, the summit recommended the extension of the mandate of the National Reform Authority for a period of six months from 30 October 2021 to 30 April 2022. It also extended the mandate of President Cyril Ramaphosa as SADC Facilitator until the 42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government » SADC facilitation efforts in the Kingdom of Lesotho continued with the conclusion of the National Dialogue process and the adoption of the key thematic areas for the implementation of the comprehensive reform process » The SADC HoSG, on 23 June 2021 in Maputo, Mozambique, approved the deployment of the SADC Mission in Mozambique (SAMIM) from 15 July 2021 as a regional response and support to Mozambique to combat extremism and acts of terrorism in the Northern Cabo Delgado province for an initial period of three months. This period could be extended as deemed necessary 		<p>The Seventh Summit of SACU was hosted by the President of Botswana in his capacity as the Chair of the SACU Summit in June 2022. As its outcome, the summit adopted a communiqué, which reflected on current global developments, including decisions critical to Africa as adopted at the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference, the importance of remaining resolute to implementing COVID-19 recovery programmes as well as the impact of the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine on SACU economies</p> <p>South Africa's contribution towards peace, stability, democracy and good governance in the SADC region</p> <p>At the SADC Summit held in August 2022, President Ramaphosa presented a report to the summit as the Outgoing Chairperson of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation. The summit commended President Ramaphosa for his outstanding leadership and continued efforts to address peace and security threats during the year, notwithstanding the challenges posed by COVID-19</p>		



PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The summit approved the SADC Guidelines on Harmonisation and Facilitation of Cross-Border Transport Operations across the Region during the COVID-19 pandemic » The Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the Tripartite Council of Ministers considered and approved the COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Trade and Transport Facilitation Guidelines for the Movement of Persons, Goods and Services across the Tripartite Region during the COVID-19 pandemic. The guidelines assist the region to curb the spread of COVID-19. It is estimated that 60% of trucks criss-crossing the region are South African, which implies that South Africa stands to socially and economically benefit from the successful implementation of the guidelines » Coordinated South Africa's inputs on the draft RISDP 2020 – 2030 Implementation Plan and presented it at a Senior Official's Meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The mandate of the UN Stabilisation Mission in the DRC was extended by the UNSC for one year from 18 December 2020 to 20 December 2021 » The politico-security situation in Zimbabwe will also keep South Africa occupied as Chair of the Organ Troika » The Extraordinary Summit of the SADC Organ Troika in South Africa on 5 October 2021 considered the progress report of the Regional Coordination Mechanism on the Operations of the SADC SAMIM » President Ramaphosa, as Chair of the organ, despatched Organ Troika special envoys to Eswatini from 21 to 23 October 2021 to engage King Mswati III on the escalating political and security developments in the Kingdom » President Ramaphosa participated in the Extraordinary SADC Organ Summit Plus in Malawi on 12 January 2022 to support Mozambique to combat acts of terrorism and violent extremism in Cabo Delgado 		<p>Implementation of the RISDP and socio-economic development</p> <p>Following the approval of the RISDP 2020–2030 by the SADC Summit in August 2021, the SADC Secretariat worked on the costing of the Implementation Plan, which is undertaken in phases that include costing of regional coordination, costing of interventions implemented at the national level and thereafter, costing of projects and programmes</p> <p>Political and security integration</p> <p>South Africa participated in the SADC Organ Troika Summit in the DRC in August 2022. The Organ Troika Summit deliberated on political and security developments in the region, which included a report on the Kingdom of Lesotho and the Kingdom of Eswatini, among others</p> <p>Regional economic integration</p> <p>In implementing the regional cooperation and integration agenda, SADC is guided by the RISDP 2020 – 2030 and Vision 2050. The 42nd SADC Summit, held in August 2022, approved the RISDP national coordination cost estimates</p>		



PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The SADC Council of Ministers remained ceased with the impact of COVID-19 on SADC health systems and economies » Contributed to the Draft Tripartite Guidelines on Cross-Border Movement of Persons and Personal Goods across the Region during COVID-19 pandemic » Participated in a SACU Commission where a draft paper on the review of the SACU institutional framework and its legal implications were considered » Participated in the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa to consider the status of implementation of the projects under the current settlement agreement <p>It should be noted that the primary goal of SADC is to foster regional integration, including political and economic integration, for the benefit of the SADC population. SADC remains a foreign policy priority for South Africa in its efforts to achieve regional development and integration within the region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South Africa participated in the Fourth Steering Committee meeting of the SADC-EU Support to Peace and Security in the SADC Region, hosted by the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone on 22 February 2022 » Deputy Minister Candith Mashego-Dlamini participated in the launch of the SADC Regional Counter-Terrorism Centre, hosted by Tanzania on 28 February 2022 » South Africa participated in the 16th Tripartite Free Trade Area Meeting of the Tripartite Committee of Senior Officials, held virtually from 10 – 11 February 2022 » On 25 January 2022, Malawi, as Chair of the Committee of Ministers of Justice/Attorneys-General, hosted a meeting, which was attended by the 13 member states 				



PROGRAMME: REGIONAL INTEGRATION								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Implementation of the RISDP and socio-economic development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The SADC Summit approved the RISDP 2020 – 2030 in August 2021. The costing of regional coordination activities has been finalised, based on the RISDP 2020 – 2030 Implementation Plan » South Africa participated in a meeting of the SADC Trade Negotiating Forum (TNF)–Services from 11 to 13 May 2021 and that of the TNF–Goods from 17 to 19 May 2021 <p>South Africa participated in the 19th Meeting of the Tripartite TNF, chaired by Madagascar, as Chair of COMESA, from 21 to 22 June 2021</p>				

Linking performance with budgets

Actual expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to R3.375 billion against final appropriation of R3.386 billion, which represented an underspending of R10.9 million. The programme overspent on compensation of employees due to depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies.



Subprogramme expenditure

Subprogramme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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	1 116 000	1 113 813	2 187	1 044 688	1 030 208	14 480
Asia and Middle East	974 118	973 837	281	962 018	942 060	19 958
Americas and Caribbean	463 536	462 517	1019	470 341	465 317	5 024
Europe	832 616	825 177	7 439	877 605	838 261	39 344
Total	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806

4.3. Programme 3: International Cooperation

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

Subprogramme 3.1: Global System of Governance

Purpose: Participate in the global system of governance

Subprogramme 3.2: Continental Cooperation

Purpose: Strengthen socio-economic and political development of the African continent

Subprogramme 3.3: South-South Cooperation

Purpose: Strengthen South-South relations

Subprogramme 3.4: North-South Dialogue

Purpose: Strengthen relations with the strategic formations of the North

Outcomes:

- » Proponent of strengthening multilateral institutions through consistently upholding South Africa's principled positions
- » United and politically cohesive continent that works towards shared prosperity and sustainable development
- » South-South relations strengthened and consolidated in advancement of national and continental priorities
- » Relations with the North leveraged in advancement of national and continental priorities

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, is of vital importance to South Africa and the advancement of our foreign policy priorities within this multilateral context is critical for issues of concern to South Africa and the developing South.



South Africa's engagement with the UN is informed by the realisation that the UN does not reflect current global political and economic realities. Hence, a key priority in South Africa's engagement with the UN is to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving its responsiveness to the needs of, and challenges faced by, developing states. The multilateral environment remains under threat from unilateralist tendencies and geopolitical tensions, as well as a gradual erosion and politicisation of multilateral programmes and agenda-setting due to the chronic shortfalls in the UN's regular budget and increased reliance on extra budgetary/earmarked funding. Consequently, South Africa seeks to influence this environment through active participation in the system of global governance, at the same time also honouring all membership obligations.

South Africa's engagement with the UN is based on its commitment to promote an equitable rules-based multilateral system based on international law. A key priority in South Africa's engagement with the UN is to advance the reform of the existing global governance architecture with a view to improving the voice and representation of Africa and the developing world, as well as the responsiveness of the UN system to the needs of and challenges faced by Africa and developing states.

A primary element of South Africa's global efforts to promote and maintain international peace and security is its policy on disarmament, non-proliferation as well as arms control. This policy 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 of International Relations and Cooperation continues to promote the benefits that disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control hold for international peace and security.

As a member of the various supplier regimes and of the Africa Group and the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), 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 governments of the world, especially in the context of seeking solutions to the divergent views that often characterise international negotiations.

South Africa continues to be a prominent role-player on the prohibition and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This includes nuclear disarmament through the promotion and universalisation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The TPNW establishes an international norm that delegitimises and stigmatises the possession of nuclear weapons. It further aims to contribute towards achieving the objective set out in the very first resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly 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 (NPT), the objectives of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the various nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, such as the Pelindaba Treaty that already banned nuclear weapons in Africa.

To complement the above efforts, South Africa is actively engaged in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), as well as the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), under the auspices of the UN in the fight against transnational organised crime as a common and shared responsibility of all UN member states. There is consensus that transnational organised crime remains a global challenge and a threat to stability, peace, security and sustainable development. The country will use its presence in the CND and the CCPCJ to



consolidate the African Agenda in ensuring availability, accessibility and affordability of critical medical supplies for scientific and medicinal purposes; and enhancing regional and continental cooperation in the fight against cross-border crimes such as human trafficking, cybercrime, wildlife crimes and illegal mining, respectively.

African Union

South Africa's foreign policy orientation remains, 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. For this reason, Africa remains the focal point of South Africa's foreign policy. South Africa's engagement with the AU remains driven and based on the core mandate and objectives of the union, being to achieve greater unity and solidarity between the African countries and the peoples of Africa; to promote sustainable development at the economic, social and cultural levels as well as the integration of African economies; and to promote peace, security and stability on the continent. South Africa will continue to host the organs of the AU, namely the Pan African Parliament, the AU Development Agency and the African Peer Review Mechanism, in terms of the host agreements signed with the AU in this regard. South Africa has elevated the implementation of Agenda 2063 as one of the foremost priorities in the advancement of the African Agenda. South Africa has utilised its participation in all AU statutory meetings, during 2022/23, to advocate and encourage other member states of the AU to align their respective national development plans with Agenda 2063 to ensure coordination and domestication of Africa's aspirations and goals. Agenda 2063 and its implementation is one of South Africa's legacies and shows commitment in advancing the ideals and objectives of the of AU.

Economic and social development

In the sustainable development space, South Africa sought to negotiate outcomes in multilateral processes that uphold the guiding principles of the UN's 2030 Agenda, including the integrated and indivisible nature of the Sustainable Development Goals and leaving no one left behind. The focus was on ensuring that ambitious and progressive multilateral outcomes, such as on addressing climate change and the loss of biological diversity, are matched with enabling means of implementation support for developing countries and informed by equity, national circumstances and differentiation to ensure that the right to development and the development space of African and other developing countries is respected. South Africa remained steadfast in supporting the World Health Organisation (WHO) to lead global efforts to mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure that safe and effective vaccines, diagnostics and therapeutics were developed.

South Africa also continued to support and participate actively in the discussions at the WHO through the Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB) to draft and negotiate a legally binding convention, agreement or other international instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, as well as the WHO Working Group on Amendments to the International Health Regulations (2005). South Africa attended international fora, such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO), World Economic Forum (WEF), G7 and World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) in its quest to advocate for reforms of the global trading framework so that it is just, equitable and responsive to its needs, the needs of Africa and those of countries of the South.

South Africa contributed to strengthening coordination of national stakeholder engagement on social development matters to optimally promote and advocate for social development issues to remain on the international agenda in pursuit of South Africa's foreign policy objectives in relation to the AU's Agenda 2063 and UN 2030 Agenda.



Human rights

South Africa's participation in the UN human rights and humanitarian systems is underpinned by the principles, norms, values and standards, which are enshrined in the Constitution and are given practical expression in various policy documents (e.g., the National Development Plan [NDP]) of government. The design, management and conduct of South Africa's foreign policy in the field of human rights and humanitarian affairs are premised on:

- » (a) the commitment made by the people of South (when they adopted a new Constitution in 1993 [interim Constitution] and 1996 [the "final" Constitution]) to "build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign [and responsible] state in the family of nations (Preamble to the 1996 Constitution)
- » (b) the foundational values enumerated in section 1 (a) of the Constitution, specifically, "human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms."

When the people of South Africa made the above-mentioned commitments and embraced these values, they wanted to send a strong and assuring message to the family of nations, among others, that:

- » South Africa will no longer be known as a pariah in the eyes of the international community but a cooperative member of the family of nations and will be willing to be bound by and respect the rule of international law and promote resolution of conflicts through peaceful means and not war
- » South Africa will play a constructive role in international politics and help develop norms, standards and values at the multilateral level (in this case, in the field of human rights and humanitarian affairs) that will foster respect for human dignity, advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and help bring an end to racism, racial discrimination and all forms of intolerance

- » South Africa will no longer use its sovereignty to violate international human rights law, international humanitarian law and the international law of protection.

Inspired by these commitments, some of the key principles that underpin South Africa's engagement with the world therefore include:

- » belief in international cooperation and human solidarity
- » pursuing global solutions through multilateral processes as opposed to unilateral measures that are driven by brute economic, political and military power
- » building strong international institutions that work in the interests of all (with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups and marginalised individuals and communities)
- » developing norms and standards that will be commonly shared and promoted; working for a peaceful world that will create conducive environment for development
- » putting the human rights of all at the centre of cooperation programmes.

All these principled positions resonate with South Africa's national interests and outlook of the world as captured in our Constitution, relevant pieces of legislation, and national policy programmes (such as the NDP).

During the period under review, South Africa engaged vigorously in regional and multilateral fora, which addressed various aspects of human rights and humanitarian affairs. In the case of human rights, South Africa participated in the processes of the Human Rights Council (HRC) in Geneva as well as in the Third Committee in New York. Consistent with South Africa's goal to play a far more active part in the UN human rights system and to influence its work and processes, South Africa ran a successful campaign and was elected with overwhelming support by the UN General Assembly to take a seat in the HRC for the period 2023 to 2025. On 1 January 2023, South Africa took its seat in the 47-member body based in Geneva. South Africa came into the HRC at a time when, to mention a few:



- » the world was still reeling in shock in the (continuing) aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic
- » the multilateral system was facing major challenges after the disastrous “isolationism” of the Trump administration and the desperate attempt to claw-back lost ground under the Biden leadership
- » the battlelines were drawn in the sand as the world found itself confronted with the ravages of the Russia-Ukraine war
- » there was (and still is) growing tension between the United States (US) (and its European allies) on the one hand and China (and Russia) on the other
- » there were (and still are) increasing attempts to “securitise” international relations
- » human rights and people’s rights were (and still are) looked at through the prism of military, security, economic and political objectives
- » there were (and still are) increasing levels of poverty – which manifests itself through the ugly faces of burgeoning urban slums, crime, corruption, gender-based violence (GBV), trafficking in humans and narcotics and repression in the world, particularly in Africa and other developing countries of the South
- » the landscape in many parts of the developing world was (and still is) littered with protracted conflicts (and civil strife), which have engendered displacement, food security concerns and health predicaments
- » there was (and still is) a proliferation of non-state actors (including armed groups, private military and security companies [PMSCs] and multinational corporations and other business entities [MNCs and OBEs]) whose activities impact all aspects of life in countries where they operate
- » there were (and still are) acute global concerns about energy security.

The effects of climate change were (and still are) imposing a heavy toll on countries and populations. All these developments and incidents have a direct impact on the ability of affected people to enjoy human rights. As a member of the HRC, South Africa engaged with all these phenomena in various resolutions (approximately

40 of them) that came before the council during its 52nd Session (HRC52). In its engagement in HRC52, South Africa ensured that its statements, positions, recommendations, and ultimately, its voting decisions were reflective of the following considerations:

- » respect for the rule of international law and promotion of the principled position that conflicts and wars should be resolved through peaceful means and not war
- » playing a constructive role and help develop norms, standards and values at the multilateral level (in this case, in the field of human rights) that will foster respect for human dignity, advancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms, combatting GBV, pursue and foster the empowerment of women, fight for the rights of children and marginalised/vulnerable communities/groups (e.g. LGBTQIA+, journalists, migrants, persons with disabilities, refugees and other people of concern) and help bring an end to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and all forms of intolerance
- » promoting access to quality healthcare, including to medicines and vaccines and developing binding laws to regulate the activities of multinational corporations and other business enterprises, which impact on the ability of people to enjoy human rights.

Going into the HRC, South Africa had clear priorities that it planned to pursue. These include:

- » putting emphasis on the need to treat all human rights – civil, political, economic, social and cultural – on an equal footing since they are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated
- » the need to preserve the mandate of the HRC to avoid the persistent attempts by some countries to politicise the work of the council and deal with issues on its agenda based on double standards and in a selective and divisive manner



- » the need for the international community to fully implement the commitments made by governments to fight racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, which commitment comes out of the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) that was held in Durban in 2001
- » continue championing the resolutions in the HRC and in the UN General Assembly, highlighting the responsibilities of governments, societies and individuals around the world to fight racism in all its manifestations, including racial discrimination against and profiling of Africans and people of African descent in law enforcement and other programmes of social administration
- » the need to promote human solidarity and for the international community to work together to protect human rights and resolve the common problems facing humanity
- » continue supporting and calling for the full realisation of the right to self-determination of the people of Palestine and Western Sahara.

In addition to this, South Africa will advocate for an end to the imposition of unilateral coercive measures by some Western countries on developing countries to force the latter countries to abide by the wishes of the former. From South Africa's perspective, the imposition of these measures has a detrimental impact on the enjoyment of human rights by citizens of affected countries.

During the period under review, South Africa "revitalised" its Women, Peace and Security (WPS) Agenda with a focus on how to augment the role and full participation of women in the national and global WPS processes. South Africa (through the new focal point in the department) worked with UN Women (offices in New York and South Africa) to successfully host the Inter-Regional Meeting of the Global Network of Focal Points on Women, Peace and Security from 6 to 7 December 2022.

Key outcomes included discussions on:

- » women's participation in peace processes – role and operationalisation of the women mediator network
- » WPS action plans – sustaining financing and civil-society engagement
- » regional and subregional organisations and strengthening WPS collaboration.

The role of women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding must be strengthened, more so in view of the increasing instances of instability, conflict and strife, not only in Africa, but in other parts of the world. Consistent with its commitment and principled position to find peaceful resolution to conflicts, South Africa will continue playing a prominent role to promote the WPS Agenda and ensure that this agenda delivers on its goals.

Humanitarian affairs

During the period under review, South Africa continued to play its role in promoting its humanitarian diplomacy and addressing other pressing issues relating to food security, migration, displacement and people of concern. In this regard, South Africa partnered with various UN agencies (e.g. UN High Commissioner for Refugees [HCR], World Food Programme [WFP] and other Rome-based agencies) and other international organisations (e.g. International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC]) to respond to issues and situations of humanitarian concerns. In promoting observance of and compliance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL), South Africa partnered with the ICRC and jointly hosted the 21st annual regional seminar on the implementation of IHL under the theme: *International Humanitarian Law: An African Perspective on Contemporary Global Challenges*. The seminar brought together representatives from approximately 16 countries from the southern African and Indian Ocean Island states, and representatives from the AU Commission and Southern African Development Community Secretariat. Guest participants from other regions such as Kenya from the East African Community and Nigeria from the Economic Community of West African States also attended.



The seminar provided a unique intergovernmental space for peer-to-peer exchange on member states' implementation of their obligations under IHL. Furthermore, it offered a platform for participants to present voluntary country reports, share best practices and identify emerging trends and priorities for the region on the implementation of IHL.

South Africa is a key player in advocating for regional platforms in strengthening compliance with IHL, particularly noting that there is no formal treaty reporting obligation linked to IHL implementation. The convening of regional seminars provided an opportunity for ensuring compliance with IHL under the atmosphere of peer-to-peer review of states without politicising and selective targeting of countries with challenges of enforcement, non-compliance and non-implementation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977.

As a leading humanitarian actor on the continent, South Africa continued to support humanitarian causes on the continent and beyond by making voluntary contributions and in some instances, responded to appeals for assistance from sister countries and international organisations. In this regard, South Africa contributed a total amount of R9 million to support humanitarian efforts (R3 million each) of the ICRC, UN Relief and Works Agency and WFP. In addition to this, South Africa also contributed a total of R10 million (R5 million each) to Türkiye and Syria (through humanitarian organisations operating on the ground) in the wake of the devastating earthquakes that struck the two countries in February 2023 (with the death toll of over 60 000).



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Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
<p>Proponent of strengthening multilateral institutions through consistently upholding South Africa's principled positions</p>	<p>South Africa's interests and the African Agenda promoted and reflected in the outcomes of multilateral and multistate organisations dealing with peace and security, human rights, economic and social development</p>	<p>Number of reports on the outcomes of multilateral and multistate organisations reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda on peace and security, human rights and economic and social development</p>	<p>New indicator</p>	<p>Twelve assessment reports reflecting South Africa's contribution towards:</p> <p>Peace and security</p> <p>The report on peace and security focusses on the following activities that took place during the reporting period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Peace Building Commission (PBC) » IGN on Security Council Reform » Ad Hoc Committee on Cybercrime » Open meetings of the UN Security Council (UNSC) » UN General Assembly (UNGA) Special Session (UNGASS) against Corruption <p>The engagements at the PBC were aimed at ensuring post-conflict reconstruction and development in countries emerging from conflict. It was recognised by member states at these meetings that the COVID-19 pandemic had presented new challenges with regard to peacebuilding activities, as resources allocated for peacebuilding and reconstruction had to be channelled to other sectors, such as healthcare. South Africa's approach, in line with its strategy on peacebuilding, was to emphasise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the importance of having nationally-owned and nationally-led efforts in peacebuilding initiatives and activities 	<p>Twelve reports on the outcomes of multilateral and multistate organisations reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » peace and security » human rights » economic and social development 	<p>Twelve reports on the outcomes of multilateral and multistate organisations reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda were submitted</p> <p>Peace and security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The meetings of the PBC were aimed at ensuring post-conflict reconstruction and development in countries emerging from conflict <p>South Africa's approach, in line with its strategy on peacebuilding, was to emphasise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the importance of having nationally owned and nationally led efforts in peacebuilding initiatives and activities » the necessity of enhanced partnerships between the AU, RECs and the UN » predictable and adequate financing for critical peacebuilding activities » monitoring and evaluation of the performance and effectiveness of institutions by national stakeholders <p>South Africa participated in the following meetings of the PBC:</p> <p>Columbia:</p> <p>The meeting expressed concern about the security situation of some regions in Colombia and called for increased efforts in addressing security across the country and ensuring the protection of all. South Africa's approach was to support the peacebuilding efforts in the country as a means for sustainable peace</p>		



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the necessity of enhanced partnerships between the AU, regional economic communities (RECs) and the UN » predictable and adequate financing for critical peacebuilding activities » and monitoring and evaluation of the performance and effectiveness of institutions by national stakeholders <p>Continued participation in the Intergovernmental Negotiations Framework (IGN) provides South Africa with an opportunity to pursue its objective of reform of institutions of global governance, particularly the UNSC. In all the IGN meetings on UNSC reform, South Africa has called for the reform process to gain momentum and in this regard, text-based negotiations should commence, as Africa should be given permanent membership as stated in the AU's Common African Position on Security Council Reform (Ezulwini Consensus)</p> <p>South Africa prepared for and participated in the meeting of the Ad-Hoc Committee on Cybercrime, as well as in informal preparatory meetings. Recognising that cybercrime is a global challenge, South Africa has, together with BRICS member states, championed efforts to establish an international legally binding mechanism under the auspices of the UN to address this problem</p>		<p>Lake Chad Basin:</p> <p>The meeting agreed to continue to support the work of the PBC in the Lake Chad Basin and South Africa's statement emphasised post-conflict reconstruction and development in the wider region</p> <p>Youth, Peace and Security:</p> <p>Member states underscored the importance of the need to ensure adequate, predictable and sustainable financing for youth organisations, including the removal of barriers for their access to these funds through capacity-building, training and exchange of best practices</p> <p>South Africa focussed on the role of youth in building sustainable peace</p> <p>Liberia:</p> <p>The meeting welcomed the planned Chair's visit to Liberia and expressed support to the priority focus of discussions on gender equality and women's empowerment, particularly in the context of the elections of 2023. South Africa reiterated its support for the WPS Agenda and the importance of its implementation in Liberia</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the General Debate of the 77th Session of the UNGA77</p> <p>South Africa participated in the General Debate of UNGA77 High-Level Week (HLW) from 19 to 26 September 2022. The chosen theme for the UNGA77 was <i>A Watershed Moment: Transformative Solutions to Interlocking Challenges</i></p>		



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				<p>Between 2011 and 2021, South Africa chaired the UN Intergovernmental Expert Group (IEG) process to conduct a comprehensive study on the problem of cybercrime and come up with findings and options on how to deal with this challenge</p> <p>The IEG completed its mandate in April 2021 and the focus will now be on the Ad-Hoc Committee on Cybercrime to negotiate a treaty to address cybercrime</p> <p>The meetings of the UNSC were aimed at advancing international peace and security. As was the case during South Africa's term as an elected member of the council from 2019 to 2020, the council remains plagued by geopolitical divisions among permanent members, which makes reaching consensus much more difficult. South Africa's approach was to emphasise the importance of regional cooperation (particularly cooperation between the UN and the AU) and the peaceful resolution of conflict. In accordance with the assessment report on South Africa's recent term on the council, South Africa participated in all open meetings of the UNSC to ensure that it remained engaged in council matters and to continue to share its views on global peace and security matters with the aim of shaping council action on these matters.</p>		<p>The theme resonated with the multiple global challenges, including the escalating effects of climate change; new security threats and protracted conflicts; persistent delays in the implementations of the Sustainable Development Goals; and the prevailing geopolitical contestations. This was the first full in-person meeting post-COVID-19 and thus attracted the participation of over 150 heads of state and government</p> <p>Prepared for and participated in the IAEA BoG/GC</p> <p>The IAEA BoG met in advance of the GC to discuss reports of the IAEA Director-General on nuclear and radiation safety; nuclear security; strengthening the agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications; verification and monitoring of the Islamic Republic of Iran in light of UN Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015); nuclear verification; and matters arising from the 64th and 65th regular sessions of the GC</p> <p>The GC, in addition to receiving national statements outlining the priorities of the various delegations, and electing the new members of the BoG, also considered resolutions on key issues reflecting progress made since the previous regular session on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » nuclear and radioactive safety » nuclear security » strengthening the agency's technical cooperation activities 		



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » strengthening the agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications » strengthening and improving the effectiveness the efficiency of agency safeguards and applications of IAEA Safeguards in the Middle East <p>Participation in the UNGASS against Corruption was aimed at pursuing an international commitment by member states to acknowledge the need for greater political will to step up the fight against corruption</p> <p>The Special Session reaffirmed member states' commitment to the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the bodies created under it, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and strengthening international cooperation to fight it, while respecting the purposes and principles of the UN Charter</p> <p>South Africa prepared for and participated in this meeting, including in the negotiations of the Political Declaration on the Challenges and Measures to Prevent and Combat Corruption and Strengthen International Cooperation</p> <p>South Africa impressed the need for enhanced international cooperation in matters of asset recovery, extradition and mutual legal assistance, respectively. Lastly, South Africa reiterated its commitment to the full and effective implementation of the UNCAC and invited member states who had not yet done so, to consider acceding to this convention</p>		<p>South Africa further delivered a statement, in which it reiterated the call for the ratification of the Revised Art VI of the Statute, which would expand the size of the BoG, including for Africa, and called for the revision or review of the regional grouping system that has rendered 20 plus member states homeless, resulting in them being unable to serve on the BoG or to stand for leadership positions in policy-making organs of the IAEA</p> <p>General Assembly meeting on Ukraine</p> <p>The Emergency Special Session (ESS) of the General Assembly convened on 22 and 23 February to consider a resolution on Ukraine, titled "Principles of the Charter of the United Nations underlying a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in Ukraine". This was followed by a high-level debate on Ukraine in the UNSC on 24 February 2023. South Africa abstained on the resolution and presented an explanation of the vote (in which it continued to call for the use of diplomacy and negotiations to resolve the conflict). The explanation of the vote also reiterated South Africa's strong belief in the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, including sovereignty and territorial integrity, highlighting that these apply also to Ukraine</p>		



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				<p>(International Atomic Energy Agency) IAEA Board of Governance/General Conference (GC)</p> <p>The GC, in addition to receiving national statements outlining the priorities of the various delegations and electing the new members of the Board of Governors (BoG), also considered resolutions on key issues reflecting progress made since the previous regular session, on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » nuclear and radioactive safety » nuclear security » strengthening the agency's technical cooperation activities » strengthening the agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications » strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of agency safeguards » applications of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East <p>General Debate of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly</p> <p>UNGA76 was of significance not only to South Africa but to the continent as a whole, as African heads of state and government all spoke in unison about the growing inequalities between and within states, which had been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic</p>		<p>Economic and social development</p> <p>214th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board</p> <p>The 214th Session, among others, adopted a resolution on the appointment of external auditors. African countries ensured the issues of importance for Africa remained at the centre of UNESCO's programmes. South Africa's national statement was well received, making its participation at the Executive Board impactful</p> <p>55th Session of the UN Commission on Population and Development (CPD)</p> <p>The 55th Session adopted the resolution on Population and Sustainable Development, in Particular Sustained and Inclusive Economic Growth; adopted the Cycle for the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development; adopted the Provisional Agenda of the 56th Session of the commission; and the Special Theme of the 57th Session of the CPD</p>		



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				<p>South Africa and other African leaders raised concern that the global community had not sustained the principles of solidarity and cooperation in securing equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. UNGA76 once again reaffirmed the importance of multilateralism. It also illustrated the concerns of world leaders about the current state of international relations and called for changes</p> <p>South Africa stressed that the international community must redouble its efforts to build a world free of racism and all forms of discrimination and stand united in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Commonwealth Foreign Affairs Ministers' Meeting (CFAMM)</p> <p>The focus of the CFAMM centred around three major challenges facing the Commonwealth family, namely: trade and economic recovery, health and vaccine equity, and the road to COP26 and the proposed Commonwealth Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change</p> <p>South Africa highlighted that the implementation of the SDGs should form the basic platform for recovery from the pandemic. Increased efforts need to be directed at supporting low- and middle-income countries with funding for investment, robust public health systems and economic growth, particularly women's economic inclusion</p>		<p>Fifth Global Conference on the Elimination of Child Labour</p> <p>The Fifth Global Conference of the Elimination of Child Labour on 20 May 2022 closed with the adoption of the "Durban Call to Action" to deal with the scourge of child labour. The conference was a collaboration between the South African Government, the International Labour Organisation, social partners, international organisations and other stakeholders. South Africa, through the Department of Employment and Labour (DEL) was a key driver in the outcome "Durban Call to Action", which commits the social partners and other stakeholders to accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour and the worst forms of labour by promoting decent work; protecting survivors; universalising access to education and social protection; and increasing multi-stakeholder cooperation and financing for ending child and forced labour. This was the first time the conference occurred on the African continent. DIRCO's principal role was to support the DEL in hosting the conference</p>		



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				<p>South Africa emphasised the importance of vaccine equity and questioned it being placed on the red list of countries facing stringent restrictions and the high costs when entering the United Kingdom. The action taken was unreasonable in view of South Africa's progress in combatting the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>South Africa and India also called on all Commonwealth members to support the proposal made at the WTO, for a temporary waiver of certain provisions of the TRIPS Agreement so as to allow more countries, particularly developing countries, to produce COVID-19 vaccines to efficiently respond to the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>The Seventh Review of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the Second High-Level Meeting of Heads of Counter-Terrorism agencies</p> <p>Discussions covered a wide range of counter-terrorism themes and subjects, including a focus on the impact of emerging technologies; the rise of right-wing extremism and hate speech; and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism and counterterrorism</p>		<p>WEF Annual Meeting</p> <p>President Ramaphosa had previously indicated his inability to attend the meeting and nominated ministers Mmamoloko Kubayi (Human Settlements and leader of the Economic Cluster); Naledi Pandor (International Relations and Cooperation) and Enoch Godongwana (Finance) to represent South Africa</p> <p>The meeting provided an opportunity for government to share an update on South Africa's economic reconstruction and recovery plan, promote the country's economic reforms and advance important public-private partnerships to support the country's development objectives</p> <p>G7 Outreach Segment</p> <p>A substantial part of the summit provided an opportunity for an exchange on issues related to climate, energy and health. In particular, the discussion focussed on ways to accelerate action towards the goals and objectives of the Paris Agreement, including how an open and collaborative Climate Club could contribute to this aim. In this context, an exchange of views took place on how to build on and advance existing partnerships to accelerate a clean and just transition towards climate neutrality. Furthermore, this exchange examined the impacts of the current geopolitical situation on energy markets and supply, security and possible action to secure energy supply and limit the increases in energy prices in the short term</p>		



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				<p>The meeting acknowledged that Al-Qaeda and ISIL/Da'esh remained the two primary terrorist threats internationally, but noted that this threat, while once fairly contained in specific geographical regions, had become more diffuse with an alarming proliferation of terrorism on the African continent following the territorial collapse of the ISIL "caliphate"</p> <p>The meeting adopted the revised UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. South Africa emphasised the importance of maintaining the new focus on extremism to violent extremism conducive to terrorism, to prevent exploitation of the term for political purposes and the violation of fundamental rights and freedoms</p> <p>South Africa encouraged the development of partnerships with regional organisations given their appreciation and understanding of local and regional dynamics</p>		<p>The discussion on health focussed on tackling the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, strengthening pandemic preparedness and response, and improving the Global Health Architecture. In the President's respective bilateral engagements with his German and Japanese counterparts, significant commitments were put forth in the area of food security, which seeks to not only develop and sustain agricultural programmes, but also to address deficits in the entire value chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » High-level meetings and participation in the WEF and G20 foreign ministers meeting, highlighting investment opportunities and the need for means of implementation support for developing countries and developed countries to honour their commitments. This provided an opportunity to promote South African and African positions and to highlight our domestic actions » South Africa participated in the 61st Session of the UN CSocD with the theme: <i>Creating Full and Productive Employment and Decent Work for all after the Pandemic</i> » South Africa, through the Permanent Mission to the UN in New York, facilitates the Resolution and Social Dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development annually on behalf of the G77 and China 		



SUBPROGRAMME: SYSTEM OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

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				<p>UNGA First Committee on Disarmament and International Security</p> <p>South Africa participated in the UNGA First Committee on Disarmament and International Security matters during October and November 2021</p> <p>During the First Committee Session, South Africa coordinated the New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand and South Africa) Resolution, entitled Towards a Nuclear-Weapon-free World: Accelerating the Implementation of Nuclear Disarmament Commitments” as well as the Resolution on “The illicit trade in small arms and light weapons in all its aspects”. South Africa also again introduced the resolution “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear weapon-free world”</p> <p>South Africa further participated in the negotiations on 62 resolutions and decisions under these clusters</p>				



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				<p>The delegation participated in the vote on the various resolutions in accordance with the voting instructions approved by the Minister. The resolutions for which South Africa was responsible, were all adopted by the committee</p> <p>UNGA Fourth Committee on Special Political and Decolonisation</p> <p>South Africa outlined its foreign policy priorities in relation to the issue of decolonisation and specifically underlined its positions with respect to the right to self-determination of Western Sahara and Palestine. It further denounced the persisting unjust policies against Palestinian people and the blatant violations of international law, international human rights law, as well as the non-compliance with UNSC resolutions</p> <p>Following the main general debate, South Africa introduced resolutions under item 54 (UNRWA), i.e., United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East and Palestine Refugees' Properties and their Revenues, which were adopted in the GA</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » South Africa delivered its national statement and highlighted the high levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality as a challenge, and shared its experience on the measures it took towards recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The statement covered the South African Government's numerous efforts to tackle societal challenges on economic and social levels, including making provision through a dedicated national budget on the social wage » The session re-affirmed commitments towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and ensuring that "No One is Left Behind", as declared in the motto of the SDGs <p>Human rights</p> <p>South Africa used the HRC platform to participate in discussions, debates and deliberations with the stated objective of contributing positively to the development of norms and standards in the field of human rights, which will foster the promotion, protection and practical realisation of all human rights by all people across the world</p> <p>The 50th Session of the HRC focussed on the human rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, the elderly and LGBTQIA+ communities.</p>		



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				<p>UN Security Council (UNSC)</p> <p>South Africa participated in the following meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » open debate on peacebuilding and sustaining peace, titled Diversity, State Building and the Search for Peace held on 12 October 2021 » open debate on the Middle East, including the question of Palestine, held on 19 October 2021 » UNSC Open Debate on Women, Peace and Security, held on 21 October 2021 » UNSC Open Debate on Exclusion, Inequality and Conflict, held on 9 November 2021 <p>South Africa highlighted the importance of national stakeholders to set priorities and build domestic capacities that can strengthen local institutions during the peacebuilding process</p> <p>South Africa further called on the international community to strengthen its resolve to advance international action towards reaching a sustainable and just settlement, as well as self-determination of the Palestinian people</p> <p>South Africa underscored the important role played by women in peace processes and urged for their participation in these processes</p> <p>It highlighted the responsibility of all UN organs to address these conflict-contributing factors, within their respective mandates as preventative measures</p>		<p>The advancement of the human rights of these persons is one of the key priorities of the South African Government, which has prioritised issues of women and girl empowerment, ending GBV, protecting the rights of people with disabilities and other underrepresented groups, and fighting the scourge of racism and other forms of intolerance. All these issues were on the agenda of the 50th session of the HRC</p> <p>The 51st Session of the HRC took place against the backdrop of the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict with the deteriorating geopolitical international environment impacting negatively on the governance of the HRC. The vulnerability of the council was exposed once again by the continued divisions between developed and developing countries on a range of human rights issues discussed during the session. South Africa delivered 24 statements during the session, which mainly encompassed thematic issues as well as on the Occupied Palestinian Territories</p> <p>The 52nd Session of the HRC and its high-level segment, held in Geneva during February and March 2023.</p> <p>South Africa had very clear objectives, particularly in context of membership of the council, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » that the HRC remains true to its mandate » to ensure that the HRC gives equal attention to all human rights 		



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				<p>Ninth Session of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</p> <p>South Africa prepared for and participated in the Ninth Session of the Conference of the States Parties (COSP) to the UNCAC, held in hybrid format in Sharm El Sheikh (Egypt), from 13 to 17 December 2021.</p> <p>The major outcome of the conference was the adoption of the Sharm El Sheikh Political Declaration, entitled Strengthening International Cooperation in the Prevention of and Fight against Corruption during Times of Emergencies and Crisis Response and Recovery. Equally, the meeting took stock of the progress made since the Eighth Session of the COSP, held in 2019 in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. South Africa joined consensus on seven resolutions and two decisions at the conference. The resolutions covered topics such as beneficial ownership in relation to asset recovery; follow-up to the Abu Dhabi Declaration; the 32nd UNGASS on Corruption, as well as following up on the Marrakech Declaration, which called for collaboration between regional review mechanisms and the Implementation Review Group to avoid duplication of work. Informal negotiations on the resolutions and decisions have been held via virtual platforms and all but three of these resolutions are still open.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » to ensure that the HRC is faithful to multilateralism and a rules-based approach to human rights » to ensure that the HRC remains committed to pursuing all the objectives under item 9 (combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance) » to ensure that the question of Palestine is kept alive on the agenda (item 7) of the HRC <p>In addition to this, South Africa will advocate for an end to the imposition of unilateral coercive measures by some Western countries on developing countries to abide by the wishes of the former. From South Africa's perspective, the imposition of these measures has a detrimental impact on the enjoyment of human rights by citizens of affected countries. South Africa aims to use the HRC platform to pursue our national interests and promote our norms, values, principles and objectives, including promoting principles of international cooperation and human solidarity, peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for the rule of international law, the development of Africa, and promotion and protection of human rights; and to continue leading efforts to address issues pertaining to business and human rights (through effective participation in processes aimed at elaborating international binding disciplines of transnational corporations, other business enterprises and private military and security companies</p>		



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				<p>For South Africa, the resolution on beneficial ownership in relation to asset recovery was the most critical in view of national and continental positions on the unconditional return of assets</p> <p>Side event on Strengthening the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at the SADC Level on 16 December 2021</p> <p>The report on human rights provide an overview of developments during this reporting period</p> <p>These include the conflict in Gaza between Israel and the Palestinian Authority; the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region; and the heightened food insecurity because of COVID-19; and other protracted conflict situations, which are on the increase</p> <p>South Africa co-hosted a SADC The report reflects on review modalities of the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), following the outcomes of the WFP Global Review. South Africa is still interested in hosting the UNHRD and preparations are at an advanced stage. The matter of a humanitarian hub in South Africa may be impacted by Mozambique's offer to SADC to host the SADC Humanitarian and Emergency and Operations Centre (SHOC)</p>				



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				<p>The report reflects South Africa's participation in the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS). The theme for this HAS was: Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance to Face the Challenges of 2021 and Beyond: Mobilising Respect for International Humanitarian Law, Inclusion, Gender, Innovation and Partnerships.</p> <p>The meeting acknowledged the need to increase humanitarian assistance to support humanitarian operations across the world. However, while humanitarian assistance is important for saving lives and addressing prevailing humanitarian crises, there is a need for sustainable solutions addressing the triple nexus of relief, peace and development</p> <p>The heightened food and nutrition insecurity continued across the world despite various humanitarian appeals by the UN and various international humanitarian organisations</p> <p>The withdrawal of the US and their allies from Afghanistan worsened the humanitarian crisis. The UN reported that over 300 000 more people were internally displaced within the country</p>				



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				<p>The world came together at the UN Food Systems Summit to look at ways to address rising food insecurity and food systems, which had been aggravated by COVID-19</p> <p>Furthermore, the report reflects South Africa's participation in:</p> <p>The 47th Session of the HRC</p> <p>South Africa, on behalf of the Africa Group, presented a resolution on the "Promotion and protection of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of Africans and people of African descent against excessive use of force and other human rights violations by law enforcement officers through an agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and equality"</p> <p>The 20th anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, where South Africa emphasised that millions of the descendants of Africans who were sold into slavery remained trapped in lives of underdevelopment, disadvantage, discrimination and poverty, and called on the UN to put the issue of reparations on its agenda</p>				



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				<p>The UN Food Systems Summit, where South Africa highlighted its pathway towards transforming food systems, drawing on the outcomes of the national and provincial dialogues, which had been undertaken prior to the summit and the country's legislative and policy framework</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)</p> <p>South Africa presented its fifth report to the CEDAW Committee. The main focus was on the promotion, protection, advancement and fulfilment of the rights of women; the promotion of international humanitarian law at home and in the region through participation in domestic and regional (SADC) programmes aimed at popularising international humanitarian law, so that ordinary people were familiar with their rights and obligations as far as this area of law (laws of armed conflict) during war and peace times was concerned; and participation in preparations for South Africa's universal periodic review report (which will be submitted to the HRC next year) to ensure transparency in the manner in which South Africa seeks to deepen the culture of human rights in the country</p>				



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				<p>South Africa participated in the following high-level events:</p> <p>High-Level Segment (HLS) of the 49th Session of the HRC</p> <p>An objective of participating in the HLS was to launch South Africa's campaign to return to the council for the period 2023 to 2025</p> <p>66th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66)</p> <p>South Africa approached the Chairship of the CSW66 through the prism of the national perspective on issues covered by the respective themes of the CSW sessions with respect to climate change and the empowerment of women</p> <p>The report on economic and social development provides an operational context showing that the development gains of developing countries have been set back 20 years by the COVID-19 pandemic and we find ourselves at ground zero with respect to implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda</p> <p>Internationally, a global re-balancing is taking place, as the world is becoming increasingly multipolar. In a context where the effectiveness of the UN is being challenged, and multiple plurilateral structures have emerged, which have brought both challenges and opportunities</p>				



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				<p>The challenge for South Africa is to navigate the seemingly contradictory approaches in a manner that complements and supplements multilateral efforts and not undermine or pre-empt inclusive multilateral processes and entities such as the UN, WTO and WHO</p> <p>During the reporting period, the key events were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » President Joe Biden ´s Climate Change Summit (22 and 23 April 2021) <p>The summit demonstrated a renewed sense of urgency in reducing the emission of greenhouse gases. However, the ambition on mitigation was not matched by the ambition on adaptation and means of implementation support by developed countries to developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The June sessional meetings of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (31 May – 17 June 2021) <p>The discussions assisted delegations to convey their positions and better understand those of others as part of preparations for the Glasgow Climate Change Conference in November 2021. However, developed and developing countries remain far apart on the main negotiating issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The 54th Session of the Commission on Population and Development (19–23 April 2021) <p>The 54th Session was successfully concluded with the unanimous adoption of the Resolution on Population, Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Development</p>				



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				<p>» The Global Health Summit (21 May 2021)</p> <p>The summit adopted the Rome Declaration of Principles, aimed at guiding joint action to prevent future health crises and to build a safer, fairer and more equitable and sustainable world. The Global Health Summit provided a timely opportunity for G20 and other leaders, international and regional organisation heads and representatives of global health bodies to share lessons learnt from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and discuss how to improve global security through enhanced cooperation, coordination and joint action, accompanied by the spirit of solidarity</p> <p>» The 74th Session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) (24 May-1 June 2021):</p> <p>The WHA convened under the theme: Ending this Pandemic, Preventing the Next: Building Together a Healthier, Safer and Fairer World. The assembly reiterated the call for global solidarity and collaboration to be better prepared for the next global health crisis. Important for South Africa, was the adoption of a decision to convene a Special Session of the WHA from 29 November to 1 December 2021, to consider developing a WHO convention, or other international instrument, on pandemic preparedness and response, known as the "Pandemic Treaty", which South Africa co-sponsored</p>				



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				<p>» UN High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS (8-10 June 2021):</p> <p>The High-Level Meeting reviewed the progress made in reducing the impact of HIV since the last UNGA High-Level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016</p> <p>The need for integrated and preventative approaches that address intersecting social, economic and gender dimensions were highlighted, as well as investments in health systems, as key to achieving HIV/AIDS reduction targets. Concerns continued to be raised on the loss of more than 33 million people globally to HIV and appeals were made to end this scourge by 2030</p> <p>In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic led to most international events being postponed or conducted virtually. While some engagements could be conducted through the use of technology, such as virtual meetings, larger gatherings did not lend themselves favourably to teleconferencing</p> <p>In the area of global health, the multilateral collaboration that was evident at the start of the COVID-19 pandemic has slowly been replaced by narrow national self-interest and protectionism of vaccine availability in the midst of a global pandemic, when international solidarity and support for the most vulnerable is needed more than ever before</p>				



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				<p>The political context is also one of weakness and division in the key political formations of the global South, such as the G77 and China. Coordination among developing countries spanning the world’s time zones and the digital divide has proven to be especially challenging. The longer the pandemic lasts and the greater the backlog in multilateral processes, the more intense the pressure is becoming to negotiate and take decisions virtually</p> <p>Key multilateral and plurilateral fora were utilised to advance the President’s messages and initiatives, in his capacity as the AU COVID-19 Champion and co-chair of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) Facilitation Council. Central to this was promoting the South African and Indian proposal to the WTO for the emergency temporary waiver of some aspects of TRIPS</p> <p>South Africa also used the Foreign-policy and Global Health (FPGH) Initiative to advance the agenda of Africa and developing countries, to ensure that they are not left behind</p>				



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				<p>During the reporting period, some key events were:</p> <p>The Extended 44th Session of the World Heritage Committee</p> <p>South Africa's participation was seen as a strong proponent to advance the African Agenda and ensure that national and continental heritage sites continue to meet the criteria and remain on the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) World Heritage List</p> <p>The FPGH Initiative Ministerial Virtual Meeting</p> <p>A Chair's Summary was adopted, which underlined the commitment to the FPGH Initiative as a cross-regional and diverse platform to promote a more robust multilateral collaboration, including for strengthening global pandemic preparedness and response</p> <p>The meeting, among other matters, expressed the importance of solidarity and multilateral collaboration to mitigate the pandemic, sharing of resources and best practices as well as to strengthen the resilience, preparedness and response to health emergencies and recognised the important role of the WHO in leading the global response to the pandemic; and the dire need to mobilise sustained financing and resources for the WHO to achieve its mandate</p>				



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				<p>High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development</p> <p>HLPF 2021 focussed on sustainable and resilient recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and getting the world on track to implement the 2030 Agenda. South Africa delivered eight statements or interventions, including the national statement, and participated in negotiations that led to the adoption of a Ministerial Declaration</p> <p>Meeting between Minister Pandor and the Head of WEF Africa</p> <p>One of the main issues raised was the challenge of vaccine nationalism by developed countries. The proposal for an emergency temporary waiver of some aspects of TRIPS was important for the marginalised to be granted technology transfers to produce vaccines for the duration of the pandemic</p>				



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				<p>UNFCCC’s Glasgow Climate Change Conference (COP26/ CMP16/CMA3)</p> <p>COP26 concluded the Paris Agreement Work Programme, which will assist parties to fully implement the Paris Agreement. This includes setting up an Enhanced Transparency Framework and new carbon markets, as well as work programmes on loss and damage, adaptation and finance for developing countries. Agreement was reached to highlight the importance of keeping the 1,5-degree temperature goal within reach, as this is safer than a 2-degree temperature increase, especially for African countries. South Africa and DIRCO contributions were made in South Africa’s national capacity, as well as through its membership of the Africa Group of Negotiators (AGN), G77 and China and BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) negotiation blocs</p> <p>UNESCO 41ST GENERAL CONFERENCE: 9-24 November 2021</p> <p>South Africa was elected to the UNESCO Executive Board for the period 2021 to –2025 during the 41st General Conference of UNESCO that took place from 9–24 November 2021</p>				



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				<p>South Africa will use its membership on the Executive Board to pursue the country's National Interest and that of the continent in the following areas: namely the Medium Term Strategy, in particular Priority Africa and Gender Equality; UNESCO's new strategy for the next eight years; the landmark normative instruments – one on the ethics of Artificial Intelligence, the other on open science; the Futures of Education; as well as South Africa's membership of the World Heritage Committee and the Management of Social Transformation Programmes (MOST)</p> <p>UN Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) 15th Ministerial Session (UNCTAD XV), 3–7 October 2021, Barbados and Geneva</p> <p>UNCTAD XV adopted the “Bridgetown Covenant: From Inequality and Vulnerability to Prosperity for All”, which charts UNCTAD's mandate for the next four years. Preceding the conference, was the G77 and China Ministerial Meeting that adopted the G77 Ministerial Declaration. South Africa's contributions were made through its membership of the AGN and the G77 and China</p>				



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				<p>The conference's main outcome document, the Bridgetown Covenant, calls for an inclusive and resilient economic recovery in developing countries, which are grappling with unequal access to the COVID-19 vaccines, debt crisis, climate emergencies and other unprecedented challenges. The outcome also recognises the key role of UNCTAD on issues related to illicit trade and illicit financial flows, and outlines member states' desire to see UNCTAD's role as an important intergovernmental forum for consensus-building on trade and development reinvigorated</p> <p>G20 Leaders' Summit: 30-31 October 2021, Rome, Italy</p> <p>The outcome of the G20 Summit was the adoption of the G20 Leaders Declaration. The text of the declaration outlined three dimensions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely: economic, social and environmental, key in achieving sustainable development. G20 leaders agreed on the "role of an open, fair, equitable, sustainable, non-discriminatory and inclusive rules-based multilateral trading system", with the Osaka and Riyadh initiatives</p>				



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				<p>South Africa successfully ensured that the G20 leaders advanced key national priorities and the developmental priorities of Africa, such as addressing inequality, promoting the interests of Africa and a rules-based multilateral system in line with the NDP on the “necessary reform of the World Trade Organisation”, in line with the Osaka and Riyadh initiatives</p> <p>South Africa successfully ensured that the G20 leaders advanced key national priorities and the developmental priorities of Africa, such as addressing inequality, promoting the interests of Africa and a rules-based multilateral system in line with the NDP</p> <p>AU-EU Summit (15-19 February 2022)</p> <p>The EU announced a 150-billion Euro support package for Africa over a seven-year period under the “Global Gateway Initiative”</p> <p>UN Environment Assembly’s resumed Fifth Session (UNEA5.2)</p> <p>Environment ministers adopted a political declaration reconfirming the collective commitment to sustainable development and addressing environmental challenges, including the triple planetary crises of climate change, biological diversity loss and the COVID-19 pandemic</p>				



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				<p>344th Session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Governing Body (14–15 March 2022)</p> <p>The outcome of the Governing Body vote was that the resolution was adopted</p> <p>42nd Session of the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore of the WIPO</p> <p>The 42nd Session of the IGC was held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 28 February to 4 March 2022 in a hybrid format. It considered various issues on genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The session engaged in negotiations on the provisions contained in the Consolidated Document Relating to Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources (Consolidated Document), with the aim of narrowing existing gaps and reaching a consensus on core issues. The Consolidated Document reflected the status of negotiations as at the end of the 35th Session of the IGC, held in March 2018</p>				



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				<p>60th Session of the UN Commission on Social Development, 7-16 February 2022</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The 60th Session of the CSocD was convened under the theme, Inclusive and Resilient Recovery from COVID-19 for Sustainable Livelihoods, Well-being and Dignity for All: Eradicating Poverty and Hunger in all its Forms and Dimensions to Achieve the 2030 Agenda » South Africa participated in informal consultations on the three abovementioned resolutions, which South Africa negotiated through the Africa Group. South Africa, through its Permanent Mission to the UN in New York City, facilitated the resolution, "Social Dimensions of the New Partnership for Africa's Development" » South Africa prepared for and participated in the 59th Session of the CSocD (UNSocD59), held from 8-17 February 2021, New York 				



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				South Africa continued to advance its positions on social issues as they pertain to the following resolutions that were negotiated during the 59th Session: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » socially just transition towards sustainable development: the role of digital technologies in social development and well-being of all » future organisation and methods of work of the CSocD » Social Development of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) » policies and programmes involving youth 				
	Compliance with South Africa's international reporting obligations	Number of reports on South Africa's international reporting obligations	New indicator	Two reports on the implementation of South Africa's international reporting obligations were submitted	Two reports on the implementation of South Africa's international reporting obligations	Two reports on the implementation of South Africa's international reporting obligations were submitted		
	South Africa's leadership and policy advanced on the regional, continental and global stage	Number of positions on identified influential multilateral bodies where South Africa is represented	New indicator	Sixty positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained	Sixty positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained	Not achieved Fifty-four positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained as at 31 December 2022	Six positions expired during the reporting period	Regional rotation terms concluded during the reporting period



SUBPROGRAMME: CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
<p>United and politically cohesive continent that works towards shared prosperity and sustainable development</p>	<p>Africa partnerships recalibrated for the effective implementation of the AU's Agenda 2063</p>	<p>Number of assessment reports reflecting South Africa's participation and the outcomes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » AU structures and processes » AU partnership and » implementation of Agenda 2063 	<p>Not achieved</p> <p>One assessment report on continental partnerships</p>	<p>Two assessment reports reflecting how the outcomes of Africa partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063</p>	<p>Two assessment reports reflecting South Africa's participation and the outcomes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » AU structures and processes » AU partnership and » implementation of Agenda 2063 	<p>Two assessment reports reflecting South Africa's participation and the outcomes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » AU structures and processes » AU partnership and » implementation of Agenda 2063 was submitted <p>The 36th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government was held in Addis Ababa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, in February 2023</p> <p>Outcomes of the meetings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Union of Comoros was endorsed as the Chair of the AU for the year 2023 until the next summit in February 2024 » The assembly launched and adopted the AU theme for the year which is <i>Acceleration of AfCFTA Implementation</i> » Three protocols on competition policy, investment and intellectual property rights (IPR) were adopted by the assembly with the caveat that a built-in agenda/annexes must be developed. The Investment Protocol was adopted with the exclusion of articles 19 – 21, which must be redrafted while the IPR Protocol was adopted with the understanding that there will be an annex to clarify the harmonisation of intellectual property governance on the continent 		



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						<p>The 42nd Ordinary Session of the Executive Council was held in Addis Ababa, Federal Republic of Ethiopia, in February 2023</p> <p>Outcomes of the meetings included:</p> <p>The need for efficient and prudent management of the union's resources. Furthermore, the Executive Council decided on further deliberations on the new scale of assessments for the period 2024 to 2026 until consensus is reached for purposes of adoption at the 43rd Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, in July 2023</p>		
	<p>South Africa contributes to continental efforts aimed at resolving conflicts</p>	<p>Number of reports on South Africa's commitments and efforts towards peace and stability on the continent</p>	<p>Country obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » prepared for and participated in the 34th Ordinary Assembly of the AU (virtual) from 6–7 February 2021 <p>The AU Assembly welcomed with appreciation the “exemplary, timely, focussed and effective leadership to Africa’s response to COVID-19” that was demonstrated by the AU Bureau, under the able leadership of President Ramaphosa</p>	<p>Two reports on South Africa's obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled:</p> <p>In terms of the financial obligations, a part payment towards South Africa's assessed contributions to the AU was made in May 2021</p> <p>The report reflected the following engagements where the President fulfilled his obligations as the AU Champion on COVID 19:</p> <p>AU Conference on Expanding Africa's Vaccine Manufacturing</p>	<p>Two reports on South Africa's commitments and efforts towards peace and stability on the continent</p>	<p>Two reports on South Africa's commitments and efforts towards peace and stability were submitted</p> <p>South Africa successfully participated in the 14th Ordinary Meeting of the Specialised Technical Committee on Defence, Safety and Security (STCDSS) and 17th Ordinary Meeting of African Chiefs of Defence Staff and Heads of Safety and Security, held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 9 – 12 May 2022, where South Africa's international relations policy positions were advanced and reflected in the decisions of the STCDSS meeting</p>		



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			<p>The heads of state and government commended the achievements of the AU in response to the pandemic, including the implementation of the Africa Joint Continental Strategy for COVID-19, the establishment of the AU COVID-19 Response Fund and the formation of an African Medicines Supplies Platform, the Partnership to Accelerate COVID-19 Testing, the appointment of AU special envoys for COVID-19 Response and the invaluable work of the newly established African Vaccines Acquisition Task Team</p> <p>As a result, the Assembly appointed President Ramaphosa as the Champion for the COVID-19 vaccine strategy and acquisition. In his role as the Champion for the COVID-19 vaccine strategy, the President will be expected to advocate for equitable and timely access to the COVID-19 vaccine to all AU member states of the AU, which will require additional mechanisms to ensure at least 60% of the continent's population is vaccinated</p>	<p>The discussions centred on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » developing a short-term strategy for Africa to manufacture COVID-19 vaccines » strengthening the continent's capacity for vaccine manufacturing for future pandemics » bolstering regional centres for excellence and research hubs <p>Friends of Multilateralism Heads of State Round Table, organised by the Independent Panel for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (IPPPR) Round Table:</p> <p>The discussions mainly focussed on elevating political leadership for pandemic preparedness and response options for strengthened global governance and accountability</p>		<p>South Africa participated in the 32nd Meeting of the Technical Support Committee of the Peace, Security and Cooperation (PSC) Framework for the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Great Lakes Region, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in November 2022. South Africa, as a signatory party to the PSC Framework, successfully advanced its international relations policy positions on the implementation of the framework and the all-inclusive resolution of the peace and security challenges in the DRC and the Great Lakes region. During the meeting, South Africa and other members of the PSC Framework deliberated on the security situation in the Great Lakes region, especially in the Eastern DRC with a view to finding a lasting solution</p>		



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			<p>The assembly also approved South Africa's proposal that Africa adopts a common position regarding the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver from certain provisions for the prevention, containment and treatment of COVID-19, as contained in WTO document</p>	<p>MasterCard Foundation and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) launch of "Saving Lives, Saving Economies, and Saving Schools: Partnership to Vaccinate Africa"</p> <p>A partnership working towards ensuring that Africa has more access to vaccines, improve public health, economic recovery and bringing life back to normalcy</p> <p>AU Bureau Meeting on COVID-19 where updates were provided on funding and support for vaccines, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the World Bank Group scaling up financing to African countries for the purchase of vaccines from either COVAX or from manufacturers directly 				



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				<p>» A pipeline of 30 projects amounting to about US\$2 billion for the African continent was being prepared under the US\$12-billion vaccines programme from the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</p> <p>The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group created the COVID-19 Response Facility to assist its regional member countries in fighting the pandemic</p>				



SUBPROGRAMME: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

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South-South relations strengthened and consolidated in advancement of national and continental priorities	South-South cooperation utilised to pursue South Africa's National Interest and advance the development agenda	Number of reports on the outcomes of South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda	<p>100% alignment between the outcomes of South-South engagements and structure strategies at the following meetings:</p> <p>1. South Africa prepared for and participated in a virtual extraordinary NAM Summit on COVID-19 on 4 May 2020.</p> <p>The President delivered a statement outlining South Africa and the AU's coordinated response to COVID-19. A declaration was adopted as an outcome of the summit. South Africa's substantial input into the declaration is reflected in the final text COVID-19</p> <p>2. South Africa prepared for and participated in, along with 20 other member states of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), as well as all 10 IORA dialogue partners, in a Special Virtual Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) on 21 May 2020.</p> <p>The meeting was convened to assess regional responses and discuss possible collaborative efforts that could be deployed in dealing with the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The meeting shared best practices on national measures that are being implemented by the member states and dialogue partners in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>Four reports on the outcomes of the following South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda:</p> <p>Extraordinary NAM Committee on Palestine</p> <p>Where a Political Declaration was adopted as an outcome of the meeting, in which the committee expressed concern regarding the latest developments and called for an end to the illegal Israeli occupation and the restoration of justice and rights to the Palestinian people. South Africa, as a member of the committee, reaffirmed its long-standing solidarity with the Palestinian people</p>	<p>Four reports on the outcomes of South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda</p>	<p>Four reports on the outcomes of the following South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda were submitted</p> <p>Meeting between DIRCO, Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, the Chinese Embassy and the Chinese team of experts on the Small Harbours Development Project (Forum on China-Africa Cooperation [FOCAC] Priority Project)</p> <p>The Small Harbours Development Project has been in the pipeline for the past seven years. It is a welcome development that the Chinese team of experts will conduct an evaluation of the project. The implementation of the project will be an excellent opportunity to showcase South-South cooperation, with a specific focus on the African Agenda, in terms of the infrastructure development that will create a conducive environment for economic development</p>		



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			<p>IORA Chairship</p> <p>It is important to note that South Africa handed over the Chairship to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) for a period of two years and Bangladesh assumed the Vice-Chairship vacated by the UAE for the same period of 2019 to 2021. South Africa, as the outgoing Chair, presented the UAE, as incoming Chair, with a Handing-over Report with the objective to serve as a guideline in fostering continuity and ensuring conclusion on outstanding matters. This was the first time that a Handing-over Report was presented by the outgoing IORA Chair</p> <p>Following progress was reported: the implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2017–2021), the amendment of the IORA Charter and its Rules of Procedures, the streamlining of the IORA Special Fund processes, the strengthening of the IORA Secretariat, an increase in member states and dialogue partners and an enhancement of the engagement with the dialogue partners, as well as the establishment of new working groups and core groups for the effective implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2017–2021) and the implementation of the Nelson Mandela “Be the Legacy” Internship Programme at the IORA Secretariat</p>	<p>The Second BRICS Sherpa/Sous Sherpa Meeting in preparation for the meeting of foreign ministers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Negotiations that were entered into by Sherpas regarding the text for the Joint Statement released during the Foreign Minister’s Meeting that was held on 1 June 2021, where outcomes and deliverables for the meeting were negotiated 		<p>14th BRICS Summit</p> <p>President Ramaphosa participated in the virtual 14th BRICS Summit.</p> <p>The BRICS leaders adopted the Beijing Declaration, which included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » standalone BRICS High-Level Meeting on Climate Change » adoption of an action plan for the implementation of the agreement between the Government of the BRICS states on cooperation in the field of culture » adoption of a BRICS Digital Economy Partnership Framework » BRICS initiative on trade and investment for sustainable development » BRICS initiative on enhancing cooperation on supply chains » BRICS strategy on food security cooperation » BRICS initiative on denial of safe haven to corruption » implementing procedures of joint observation for the BRICS remote sensing satellite constellation 		



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			<p>During South Africa's Chairship, South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of the UAE (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</p> <p>The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic emphasised the importance and potential of IORA as a platform to coordinate possible responses among members and to adapt institutional resources and mechanisms such as the IORA Fund to form part of a broader response to the challenge</p> <p>3. BRICS:</p> <p>In terms of the BRICS Strategy, it is important to note developments related to the New Development Bank (NDB), including the appointment of a new President of the bank and developments regarding the expansion of the NDB. In this regard, invitation letters were issued to identified African countries for the expansion of the African region</p>	<p>The Fourth Standalone Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » adoption of a media statement and a standalone Joint Statement on Strengthening and Reforming the Multilateral System during the Ministers' Meeting » among others, further discussions on global and regional peace and security 		<p>Opening Ceremony of the BRICS Youth Summit, Shanghai Track: China as Chair of BRICS in 2022 hosted the BRICS Youth Summit in Beijing. Some 300 representatives from 51 countries and international organisations attended the event virtually and offline. The BRICS Youth Summit focussed on discussions regarding youth development and entrepreneurship, city planning, youth development and youth policies with regard to city planning projects as well as city planning, incorporating youth and sustainable living</p> <p>IORA</p> <p>The meeting of the IORA 24th CSO and the 22nd CoM took place in November. The meetings discussed issues related to the Indian Ocean Development Initiative, African Workshop for the review of the IORA and matters related to cooperation in the Indian Ocean, which also speak to the African Agenda, including the African Maritime Initiative</p> <p>The First Indian Ocean Region Information System (IORIS) Conference for the Indian Ocean took place in December</p>		



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			<p>4. The First Extra-Ordinary Inter-Sessional Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)</p> <p>Summit of Heads of State and Government, chaired by the President-in-Office of the OACPS Summit, President Uhuru Kenyatta, 3 June 2020. The meeting discussed the COVID-19 pandemic platform to convey the coordinated AU continental actions that have been undertaken to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and to request further actions and solidarity from the international community and development partners. South Africa was represented at the Special Summit by President Ramaphosa who attended also in his capacity as the Chairperson of the AU for 2020</p>	<p>BRICS Meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers/Special Envoys on the Middle East and North Africa:</p> <p>Statements made during the meeting related mainly to the situation in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Lebanon and the Persian Gulf, as well as on the MEPP</p> <p>India, Brazil, South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum:</p> <p>The focus of the dialogue included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » negotiations by the three IBSA partners on the draft text, particularly the amendment of paragraphs 23 and 24 on the WTO and the G20, which were amended to represent the interests of IBSA » announcement of new amendments to be effected with regard to the IBSA inaugural meeting of the IBSA National Security Advisers, as well as the reassignment of the Trade Investment Trade Working Group (TWIG) 		<p>IORIS could be a neutral platform, which supplements the work and objectives strived for through participation in the Djibouti Code of Conduct (DCOC), which is a formation of the International Maritime Organisation. Increased synergies between platforms of communications would contribute to better maritime security, which in turn would create a conducive environment for trade and developments of the region</p> <p>First Meeting of BRICS Sherpas and Sous-Sherpas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Chairship of BRICS was ceremoniously handed over to South Africa by the Chinese BRICS Sherpa » The meeting considered South Africa's priorities and expectations as Chair of BRICS for 2023 » Consideration was given to how BRICS members could support the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area » The meeting reflected on the institutional development of BRICS » The meeting reflected on the opportunities to build synergies between BRICS and the G20, particularly in the finance track 		



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			<p>5. The 10th Bi-Annual Meeting of the IORA Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) was held virtually from 29 June to 1 July 2020</p> <p>The meeting discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » preparations for a new IORA Action Plan for 2021–2025 » a workshop to be scheduled to discuss the strategic management of IORA’s engagement with dialogue partners » the vacancy of the position of IORA Secretary–General for the period 2021 to 2024 and of the IORA Vice-Chair for the period 2021 to 2023 » the CSO was informed that the EXPO 2020 and the commencement of the Nelson Mandela Internship Programme had been postponed to 2021 due to the COVID–19 pandemic 	<p>The 11th Bi-annual Meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO):</p> <p>Discussions during meetings focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a consensus regarding the appointment of the next IORA Secretary–General that could not be achieved » commitment by the current Chair of the Working Group, Sri Lanka, to hold a fourth meeting to finalise the process of appointing the incoming Chair » the acceptance of Russia as an IORA Dialogue Partner, which includes the five P5 members » establishment of the Tourism Resource Centre (TRC) in Oman and the creation of tourism platforms for sharing best practices 				



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			<p>6. The BRICS Sherpa/Sous-Sherpa meeting, under the Chairship of the Russian Sherpa and Deputy Foreign Minister, took place on 11 September 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Chair reiterated the proposed date for the holding of the 12th BRICS Summit virtually on 17 November 2020 and requested member states to provide feedback on the suitability of the date and the proposed format » The Chair reiterated that the 12th BRICS Summit should portray BRICS unity and a firm commitment to UN principles » The BRICS Young Diplomats Forum was held physically in Kazan, Russian Federation, from 21 to 24 October 2020 <p>The meeting also discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the expansion of the NDB, which process had been delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic » the importance of a BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Centre » the importance of developing an integrated early warning system to mitigate the effects of future pandemics 	<p>Third Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Working Group (AhWG) concerning the eligibility and criteria for selecting the new Secretary-General of IORA:</p> <p>The objective of the meeting was to endorse the draft Terms of Reference and annexures to be recommended to the CoM for approval</p> <p>13th BRICS Summit:</p> <p>India assumed the rotating BRICS Chairship for 2021. The theme for the year was BRICS@15: Intra-BRICS Cooperation for Continuity, Consolidation and Consensus. The Chair identified four priorities for its Chairship, namely: reform of the multilateral system, counter-terrorism cooperation, the application of digital and technological solutions for achievement of the SDGs and enhancing people-to-people exchanges</p>				



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			<p>7. The Sixth Meeting of the BRICS Deputy Ministers/Special Envoys on the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) from 25 to 26 August 2020</p> <p>The meeting exchanged views and shaped consensus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The current political and security situation and the humanitarian impact of the ongoing conflicts affecting the two regions, focussing on developments regarding the situation in Libya and Eastern Mediterranean; Syria; Lebanon; and the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP) » The situation in the Gulf, the conflict in Yemen and the situation in Iraq were discussed. They reaffirmed that the crises in these regions should be addressed through political mechanisms and in accordance with international law and the UN Charter <p>Underlying their deliberations was the principle that lasting peace could only be achieved with due respect for the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the countries in this region</p>	<p>President Ramaphosa and other BRICS leaders in attendance commended and welcomed the concrete deliverables under the BRICS Chairship in 2021 with reference to the signing and/or adoption of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » the Agreement on BRICS Cooperation on Remote Sensing Satellite Constellation » the finalisation of the Agreement on BRICS Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters » the BRICS Counter-Terrorism Action Plan » Action Plan 2021-2024 for Agricultural Cooperation » Innovation Cooperation Action Plan 2021-2024 » BRICS Alliance for Green Tourism » BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/ International Relations of the Standalone Joint Statement on Strengthening and Reforming the Multilateral System 				



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			<p>8. The Third Standalone Meeting of the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs/International Relations was held via videoconference on 4 September 2020, under the Chairship of the Russian Federation</p> <p>The meeting exchanged views on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » major international and regional issues in the political, security, economic, trade, financial and sustainable development spheres » the progress in BRICS activities under the 2020 Calendar of Events and set of priorities and deliverables set out by the Chair <p>India, as the incoming Chair of BRICS in 2021, assured the meeting of its commitment to continuity during its Chairship, and to taking stock of BRICS activities to promote efficiency</p>	<p>In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, discussions during the summit, furthermore, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » post-COVID-19 tourism and economic recovery » recognition of the positive impact made by the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to conquer the pandemic » calls for BRICS members to support the ongoing negotiations with the WTO regarding the waiver of TRIPS, making it possible for the production of the vaccine in Africa » continued implementation of the Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership 2025 and endorsing the BRICS Statement on Global Economic Outlook and Responding to the COVID-19 Crisis 				



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			<p>9. South Africa prepared for and participated in the IBSA Ministerial Dialogue Forum, 16 September 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The key outcome of the meeting was the adoption of a Joint IBSA Ministerial Statement on Reform of the UNSC » The release of the statement was intended to coincide with the 75th anniversary of the UN. All three member states lauded the fact that there would be continuity of an IBSA member state on the UNSC following South Africa's departure in 2020, to be followed by India in 2021 and Brazil in 2022. In this way, IBSA's shared values and mutual interest in advancing a safer, more peaceful and equitable world would be insured during their terms in the council » The meeting reaffirmed its support for IBSA cooperation through the six IBSA working groups, as well as the new proposed areas of cooperation, particularly on women's economic empowerment, agriculture and traditional medicines » The meeting agreed to operationalise the MoU on Skills Development and Vocational Training, a useful initiative in terms of the Presidential Initiative on Youth Employment 	<p>NAM Mid-term Ministerial Conference</p> <p>NAM members deliberated on various global challenges, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » reform of multilateral institutions » COVID-19 » Israeli-Palestine conflict » territorial disputes » climate change » threats to cyberspace » counter-terrorism » disarmament and non-proliferation » unilateral coercive measures » peacebuilding and peacekeeping » the right to self-determination <p>The NAM Midterm Ministerial Conference concluded with the adoption of a Political Declaration reiterating the NAM's commitment to the purposes, principles and provisions of the UN Charter</p>				



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			<p>10. South Africa prepared for and participated in the virtual Commonwealth Foreign Affairs Ministers Meeting on 14 October 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The meeting focussed on the response of the Commonwealth to global challenges, particularly around the global COVID-19 recovery plan, climate change and small and vulnerable states, gender and sexual-based violence against women and girls, as well as social tensions and racial discourse » During South Africa's intervention, it was noted that the Coronavirus pandemic saw peoples across the world extending a hand of solidarity to others and that humanity was galvanised into action. South Africa believes that the Commonwealth should, through solidarity, build a common and inclusive future in the aftermath of COVID-19 	<p>The declaration reaffirmed the vision, principles and objectives articulated in Bandung (1955) and in Belgrade (1961). The Political Declaration further underlined the collective efforts of NAM to achieve a world of peace, equality, cooperation and well-being for all</p> <p>Report on the outcomes of South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda</p> <p>Meeting of the NAM, Belgrade, Serbia:</p> <p>The 60th anniversary of the First Meeting of the NAM, held in Belgrade, Serbia, provided opportunities to highlight the importance of multilateralism to address common challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic. It also provided an opportunity to stress the importance of vaccine nationalism and to condemn sanctions against countries i.e. Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe</p>				



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			<p>11. Virtual 20th IORA Council of Ministers (CoM) Meeting and the 22nd IORA Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) Meeting from 15 to 17 December 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Deliberations included the acceptance and welcoming of new member states as well as the acceptance of dialogue partners. Among others, feedback on the IORA priority areas and cross-cutting areas was also discussed » The objective of the meeting was to receive feedback from working groups or core groups on the progress achieved. Virtual platforms were utilised to conduct meetings as it proved challenging for the groups to meet due to COVID-19 <p>12. South Africa prepared for and participated in the virtual 12th BRICS Summit on 17 November 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » BRICS partners called for global access to a COVID-19 vaccine and supported the need to operationalise the BRICS Vaccine Research and Development Centre. The summit acknowledged the important outcomes of the Russian Chairship for 2020, including the adoption of a revised Strategy for BRICS Economic Partnership, the adoption of a BRICS Counter-Terrorism Strategy and the first projects of the Energy Research Cooperation Platform 	<p>The Peoples' Republic of China assumed the rotating BRICS Chairship for 2022 under the theme: Foster High-quality BRICS Partnership, Usher in a New Era for Global Development. China introduced its priorities during the Sherpa/Sous-Sherpa Meeting.</p> <p>The aims of China's Chairship were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » consolidating the three BRICS pillars: political and security, economic and financial, and people-to-people cooperation » enhancing political trust and intensifying communication and coordination on major international and regional issues » deepening practical cooperation in all fields, fully implementing the outcomes of previous summits and ensuring that concrete results are achieved » enhancing dialogue and cooperation with other emerging markets and developing countries, as well as international organisations, to broaden South-South cooperation for common development and prosperity 				



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			<p>13. Virtual Ministerial Meeting of the NAM on the margins of the 75th Session of UNGA on 9 October 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The meeting marked the 65th anniversary of the adoption of the Bandung Declaration » South Africa urged NAM member states to continue to observe and respect the Ten Bandung Principles and purposes and the principles of the UN Charter in the conduct of international relations » South Africa highlighted its commitment to contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the movement and in defending the interests of developing countries, particularly in supporting struggles for liberation and self-determination, the pursuit of world peace and prosperity and the search for a more equitable and just global order in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Ten Bandung Principles 					



SUBPROGRAMME: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>14. The First Meeting of the BRICS Sherpas/Sous-Sherpas under the Indian Chairship of BRICS for 2021, held virtually from 24 to 26 February 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The theme was introduced as BRICS@15: Intra-BRICS Cooperation for Continuity, Consolidation and Consensus. The incoming Chair expressed intention to lead a review of BRICS institutions and mechanisms to take stock of and rationalise its activities to improve coherence, efficacy and outcomes. There was also a discussion on the four areas of focus during the current Chairship for which the intention was to reform the multilateral system, counter-terrorism cooperation, application of digital and technological solutions for achievement of the SDGs and enhancing people-to-people exchanges » South Africa's participation in the above-mentioned meeting was aligned with the strategic objectives of South Africa's BRICS membership. BRICS cooperation continues to provide tangible benefits for South Africa through cooperation in science, technology and innovation, health and education, as well as through BRICS financing for infrastructure development, capacity-building, research, educational and skilling, trade, investment and tourism opportunities 					



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
<p>Relations with the North leveraged in advancement of national and continental priorities</p>	<p>North-South cooperation utilised to pursue South Africa's National Interest and advance the development agenda</p>	<p>Number of reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda</p>	<p>100% alignment between the outcomes of North-South engagements and structure strategies at the following meetings:</p> <p>1. South Africa prepared for and participated in the Virtual 14th South Africa-European Union (EU) Ministerial Political Dialogue (MPD) on 14 July 2020.</p> <p>The MPD discussed a range of issues relating to further enhancing the South Africa-EU Strategic Partnership within the challenging context of the COVID-19 pandemic and its political and socio-economic impact on South Africa and the EU</p> <p>2. South Africa prepared for and participated in the extraordinary G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting convened by the G20 Presidency of Saudi Arabia, 3 September 2020.</p> <p>The Minister addressed the meeting in a national capacity and as Chair of the AU. South Africa joined others in emphasising that the G20 must lead in ensuring that potential COVID-19 vaccines are shared in a fair, equitable and affordable manner and called on the G20 to support debt-distressed African economies with the requisite debt relief to emerge from the crisis</p>	<p>Two reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda:</p> <p>The Outreach Session of the G7 Summit, held in Carbis Bay, United Kingdom.</p> <p>During the event, the President called on G7 countries to help bridge the funding gap for testing, treatment and vaccination against COVID-19. The President also called for support for the TRIPS waiver, which would allow for wider vaccine production to fight the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	<p>Two reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda</p>	<p>Two reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda were submitted</p> <p>10th EU-South Africa Political and Security Dialogue Forum (PSDF), in September 2022.</p> <p>The PSDF discussed issues relating to political and security coordination, i.e. European Security and Defence Cooperation; cooperation in multilateral fora, including cybercrime, disarmament and non-proliferation; UN reform; AU-EU cooperation, counterterrorism and the fight against violent extremism, as well as IFFs. Agenda topics on regional developments included Mozambique/Cabo Delgado, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Zimbabwe</p> <p>The 15th South Africa-EU Ministerial Political Dialogue (MPD) was held in January 2023.</p> <p>Discussions covered a number of issues; including peace and security issues affecting the globe, Africa and Europe; trade relations; as well as education, science and technology cooperation. A report from the JCC, which was held in South Africa in December 2022 and the preparation of the Eighth South Africa- EU Summit, which is expected to be held in 2023, were discussed.</p>		



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>3. South Africa prepared for and participated in the virtual G20 Riyadh Leaders' Summit and associated Fourth Sherpa Meeting under the G20 Presidency of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 17-22 November 2020.</p> <p>Key developmental outcomes for South Africa and Africa that received the endorsement of G20 leaders included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » a commitment by the G20 to fight poverty and inequality » the adoption of the G20 Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) » agreement on equitable and fair distribution of COVID-19 vaccines » support for Africa in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda » 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 (IFFs) » the important endorsement of the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries, especially Africa, and the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework 	<p>G20 Foreign and Development Ministerial Meeting:</p> <p>The key issues discussed during these meetings included global governance and multilateralism as the appropriate platforms for addressing global challenges such as COVID-19 and for promoting global economic recovery. Further discussions were held on Africa and food security. The meeting concluded with the adoption of two important documents:</p> <p>The Matera Declaration, among others, seeks to mobilise "political, financial, policy and technical support based on the needs and demands of developing countries, with a focus on smallholder farmers, women and youth". The declaration further recognises that poverty alleviation and food security are key to ending hunger and reducing socio-economic inequalities and for achieving SDG 2 on zero hunger by 2030</p>		<p>The visiting commissioners met with their South African counterparts for bilateral discussions. These include the co-signing of the new EU-South Africa Multi-annual Indicative Programme until 2027 between Commissioner Jutta Urpilainen and Finance Minister Enoch Godongwana and the launch of a €100 million regional teachers training programme. The outcomes of the 15th South Africa-EU MPD will feed into the preparations for the Eighth Summit to be hosted by President Cyril Ramaphosa in 2023</p> <p>The South Africa-EU Dialogue Facility Programme Steering Committee Meeting and closing event of the South Africa-EU Dialogue Facility were held in March 2023.</p> <p>The Dialogue Facility Programme Steering Committee agreed that April 2023 would be the closure of Phase II with reports, achievements, lessons learnt and planning of a way forward for the possible upcoming Phase III of the programme</p>		



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
			<p>4. South Africa prepared for and participated in the First G20 Sherpa Meeting (virtual), held from 21–22 January 2021.</p> <p>The first G20 Sherpa Meeting under the Italian Presidency was of strategic importance as it allowed the incoming Presidency to articulate their theme and priorities for the year, provided the platform for “agenda setting” by G20 members on key global issues that are deemed strategic for the G20 to address and provided the opportunity for South Africa to ensure that the strategic priorities for South Africa, Africa and developing countries broadly are reflected in the Agenda of the incoming Presidency.</p> <p>South Africa, in its interventions, therefore focussed on affordable access to vaccines, debt relief, IFFs and an equal treatment of the adaptation, mitigation and financing of global goals under the UNFCCC’s Paris Agreement</p>	<p>The second, a communiqué adopted by development ministers, recognises the challenges in Africa, least developed countries (LDCs) and small island states and that overcoming the pandemic is a precondition for stable and lasting global recovery. Gender equality and the economic inclusion of women and youth, as well as food security, are key pillars of South Africa’s Economic Recovery and Reconstruction Plan. In correlation, the focus of the G20 on food security as a key driver for addressing inequality and poverty resonates with the domestic objective of addressing the triple challenges of unemployment, inequality and poverty. In the context of advancing national priorities, South Africa succeeded in reflecting African priorities, such as IFFs and deleting references to greener recovery</p> <p>Report on the outcomes of North–South engagements reflecting South Africa’s participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda</p>				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Second G20 Sherpa Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The agenda slanted towards emission reduction, focus on the green recovery, encouraging trade and climate change commitments outside the relevant multilateral structures and to exclude the means of implementation support for developing countries » Emerging market economies should continue to highlight the centrality of the multilateral system and the need to find inclusive solutions to global challenges » The Italian G20 Presidency indicated their determination to elevate the global importance of the G20 and the need for this formation to take a lead on a number of global matters such as pandemic preparedness, climate change, international tax cooperation and trade 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » On health, the proposal to establish a Health Board, similar to the Financial Stability Board, which was established by the G20 during the 2008 financial crisis, South Africa indicated that it was not able to support the creation or endorsement of structures dealing with pandemic preparedness outside the WHO or UN processes » South Africa encourages the G20 to support WHO-led processes that are universal and inclusive and the G20 should not duplicate work done at multilateral organisations » South Africa and India also reiterated their call on G20 members to support negotiation aimed at securing a temporary waiver on the intellectual property rights on COVID-19 vaccines 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » On the world economy and finance track, the agreement by finance ministers on a global minimum tax was hailed as an “historical achievement” » On debt, South Africa called on the G20 to support an ambitious SDR reallocation, including the target of at least US\$100 billion by October 2021, to support vulnerable countries, including Africa » On the issue of carbon border tax, China, Brazil Saudi Arabia and South Africa were united in their opposition, stating that this should be negotiated at multilateral level and not be imposed unilaterally » On climate change, South Africa rejected the unilateral setting of targets outside multilateral environmental agreements, stating that to enhance our ambition and achieve our UNFCCC and Convention on Biological Diversity goals, developing countries require massively scaled-up support in the form of finance, technology and capacity-building 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Third G20 Sherpa Meeting:</p> <p>During the meeting, South Africa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » called for the deletion of the climate targets that seek to pre-judge multilateral negotiations, including the net-zero target by 2050; 30% methane gas reduction target by 2030; and the 30% of land and oceans protection target » restated its position that the WHO should be at the centre of any new pandemic preparedness structures » called for the deletion of the “commitment to end the provision of international public finance for unabated coal power generation” » joined India and other developing countries in calling for greater access to vaccines, including manufacturing capacity and for G20 support for WTO negotiations on a TRIPS waiver 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » introduced language reiterating the G20's continued support for the G20 Initiative on Supporting the Industrialisation in Africa and LDCs, G20 Africa Partnership and the Compact with Africa, and addressing IFFs » pushed for language that reaffirms that trade measures taken to address climate change must conform to our WTO commitments and must not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade » called for balanced language and digital free flow of data to be balanced with data for development » supported current language on women empowerment and introduced language on the prevention of gender violence during lockdowns 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Sixth AU-EU Summit, Brussels (17-18 February 2022)</p> <p>The summit was convened with the aim of strengthening and recalibrating the economic and strategic partnership between African and European countries</p> <p>The major achievements of the Sixth AU-EU Summit as reflected in the declaration on a joint vision for 2030, which was adopted under silent procedure at its conclusion. It includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » committing to respond to the immediate challenge of the COVID-19 crisis by ensuring a fair and equitable access to vaccines, among others, as well as the macro-economic effects of the crisis on the African continent for economic recovery » the announcement of the Africa-Europe Investment Package of at least €150 billion, which is composed of an investment, a health and an education package 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » committing to renewed and enhanced cooperation for peace and security between Africa and the EU » committing to revitalise the work of the joint AU–EU–UN Tripartite Task Force in finding a durable solution to asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable groups » committing to work together to promote effective multilateralism within the rules-based international order, with the UN at its core » committing to follow up on the AU–EU engagements to monitor the implementation of the commitments undertaken during AU–EU summits 				



SUBPROGRAMME: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Ministerial Meeting (virtual) (26–27 March 2022)</p> <p>The main outcomes of the TICAD Ministerial Meeting are Japan's commitment to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » promoting private investment in Africa, including through leveraging digital technology » continued support for ensuring access to vaccines in Africa through the improvement of cold chain equipment, and promoting a wide range of initiatives in the health sector to accelerate preparations for future health crises » strengthening maritime law-enforcement capabilities in Africa » supporting reform of the UNSC based on the Common African Position 				



Linking performance to budgets

Actual expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to R558.1 million against final appropriation of R559.6 million, which represented an underspending of R1.5 million. The programme overspent on compensation of employees was due to the depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies.

Subprogramme expenditure

Subprogramme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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
Global System of Governance	393 667	393 538	129	355 140	343 903	11 237
Continental Cooperation	86 942	85 920	1 022	66 244	58 202	8 042
South–South Cooperation	5 726	5 650	76	5 095	4 462	633
North–South Dialogue	73 296	73 031	265	67 115	65 689	1 426
Total	559 631	558 139	1 492	493 594	472 256	21 338

Strategy to overcome areas of under performance

Area of under performance	Strategy to overcome area of under performance
Sixty positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained.	Continue to promote the uptake of South Africans to international positions, including through actively promoting all South Africa's candidatures.



4.4. Programme 4: Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services

Purpose: Communicate South Africa's role and position in international relations in the domestic and international arenas and provide State Protocol Services

Subprogramme 4.1 Public Diplomacy

Purpose: Promote a positive projection of South Africa's image

Subprogramme 4.2 State Protocol and Consular Services

Purpose: Provide protocol and ceremonial services

Outcomes:

- » Domestic and foreign audiences informed of South Africa's foreign policy objectives and priorities
- » Improved compliance with the diplomatic regulatory framework

4.4.1. Public Diplomacy

South Africa's public diplomacy (PD) is predicated on the apex government policy as encapsulated in the National Development Plan's (NDP) vision. The NDP calls for the development and implementation of a robust and sophisticated PD strategy. The NDP states that: "It is important to develop a more sophisticated Public Diplomacy Strategy that encompasses more than a communications function. Public Diplomacy should use new media platforms, forums and social networks, as well as people-to-people initiatives". The strategy has been developed and served as a guide to our PD activities undertaken during the period under review.

The strategy addresses the need for the implementation and management of South Africa's reputation through the utilisation of people-to-people initiatives and new media platforms. The strategy uses a three-pronged approach and aims to set the agenda, create and strengthen own platforms and promote the South African Brand and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation

(DIRCO) to stakeholders. This is achieved through targeted platforms that promote the National Interest of our country through understanding, informing and influencing foreign and local audiences. To enhance implementation of this strategy and intergovernmental relations, the Branch: PD forms part of government's International Cooperation, Trade and Security Cluster in which it plays an important role in enabling the cluster to communicate with one voice.

We have continued to enhance public understanding of our foreign policy engagements by both local and international audiences. Political principals utilise various platforms such as media briefings and public participation programmes (PPPs) to reach out to the public at home and abroad and stimulate debates through dialogue and public lectures on various topical issues in the purview of international relations.

Furthermore, 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 principals, remained accessible to the public through media engagements during which topical issues were extrapolated for the benefit of our audience. In the last financial year, the Branch: PD issued 117 media statements and 12 opinion pieces to respond to the narrative around the issues of international relations and national developments.

Various activities and initiatives such as the Diplomatic Fun Fair and the Ubuntu Awards were implemented in 2022/23 to promote Brand South Africa and to continue enhancing public understanding of South Africa's foreign policy. The Ubuntu Awards were launched in 2015 to provide a platform for DIRCO to promote its values and objectives, by honouring men and women who have contributed to promoting a positive image of South Africa, domestically and internationally. These South Africans are recognised for their international work in flying the South African flag high.

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, the branch continues to raise the awareness and importance of our consular services.

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 branch has ensured that its PD Strategy is responsive to this ever-changing climate through investment in new technologies.

During the period under review, the Branch: PD broadened the use of social media, which has proved to be effective and beneficial in the execution of its mandate. These include platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and YouTube. With the increased number of followers, these media have attracted a lot of interest and are also used to complement Ubuntu Radio, which remains a key medium of communication in stimulating dialogue on issues that affect South Africa, the continent and partners across the globe.

The branch continues to value our diplomatic missions as critical components of our foreign-policy implementation and acknowledges that they play a pivotal role in branding and marketing the country. Through this component, the branch sends key messages regarding government's position in response to both national and international developments.

During the year under review, the Branch: PD continued to strengthen its working relationships with like-minded institutions such as Brand SA, South African Tourism, etc. to chart a uniquely South African image that aims to bring much-needed investment and tourism opportunities to our shores.

4.4.2. State Protocol and Consular services

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 rendered protocol support to the second and third spheres of government. During the period under review, protocol services were rendered

during 21 high-level incoming visits and 36 high-level outgoing visits.

DIRCO continued to provide consular services on behalf of the South African Government to South African nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, abroad in accordance with the relevant legislation, policies, directives, guidelines, codes, customary international law and practice. During the 2022/23 financial year, 822 consular cases were attended to. These included extraditions, prisoners abroad, return of mortal remains and service of civil process, to cite a few.

The department, as one of its core service-delivery areas, authenticates/legalises public documents issued across all spheres of government and, among others, 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 and validated South African public documents across the globe. The department authenticated/legalised 55 005 public documents during the 2022/23 financial year for use abroad.

South Africa remains one of the countries with the highest concentration of diplomats in the world. Regularising over 10 000 diplomats, including their dependants, is a hugely bureaucratic function but is being dealt with in a highly proficient manner by a skilled and versatile team. The department continued to facilitate and accredit all aspects of the resident Diplomatic Corps in terms of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations as well as the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.



SUBPROGRAMME: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
Domestic and foreign audiences informed of South Africa's foreign policy objectives and priorities	Rapid and timeous support to missions on domestic and global developments	Number of key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Twenty-five key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Sixty-four key messages were distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Nine key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Sixty-three key messages were distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Fifty-four additional key messages were distributed	Additional key messages were distributed in response to both national and international developments
	Platforms utilised to inform and promote South Africa's foreign policy to domestic and international audiences	Number of platforms utilised to inform and promote South Africa's foreign policy to domestic and international audiences	Twelve PPPs held by political principals where audiences were engaged via webinars on domestic and international developments	Twelve PPPs held where audiences were engaged via webinars on domestic and international developments	Twelve PPPs	Twelve PPPs held where audiences were engaged on domestic and international developments		
			Sixteen opinion pieces published	Twelve opinion pieces published	Nine opinion pieces published	Twelve opinion pieces published	Three additional opinion pieces published	Additional opinion pieces published in response to both national and international developments



SUBPROGRAMME: STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
Improved compliance with the diplomatic regulatory framework	Professional protocol services rendered for incoming and outgoing visits	Percentage of requests for protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits	² 100% (18) of protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits » Incoming: 15 » Outgoing: 3	100% (42) of protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits: » • Incoming: 23 » • Outgoing: 19	100% of protocol services rendered to all incoming and outgoing visits	100% (57) of protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits: » • Incoming: 21 » • Outgoing: 36		

² This is the correct reflection after the discrepancies picked up during quarterly reporting were cleared.



SUBPROGRAMME: STATE PROTOCOL AND CONSULAR SERVICES

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2022/23	Reasons for Deviations
	consular services rendered	Percentage of requests for consular assistance rendered	100% (30 779) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service-delivery Charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » citizens in distress: 30 458 » whereabouts: three » mortal remains: 124 » adoptions: 0 » abductions: five » detainees/ prisoners: 24 » services of civil process: 149 » extraditions: 16 South African citizens in distress statistics include 30 383 citizens who were repatriated due to the COVID-19 pandemic	100% (740) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service-delivery Charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » citizens in distress: 250 » whereabouts: 17 » mortal remains: 161 » adoptions: 0 » abductions: nine » detainees/ prisoners: 37 » services of civil process: 225 » extraditions: 41 	100% of consular services rendered	100% (822) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service-delivery Charter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » citizens in distress: 125 » whereabouts: 15 » mortal remains: 205 » adoptions: one » abductions: four » detainees/ prisoners: 102 » services of civil process: 338 » extraditions: 32 		
	Legalised services rendered	Percentage of documents legalised	100% (37 551) of documents legalised	100% (54 816) of documents legalised	100% of documents legalised	100% (55 005) of documents legalised		



Linking performance with budgets

Actual expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to R335.8 million against final appropriation of R336.8 million, which represented an underspending of R1.0 million. The programme overspent on goods and services due to the depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies.

Subprogramme expenditure

Subprogramme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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	69 267	83 571	(14 304)	62 467	58 905	3 562
Protocol Services	267 555	252 237	15 318	231 372	203 642	27 730
Total	336 822	335 811	1 014	293 839	262 547	31 292



4.5. Programme 5: International Transfers

Purpose: Fund membership fees and transfer to international organisations

Subprogramme 5.1: Departmental agencies

Purpose: Facilitate transfer of funds to the public entity

Subprogramme 5.2: Membership contributions

Purpose: Facilitate transfers to international organisations

Outcomes: Strengthen multilateralism through membership fees and contributions

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2021/22	Planned Annual Target 2022/23	Actual Achievement 2022/23	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
To strengthen multilateralism through membership fees and contributions	South Africa fulfilling its continental and global responsibilities	Number of quarterly reports on payment of South Africa's contributions to international organisations	New indicator	Four quarterly reports on payment of South Africa's contributions to international organisations amounting to R742 171 million	Four quarterly reports on payment of South Africa's contributions to international organisations	Four quarterly reports on payment of South Africa's contributions to international organisations amounting to R773.9 million		

Linking performance with budgets

Actual expenditure for 2022/23 amounted to R773.9 million against final appropriation of R813.4 million, which represented an underspending of R39.6 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to unspent funds earmarked for the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) due to non-operationalisation of SADPA and membership fees for African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States that were discontinued.



Subprogramme expenditure

Subprogramme name	2022/23			2021/22		
	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
Departmental Agencies	61 370	49 699	11 671	59 798	48 546	11 252
Membership Contribution	752 054	724 172	27 882	689 302	629 287	60 015
Total	813 424	773 871	39 553	749 100	677 833	71 267

5. TRANSFER PAYMENTS

5.1. Transfer payments to public entities

Name of Public Entity	Key Outputs of the Public Entity	Amount transferred to the Public Entity R'000	Amount spent by the Public Entity	Achievements of the Public Entity
African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF)	<p>The objective of the Fund is to contribute to an integrated democratic, peaceful, and prosperous continent. Therefore, the Fund enables the South African Government to identify and fund projects or provide loans.</p> <p>The objective of the Fund is to contribute to an integrated democratic, peaceful, and prosperous continent. Therefore, the Fund enables the South African Government to identify and fund projects or provide loans.</p>	49 699	(34 274)	The entity did not achieve all its set targets as per the Annual Performance Plan. However, despite not having a target for the year under socio-economic development, the below project was funded during the year under review:



Name of Public Entity	Key Outputs of the Public Entity	Amount transferred to the Public Entity R'000	Amount spent by the Public Entity	Achievements of the Public Entity
	<p>The objectives of the ARF are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and other countries, in particular African countries, » Promotion of democracy and good governance, » Prevention and resolution of conflict, » Socio-economic development and integration, » Humanitarian assistance and » Human resource development. 			<p>AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FOR INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs) IN CABO DELGADO, MOZAMBIQUE</p> <p>President Cyril Ramaphosa of the Republic of South Africa made a pledge at the SADC Summit held in Malawi during January 2022 to assist the Republic of Mozambique with the humanitarian crisis in Cabo Delgado province. The Agricultural Research Council (ARC) was appointed by the ARF as an implementing agent for the agricultural development support for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique.</p> <p>The project will provide 4 000 Crop Production Technology Kits over a period of two years and continued monitoring of the project will continue for a further three years to ensure sustainability.</p> <p>This project is in line with the African Union theme of the year 2022, "Nutrition: Strengthening resilience in nutrition and food security on the African continent."</p>



5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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	Yes	311 838		
DIRCO	Group of 77 Countries	Membership fees	Yes	243		
DIRCO	India–Brazil–South Africa Trust Fund	Membership fees	Yes	18 415		
DIRCO	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Membership fees	Yes	894		
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme	Membership fees	Yes	16 322		
DIRCO	Commonwealth of Nations	Membership fees	Yes	6 966		
DIRCO	Southern African Development Community	Membership fees	Yes	147 338		
DIRCO	United Nations	Membership fees	Yes	185 806		
DIRCO	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	Membership fees	Yes	410		
DIRCO	Comprehensive Nuclear–Test–Ban Treaty	Membership fees	Yes	5 227		
DIRCO	Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	Membership fees	Yes	437		
DIRCO	Perez–Guerrero Trust Fund	Membership fees	Yes	98		
DIRCO	South Centre Capital Fund	Membership fees	Yes	1 718		
DIRCO	Humanitarian AID	Voluntary projects	Yes	25 198		
DIRCO	Permanent Court of Arbitration	Membership fees	Yes	237		
DIRCO	Asia–Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	Membership fees	Yes	289		
DIRCO	Bureau of International Exposition	Membership fees	Yes	1 811		
DIRCO	International Tribunal for the Law of the sea	Membership fees	Yes	924		

It is impractical to report on amount spent by the entity and reasons for the funds unspent by the entity as this expenditure relates to membership fees and voluntary contributions for various international organisations which also receives funding from other countries.



The table below reflects the transfer payments, which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for	Amount transferred	Reasons why funds were not transferred
			(R'000)	(R'000)	
DIRCO	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	Membership fees	6 568	–	Membership for African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States that was discontinued
DIRCO	United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	Membership fees	916	–	Membership fees will be paid in 2023/24 financial year in order to align financial years.

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

None.

7. DONOR FUNDS

None.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is the custodian of state-owned immovable assets abroad. It is critical for DIRCO to have a functional property portfolio that will ensure that the department delivers on its diplomatic mandate abroad.

The property portfolio has a huge maintenance backlog due to a lack of proper planned maintenance. The department is currently implementing a number of infrastructure projects as interventions to address the maintenance backlog and to ensure that the condition of the state-owned property portfolio is sustainable and supports Service-delivery by missions abroad.

In addition, the department also invested in the refurbishment and refresh of ICT infrastructure to replace the obsolete and unsupported equipment.

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Section 5(1)(a) of the Government Immovable Asset Act (GIAMA) Act, 2007 (Act 19 of 2007) states that the Accounting Officer of the custodian of immovable assets must ensure that the immovable assets are used efficiently and effectively. To give effect to the Act, the department has an approved property management strategy that informs the planning and execution of new acquisitions, maintenance and disposal of immovable assets. The department is developing the Custodian Asset Management Plan that will provide details on the lifecycle immovable asset plan, which will be finalised in the 2023/24 financial year.

The department has implemented the following infrastructure projects in the 2022/23 financial year:

Planning for new construction projects

The department prioritised the planning of the construction of facilities in three missions: New Delhi (India), Luanda (Angola) and Gaborone (Botswana). In the 2022/23 financial year, the department collaborated with the Government Technical



Advisory Centre (GTAC) as an implementing agent to support the execution of capital projects. The bids for the appointment of the professional teams in New Delhi and South Africa were advertised by the end of March 2023.

The professional teams will commence with the feasibility studies, designs and tender documentation for the appointment of the contractor by the end of the third quarter. The appointment of the contractor will be finalised in the fourth quarter of the 2023/24 financial year.

In Luanda, the service provider appointed to conduct the condition assessment is finalising the report, which will provide guidance on the construction project approach. The Botswana project was halted as the Government of Botswana has intentions to acquire the state-owned land parcel from DIRCO due to security concerns.

Renovation and refurbishment projects

The department prioritised seven renovation projects in the following missions: Mbabane (eSwatini), Copenhagen (Denmark), Austria (Vienna), Rome (Italy), Ottawa (Canada), Kinshasa (DRC) and Windhoek (Namibia). The condition assessment was done in the previous financial year and the outcome informed the renovation work currently underway. Renovation projects were completed in Namibia, Vienna, Canada and Kinshasa. The tender for the Mbabane renovation project has been advertised and bids were received. The terms of reference for the renovation of the Official Residence in Copenhagen was finalised in March 2023. The Rome basement project is currently being implemented while feasibility for alternative use is under consideration.

Maintenance and condition assessment projects

Thirty-three maintenance projects were completed at the end of the 2022/23 financial year to address the maintenance backlog. About a dozen projects have been carried over to the 2023/24 financial year as they were implemented late in the financial year.

To address the maintenance challenges, condition assessments have been commissioned for 17 missions and reports have been received for the following: Rome, Brasilia (two), Maseru, Lilongwe, Namibia and the Hague. The following missions are in the process of conducting condition assessments: London, Madrid, Lisbon, New York, Brussels, Luanda, Tel Aviv, Maputo, Mbabane, Harare and Madrid.

The condition assessments will inform the prioritisation projects for renovation and maintenance work in the 2023/24 financial year. The department plans to conduct 23 condition assessments in 2023 to ensure these are done for all state-owned properties.

Disposal projects

The department commenced with the disposal process of 18 superfluous properties. Twelve properties in Namibia, Bonn, Zurich, Funchal and Malawi have been advertised and bids evaluated. The proposals will be considered by the Bid Adjudication Committee in the first quarter of 2023. The valuation reports for Milan have been received. The advertisement for Banjul is in progress. The valuation of the property in Paraguay will be finalised in June 2023.

The department appointed professional teams for the planning for new construction in India and Luanda and for the renovation projects that will include the upgrading of plumbing and the electrical systems for missions abroad. The implementation of the projects to upgrade the plumbing and electrical systems will impact on the current capital expenditure as additional resources will be required.

The current condition of the state-owned property portfolio cannot be confirmed but will be established once the condition assessments are finalised. The condition rating will be documented in the Custodian Asset Management Plan.

To ensure the Asset Register is updated, the department has conducted surveys for all missions to provide property information, including utilisation and vacancy levels. The missions were also requested to submit maintenance plans based on property inspections that are conducted during the financial year. The information will also be used to update the Asset Register.



No	Project Name	Project Description	Outputs	Project Start Date	Project Completion Date	Total Estimated Project Cost	Current Year Expenditure
1	Disposals of superfluous properties at various missions	Disposals of properties	Properties disposed	2021/22	2025/26	R7 300 000	R1 908 328
2	New Delhi: Feasibility and planning for construction of new Chancery and Official Residence	Planning and construction of Chancery and Official Residence	New Chancery and Official Residence constructed	2022/23	2024/25	R35 000 000	R157 082
3	Luanda: Feasibility and planning for construction of Official Residence	Planning and construction of Official Residence	New Official Residence	2023/24	2024/25	R10 000 000	R1 442 750
4	Copenhagen: Renovation of the Chancery and Official Residence Project	Renovation of the Chancery and Official Residence	Properties renovated	2023/24	2024/25	R2 995 000	0.00
5	Vienna: Renovation of the Chancery and Official Residence Project	Renovation of the Official Residence Chancery	Properties renovated	2020/21	2024/25	R6 400 000	R14 908 975
6	London: Renovation works of the Chancery, Official and staff residences	Renovation of Chancery, Official and staff residences	Properties renovated	2022/23	2024/25	R7 500 000	R123 423
7	Rome: Renovation project	Renovation of the identified works in the Official Residence	Properties renovated	2022/23	2024/25	R5 000 000	R705 135
8	Maseru: Renovation of the: Official Residence	Renovation of the Official Residence	Properties renovated	2022/23	2024/25	R5 610 000	R0.00
9	Mbabane: Refurbishment of Official Residence	Renovation of the Official Residence and Chancery	Properties renovated	2023/24	2024/25	R6 683 000	R143 099
10	Windhoek: Repairs and maintenance at staff residences	Renovation of Chancery of staff residence	Properties renovated	2022/23	2024/25	R11 000 000	R2 922 705



Infrastructure projects	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000	Final Appropriation R'000	Actual Expenditure R'000	(Over)/Under Expenditure R'000
New and replacement assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Existing infrastructure assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
» Upgrades and additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
» Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	-	-	-	-	-	-
» Maintenance and repairs	-	29 173	- 29 173	15 914	14 299	1 615
Infrastructure transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
» Current	-	-	-	-	-	-
» Capital	42 999	4 130	38 869	62 970	3 187	59 783
Total	42 999	33 303	9 696	78 884	17 486	61 398

Refurbishment and refresh of ICT Infrastructure

During the financial year 2022/23, the department managed to appoint a service provider for the global Wide Area Network (GWAN) project as part of the implementation of the Digital Strategy 2020 – 2025. Since all ICT infrastructure has been obsolete and unsupported from 2009 and some 2015. ICT has been unable to upgrade and update this infrastructure with the latest software patches raising cybersecurity risks for the department.

The modernized ICT infrastructure will allow the department to seamlessly interact with all offices globally and be able to run online meetings, webinars, and conferences. In addition, the technology will allow for enhanced and secured mobility and Wi-Fi connectivity.

Furthermore, the deployment of new laptops and desktops has assisted officials to perform their duties effectively and efficiently.





PART C:

GOVERNANCE





PART C: GOVERNANCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) is committed to good corporate governance and has 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 also has 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 reviewed the developed Risk Management Policy and Strategy during the current financial year. The policy and strategy were recommended by the Risk Management Committee and approved by the Director-General. The department conducts regular risk assessment to identify new and emerging risks and they are monitored regularly and reported to the Risk Management Committee, Director's-General Forum and Audit Committee. The results of the risk assessments also identified mitigations to manage those risks to keep these at an acceptable level.

The Risk Management Committee was established and consists of an independent external Chairperson and members of the top management structure of the department. The contract of the independent external Chairperson was extended in line with the term of Audit Committee. The Risk Management Committee meets on a quarterly basis and on ad-hoc basis when the need arises. Over the period, there has been an improvement on the operations as a result of improved risk appetite. However, there are specific areas, which need a special risk management approach to ensure that risks are kept at acceptable level. The department has the Audit Committee, which meets regularly to advise the department on risk management and monitors the effectiveness of the system of risk management.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The department had developed an Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy and Strategy to set its zero-tolerance level on activities relating to fraud and corruption. The awareness activities took place throughout the department within the programmes. The governance structures had also been strengthened to monitor and take timeous decisions on matters relating to fraud and corruption. The Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy goes hand in hand with the Whistle-blowing Policy, which provides clear guidance on the reporting process of indications of fraud and corruption. It also indicates how the reported allegations are to be handled to their conclusion.

The Whistle-blowing Policy provides the reporting lines, starting with the immediate supervisor or confidentially through Internal Audit or Labour Relations. Officials are



also encouraged to anonymously report any allegations of fraud or corruption to the National Anti-fraud Hotline managed by the Public Service Commission. The allegations received are duly investigated and if the results of investigations warrant a disciplinary process to take place, the Labour Relations function manages the disciplinary process accordingly.

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, 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 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 decided 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, in conjunction with Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM), continues to maintain a healthy and safe work environment for all its employees and contractors. During the reporting period, the IAFM conducted the following audits:

- » Health and Hygiene (including a food safety audit of the canteen and swabs of all kitchenette and ablution facilities)
- » Indoor air quality
- » Drinking water testing
- » Inspections of all IAFM services
- » Safety, Health, Environmental and Quality (SHEQ)
- » International Organisation for Standardisation.

Safety, Health and Environmental (SHE) representatives have been appointed to conduct regular workplace inspections and report any identified environmental hazards. Recruitment and training of additional health and safety representatives are ongoing to increase representation of all branches at head office. To this end, some officials were trained in first aid, basic firefighting, emergency awareness and evacuation during the reporting period.



7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Date of the Meeting	Agenda: Portfolio Committee on International Relations
4 May 2022	Briefing on the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) and the Department of International Relations and Cooperation's (DIRCO) Annual Performance Plan and Strategic Plan
1 June 2022	Briefing on the IBSA Fund and its contribution to the alleviation of poverty and hunger
8 June 2022	Briefing on the triple challenges facing the country through the bilateral mechanism with China and briefing on state-owned properties managed by DIRCO
15 June 2022	Briefing on the ARF and contribution to the African Union (AU) programmes
31 August 2022	Briefing on the ARF assessments
7 September 2022	Briefing on how economic diplomacy-related activities in Africa contribute to addressing domestic challenges
14 September 2022	Briefing on the ICT Strategy
28 September 2022	Briefing on the elections held in Kenya and the readiness of Lesotho to hold elections
26 October 2022	Briefing on the elections in Lesotho
3 November 2022	Briefing on the Structured Bilateral Mechanism with the United States of America
16 November 2022	Briefing on the Pan African Parliament
30 November 2022	Briefing on the outcomes of COP27
31 January 2023 – 2 February 2023	DIRCO facilitated the oversight visit to the protocol lounges at King Shaka and OR Tambo international airports and engagements with the department, including the Training Academy
15 February 2023	Briefing on the performance of DIRCO and that of the ARF for the First and Second Quarter of the 2022/23 financial year
22 February 2023	Briefing on the performance of DIRCO and that of the ARF for the Third Quarter of the 2022/23 financial year
1 March 2023	Briefing on the outcomes of the AU Summit, held in Addis Ababa from 18 to 19 February 2023
22 March 2023	Briefing on the ARF projects from 2019 to date

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

None.



9. PRIOR MODIFICATIONS TO AUDIT REPORTS

None.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL UNIT

The Internal Audit Unit provides the department with assurance and consulting services, conducting its affairs in terms of an approved Internal Audit Charter. During the year, Internal Audit, in consultation with all the relevant stakeholders, developed a risk-based three-year strategic rolling plan and annual operational plan. The plans were formally adopted and approved by the Audit Committee. Progress reports on the implementation of the Annual Operational Plan were presented to the Audit Committee meetings during the year. In addition, the following measures are in place to strengthen internal control across the spectrum of the department:

- » the Mission Performance Reporting Framework to ensure that there is uniformity in reporting
- » the Mission Monitoring Schedule to ensure that there is standardisation of understanding and uniform implementation of internal control
- » the Bid Specifications Committee assists the department in ensuring that specifications on tender documents are standard and comply with National Treasury Regulations prior to presentation to the Departmental Bid Adjudication Committee
- » both the Departmental Bid Evaluation and Bid Adjudication committees have been centralised to reinforce compliance with Supply Chain Management prescripts and minimise the risk of irregular expenditure.

11. INTERNAL AUDIT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

INTERNAL AUDIT

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 of the department's system of internal controls and governance
- » assessing and evaluating the departmental performance information
- » assessing and evaluating:
 - the reliability and integrity of financial and operating information and the means used to identify, measure, classify and report such information.
 - the systems established to ensure compliance with those policies, plans, procedures, laws and other prescripts relevant to the department.
 - the means of safeguarding assets and, where appropriate, the verification of the existence of such assets.
 - 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 annual financial statement review, asset management, ICT reviews, etc.
- » consultations and/or management requests.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the department to fulfil its oversight responsibilities in relation to governance, financial and non-financial (performance information, human resources, legal and ICT) 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:

- » the department implementing and maintaining effective risk management, control and governance processes
- » the department employing effectiveness, efficiency and economy in the utilisation and application of resources
- » ensuring that management has implemented systems and mechanisms for the effective achievement of departmental objectives as planned
- » ensuring that 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
- » ensuring that the department conducts an annual assessment of all risks relevant to DIRCO and that the department appropriately responds to risks identified
- » mechanisms and systems being 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
- » ensuring that the independence of the internal auditors is maintained

- » ensuring that a structured reporting line for Internal Audit is provided and facilitating 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 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.



The table below discloses relevant information on the Audit Committee members:

Name	Qualifications	Internal or external	If internal, position in the department	Date appointed	Date resigned	No. of meetings attended
Ms A Mafuleka CA(SA) (Chairperson)	B Com Accounting B Com Accounting (Hons) Specialist Diploma in Financial Management	External	N/A	1 January 2021 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2023	N/A	Six
Mr BR Wheeler (Deputy Chairperson)	National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance B Com Degree Advance Diploma in Public Administration	External	N/A	1 January 2023 (Three-year second term) until 31 December 2025	N/A	Seven
Dr CF von Eck	Bachelor of Arts Business Management Diploma Master of Business Leadership DPhil Certified Director	External	N/A	1 January 2023 (Three-year second term) until 31 December 2025	N/A	Seven
Dr P Dala	PhD (Information Technology) Masters (Information Technology) BSc Hons (Computer Science) Bachelor of Information Technology Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Lead Auditor ISO 27001 (LA ISO 27001) Certified in the Governance of Enterprise Information Technology (CGEIT), Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC), Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) and Computer Hacking Forensic Investigator (CHFI)	External	N/A	1 January 2021 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2023	N/A	Seven
Ms G Simelane CA(SA)	B Com Accounting B Com Accounting (Hons) Specialist Diploma in Auditing CA (SA)	External	N/A	1 January 2021 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2023	N/A	Seven



12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2023.

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, 1999 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.

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, 1999 and the recommendations from the *King IV Report on Corporate Governance* requirements, Internal Audit provides the committee with the assurance that the internal controls are appropriate and effective. This is achieved by means of reviews and testing of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls, as well as the identification of corrective actions and suggested enhancement to the internal controls, governance and risk management processes.

The Audit Committee is concerned that in some 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 not satisfied with the progress made on its implementation. From the various reports of the internal auditors and the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA), 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 adequate but ineffective, and so was the Audit Action Plan.

The following were raised as areas that still require urgent attention of management:

- » Inadequate implementation of consequence management.
- » Non-compliance with the Supply Chain Management prescripts remains an area of concern, especially at missions
- » Condition of the state-owned properties abroad, especially chanceries and official residences
- » Revenue management
- » Asset management
- » Information Communications & Technology control environment.

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 report and management's responses thereto
- » 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 the following:

- » compliance with laws and regulations
- » consequence management.

The Auditor-General's report was reviewed, and the Audit Committee was pleased that the department was able to sustain an unqualified with findings audit opinion in the financial year 2022/23. This is a notable achievement considering the history of qualified audit opinions the department has been used to.

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.



Ayanda Mafuleka

Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Department of International Relations and Cooperation

31 August 2023



13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

Has the Department/Public Entity applied any relevant Code of Good Practice (B-BBEE Certificate Levels 1 – 8) with regards to the following:		
Criteria	Response Yes/No	Discussion (include a discussion on your response and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	No	Not applicable to DIRCO
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	Yes	The department has identified the specific departmental goals preference points and are broken down into the following categories: ownership by HDIs, ownership by women, ownership by youth and ownership by people living with disabilities. All bids and quotations advertised include the evaluation of preference points with the categories indicated to claim their preference points.
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	No	Not applicable to DIRCO
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	No	Not applicable to DIRCO
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment?	No	Not applicable to DIRCO





PART D:

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



PART D: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this part of the Annual Report has been prescribed by the Minister for the Public Service and Administration for all departments in the Public Service.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

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

OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

During the reporting period, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) had a vacancy rate of 18,7%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (16%), as only 32 critical posts could be advertised, to reduce the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees' budget. The critical advertised posts included the posts of Deputy Director-General: Global Governance and Continental Agenda, as well as Chief Financial Officer.

A report on the submission of performance agreements by all eligible DIRCO Senior Management Service (SMS) members was prepared and submitted. The department further ensured that performance was effectively monitored through conducting performance assessments for all eligible employees, including SMS members.

The department did not enrol any new interns during the 2022/23 financial year owing to financial constraints. Means were made to secure sponsorship for the implementation of future internship and learnership programmes. The Public Service Sector Education and Training Authority (PSETA) has offered the department a discretionary grant to implement a learnership programme for unemployed youth in the 2023/24 financial year.

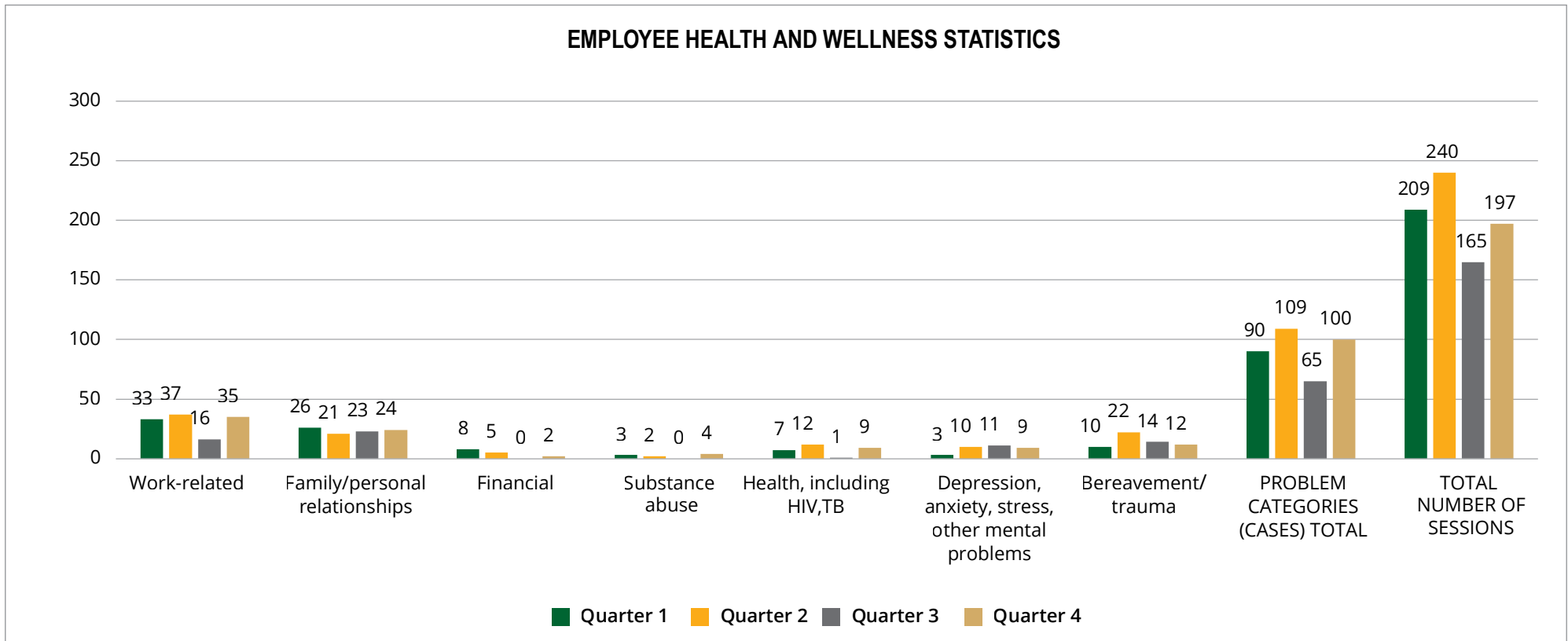
Forty-five training programmes were implemented in line with 2022/23 Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) of the department, exceeding the annual target of 20 training programmes that was set. The 25 additional training programmes were implemented due to critical training requests that were received, approved and implemented. Thirty bursary applications were received and processed according to the policy of the department.



During this reporting period, 24 grievances were lodged, 17 resolved, two remained unresolved and five were prematurely lodged and referred to the business units for intervention. The reported misconduct cases that required investigation were processed timeously. Some of the investigations and disciplinary hearings were facilitated virtually, though it was time consuming. Most of the disciplinary hearings were convened face to face to ensure prompt facilitation, resolution and closure. In a few disciplinary cases, the hearings had to be postponed numerous times due to the unavailability of panel members. There was an increase in the finalisation of disputes during the period under review. There was an unusual increase on reported abscondment cases, which led to an increase in disputes for this category.

Employee Health and Wellness

Figure 2: Statistics on presenting problems



Psychosocial support was rendered to 364 employees and their families. The main presenting problem is work-related followed by family and personal problems.

Random courtesy calls were made to transferred officials in missions to assess how they were coping during posting and to provide the necessary support. Courtesy calls were also extended to transferred officials in Syria and Turkey, following the devastating earthquakes.

Wellness Day events were held at Head Office (OR Tambo Building) and the OR Tambo International Airport State Protocol Lounge. A total of 1 176 employees were screened for non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, obesity, cholesterol), and tuberculosis (TB). Some of these screenings were conducted at the DIRCO on-site clinic. The department supported various sporting codes during sports activities. Additionally, the department organised the Move for Health Day and encouraged all employees at Head Office to participate in physical health activities.

HIV/AIDS and TB awareness took place during the Candlelight Memorial and World AIDS days. A total of 109 employees participated in voluntary HIV counselling and testing. TB screening was conducted for 1 411 officials, mainly through the on-site clinic.

Twenty educational sessions were conducted. These included mental health-promotion topics such as bipolar mood disorder, suicide prevention, mental health during the festive period and self-injury. Other psycho-educational sessions focussed on financial wellness, debt-relief measures, stress management, conflict management and pre-posting preparations. In addition, electronic articles on various health topics were circulated. Flu vaccines were provided to 112 employees by the on-site clinic.

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

The department continues to maintain a safe and healthy environment for all employees, contractors and the public. The Safety Health and Environment (SHE) representatives conducted inspections in their respective work areas to identify and eliminate any hazards and risks. Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM), conducted regular service points audits. Four injury-on-duty cases were reported and investigated.

Six OHS Committee meetings were held. Fifty-one employees were trained in various aspects of OHS, such as SHE representatives, first aid, basic firefighting, and emergency evacuation.

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, homeowners' allowances (HOAs) and medical aid.



Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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 (703)	1 664 407	486 789	3 413	132	29.2	692
Programme 2 (780 + 1 168 = 1 948)	3 374 405	2 024 576	8	396	60.0	1 039
Programme 3 (189 + 108 = 297)	558 175	367 727	0	9	65.9	1 238
Programme 4 (251)	335 812	178 237	0	2	53.1	710
Total (1 923 + 1 276 = 3 199)	5 932 799	3 057 329	3 421	539	51.5	956

NOTE: The amounts reflected under personnel expenditure indicated in programmes 2 and 3 include the personnel expenditure for Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) (1 276) employed at missions and exclude three secondments.

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	No of employees (including LRPs) as at 31 March 2023	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Total	3 057 329	51.5	3 199	956

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, HOA and medical aid by programme for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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
Programme 1	329 520	67.7	9 462	1.9	10 434	2.1	23 015	4.7
Programme 2	446 772	22.1	6 785	0.3	7 403	0.4	69 716	3.4
Programme 3	114 970	31.3	6 131	1.7	1 832	0.5	10 771	2.9
Programme 4	116 002	65.1	2 941	1.7	3 705	2.1	8 954	5.0
Total	1 007 264	32.9	25 319	0.8	23 374	0.8	112 456	3.7

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, HOA and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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

3.2. EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

The tables in this section summarise the position regarding 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 2023

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2023	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2023 (including three political office bearers and employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Programme 1	890	703	21.0	20
Programme 2	883	780	11.7	0
Programme 3	245	192	21.6	1
Programme 4	350	251	28.2	0
Total	2 368	1 926	18.7	21

NOTE: The three political office bearers (POBs), three secondments and 21 employees reflected as additional to the establishment are included in the total number of posts filled (1 926). 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 2023

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2023	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2023 (including 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)	174	116	33.3	2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	776	669	13.8	6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	1 119	891	20.4	4
Senior management (Levels 13–16)	291	244	16.2	6
Special advisers	2	2	0	2
POBs	3	3	0	1
Total	2 368	1 926	18.7	21

NOTE: The three POBs, three secondments and 21 employees reflected as additional to the establishment are included in the total number of posts filled (1 926). 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 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2023

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2023	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2023 (including employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Heads of Mission	112	106	5.4	0
Diplomatic Corps	532	492	7.5	1
SMS: Head Office	159	112	29.6	3
Special advisers	2	2	0	0
POBs	3	3	0	0
Total	808	715	11.5	4

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 timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2023 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 31 March 2023	Total number of SMS posts filled on 31 March 2023 (excluding 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	3	30	7	70
Salary Level 14	54	44	81.5	10	18.5
Salary Level 13	226	188	83.2	38	16.8
Special advisers	2	2	100	0	0
POB	3	3	100	0	0



SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 31 March 2023	Total number of SMS posts filled on 31 March 2023 (excluding employees additional)	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Total	296	241	81.4	55	18.6

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2022 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 30 September 2022	Total number of SMS posts filled on 30 September 2022 (excluding 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	4	40	6	60
Salary Level 14	54	43	79.6	11	20.4
Salary Level 13	226	183	81	43	19
Special advisers	2	2	100	0	0
POB	3	3	100	0	0
Total	296	236	79.7	60	20.3

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts at Head Office for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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	1	0	1
Salary Level 14	1	0	1
Salary Level 13	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2



Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS posts – Advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023 at Head Office

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

Due to the ceiling placed on the Compensation of Employees' (CoE) Budget, the department could not advertise posts within six months of being vacant

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months

The filling of posts continued to be affected by the ceiling placed on the CoE by National Treasury. As a result, the filling of some critical vacancies was delayed. The department's vacancy rate is at 18.7%, which is higher than the national average rate of 10%.

NOTE: In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.3, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes.

Table 3.3.5 Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed timeframes for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

No disciplinary steps taken as the reason for vacancies not advertised was not due to negligence, but factors cited in Table 3.3.4.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months

Same as Table 3.3.5

NOTE: In terms of the Public Service Regulations Chapter 1, Part VII C.1A.2, departments must indicate good cause or reason for not having complied with the filling of SMS posts within the prescribed timeframes. In the event of non-compliance with this regulation, the relevant executive authority or head of department must take appropriate disciplinary steps in terms of section 16A (1) or (2) of the Public Service Act.



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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on 1 April 2022	Number of jobs evaluated	% of posts evaluated by salary bands	Posts upgraded		Posts downgraded	
				Number	% of posts evaluated	Number	% of posts evaluated
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	774	1	9	67	9	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	1 125	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band A (Level 13)	226	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band B (Level 14)	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band C (Level 15)	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band D (Level 16)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 368	1	3	67	3	0	0

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	36	0	1	3	40
Male	22	0	2	3	27
Total	58	0	3	6	67
Employees with a disability					0

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Total number of employees' salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation	None
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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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Total number of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation	None
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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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Number of employees on 1 April 2022 (including employees additional)	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate %
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	1	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	124	2	6	4.8
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	684	7	18	2.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	929	7	51	5.5
*SMS Band A (Level 13)	169	1	10	5.9
*SMS Band B (Level 14)	70	0	1	1.4
SMS Band C (Level 15)	11	0	2	18.2
SMS Band D (Level 16)	0	1	0	0
Special advisers	2	1	0	0
POBs	3	0	0	0
Total	1 993	19	88	4.4

NOTE: *The three secondments are included



Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Critical occupation	Number of employees on 1 April 2022 (including employees additional)	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
*Heads of Mission	92	0	6	6.5
*Diplomatic Corps	467	0	25	5.4
SMS: Head Office	139	2	7	5.0
Special advisers	2	1	0	0
POBs	3	0	0	0
Total	703	3	38	5.4

NOTE: *The three secondments are included

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death	5	6
Resignation	36	41
Expiry of contract	6	7
Dismissal – misconduct	3	3
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0
Discharged due to ill-health	0	0
Retirement – Section 16(1)(a) – 65 years	15	17
Early retirement – Section 16(4) – 60 to 64 years	15	17
Early retirement – Section 16(2A) (a) – 55 to 59 years	4	4.5
Transfer to other public service departments	4	4.5
Total	88	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment (*1 926 employees on 31 March 2023)	4.6	

NOTE: *The three secondments are included

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupation	Employees on 1 April 2022 (including Mission 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
*Heads of Mission	92	0	0	22	23.9
*Diplomatic Corps	467	0	0	378	80.9
SMS: Head Office	139	2	1.4	117	84.2
Special advisers	2	0	0	0	0
POBs	3	0	0	0	0
Total	703	2	0.3	517	73.5

NOTE: *The three secondments are excluded.

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	Employees on 1 April 2022 (excluding HO 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
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	122	0	0	106	86.9
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	675	0	0	550	81.5
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	916	7	0.8	756	82.5
Senior management (Levels 13–16)	235	3	1.3	139	59.1
Total	1 949	10	0.5	1 551	79.6

NOTE: The number of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments and 38 employees reflected as additional to the establishment.



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 2023

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Senior officials and managers	226	22	24	34	212	14	16	31	579
Professionals	92	5	5	9	117	2	1	18	249
Technicians and associate professionals	149	16	9	64	214	18	20	79	569
Clerks	80	2	2	2	256	17	4	18	381
Service shop and market sales workers	47	3	0	3	38	0	0	1	92
Labourers and related workers	8	0	0	0	22	1	0	0	31
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Total	622	50	40	112	859	52	41	147	1 923
Employees with disabilities (included in categories)	9	1	1	5	5	1	0	5	27

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three secondments.

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Top management (Levels 15–16)	4	3	0	0	8	0	0	1	16
Senior management (Levels 13–14)	83	10	13	12	91	5	2	14	230
Professionally qualified (Levels 10–12)	289	27	22	91	281	22	30	96	858
Skilled technical (Levels 6–9)	184	8	5	9	427	24	9	36	702
Semi-skilled (Levels 3–5)	62	2	0	0	51	1	0	0	116
Unskilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	622	50	40	112	859	52	41	147	1 923

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three secondments.

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (Levels 15–16)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Senior management (Levels 13–14)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Professionally qualified (Levels 10–12)	3	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	7
Skilled technical (Levels 6–9)	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7
Semi-skilled (Levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Unskilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	2	0	0	9	0	1	0	19
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: One special adviser is included.

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top management (Levels 15–16)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior management (Levels 13–14)	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Professionally qualified (Levels 10–12)	3	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	7
Skilled technical (Levels 6–9)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semi-skilled (Levels 3–5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	10
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
POB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special advisers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Top management (Levels 15–16)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Senior management (Levels 13–14)	3	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	11
Professionally qualified (Levels 10–12)	15	0	0	10	16	3	2	5	51
Skilled technical (Levels 6–9)	7	1	0	0	9	1	0	0	18
Semi-skilled (Levels 3–5)	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Unskilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	1	1	10	34	4	2	7	88
Employees with disabilities	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Submitting fraudulent matric certificate	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Absent without authorisation	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Performing remunerative work without approval of the DG	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Bring the country and the department into disrepute	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Absent without authorisation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Insubordination, late coming, disrespect towards the supervisor	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Negligence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Senior officials and managers	58	7	5	12	114	6	6	17	225
Professionals	37	2	1	15	35	7	8	9	114
Technicians and associate professionals	16	1	0	0	32	2	0	11	62
Clerks	8	0	0	0	15	2	0	3	28
Service shop and market sales workers	17	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	38
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Labourers and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	138	10	6	27	216	18	14	40	469
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1



3.7 SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

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

Table 3.7.1 Signing of performance agreements by SMS members as on 31 May 2022

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts	Total number of SMS members (excluding employees additional)	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General	1	1	1	0.4
Salary Levels 15/16	10	11	10	4.3
Salary Level 14	54	69	59	25.3
Salary Level 13	226	152	122	52.4
Total	291	233	192	82.4

NOTE: The three POBs and one special adviser and three secondments are excluded. The higher number of SMS members compared to the total number funded SMS posts is as a result of the political appointees who are contract heads of mission.

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 May 2022

Reasons
Some of the Senior Management Service (SMS) members who did not submit Performance Agreements were not eligible to submit by 31 May 2022 because they were either recently transferred to and/or from the Missions/Head Office or attending training in preparation for transfer to the Missions abroad. These SMS members had three (3) months from the date of assumption of duty in the new positions to enter into Performance Agreements in line with the provisions of Chapter 4 of the SMS Handbook dealing with Performance Management and Development System for Senior Management Service members in the Public Service. One dispute was lodged by an SMS member.

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded performance agreements as on 31 May 2022

Reasons
The Director-General intervened to have the dispute resolved.

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (excluding HO employees additional)	% of total within group	Cost in rand	Average cost per employee in rand
African					
Male	0	660	0	0	0
Female	0	888	0	0	0
Asian					
Male	0	40	0	0	0
Female	0	39	0	0	0
Coloured					
Male	0	50	0	0	0
Female	0	53	0	0	0
White					
Male	0	123	0	0	0
Female	0	161	0	0	0
Total	0	2 014	0	0	0

NOTE: The numbers above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments and 21 interns.



Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below SMS for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the Total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (excluding HO employees additional)	% of total within salary bands	Total cost in rand	Average cost per employee in rand	
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	0	129	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	0	687	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	0	945	0	0	0	0
Total	0	1 762	0	0	0	0

Table 3.8.3 Performance rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical occupation	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (excluding employees additional)	% of total within occupation	Total cost in rand	Average cost per employee
Heads of Mission	0	97	0	0	0
Diplomatic Corps	0	480	0	0	0
SMS: Head Office	0	138	0	0	0
Total	0	715	0	0	0

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

Table 3.8.4 Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for SMS for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Beneficiary profile			Cost		Total cost as a % of the Total personnel expenditure
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (excluding employees additional)	% of total within salary bands	Total cost	Average cost per employee	
Band A (Level 13)	0	166	0	0	0	0
Band B (Level 14)	0	70	0	0	0	0
Band C (Level 15)	0	14	0	0	0	0
Band D (Level 16)	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	252	0	0	0	0

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

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Salary band	1 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Lower skilled (LRP levels 1-2)	313	23.3	324	25.39	-11	-3.5
Skilled (LRP levels 3-5)	801	59.5	743	58.23	58	7.2
Highly skilled supervision (LRP levels 6-8)	231	17.2	209	16.38	22	9.5
Total	1 345	100	1 276	100	69	5.1

NOTE: It should be noted that Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) employed by South African missions abroad do not reflect the salary levels 1-13 as per the 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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Major occupation	1 April 2022		31 March 2023		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
LRP1 – Cleaner, domestic worker and labourer	187	13.90	184	14.42	3	1.6
LRP 2 – Gardener, cleaning supervisor, watchman/woman, messenger and senior domestic worker	126	9.37	140	10.97	-14	-11.1
LRP 3 – Chauffeur, maintenance officer, head messenger, messenger/driver, senior store man/woman, gate/night watchman/woman and mailing clerk	238	17.70	232	18.18	6	2.5
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	118	8.77	114	8.93	4	3.4
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	445	33.09	397	31.11	48	10.8
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	188	13.97	191	14.97	-3	-1.6
LRP 7 – Information officer, senior administrative officer, senior accountant, journalist/translator and marketing officer (the dtic)	39	2.90	17	1.33	22	56.4
LRP 8 – Senior marketing officer (the dtic)	4	0.30	1	0.09	3	75
Total	1 345	100	1 276	100	69	5.1

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

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 2022 to 31 December 2022

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)
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	749	73.03	94	6.80	8	772
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	5 018	77.53	561	40.40	9	8 099
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	5 635	80.75	611	43.90	9	17 558
Top and senior management (Levels 13–16)	1 147	88.67	124	8.90	9	5 384
Total	12 549	79.70	1 390	100	9	31 813

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

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)	550	100	11	36.70	50	891
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	570	100	16	53.30	36	1 705
Senior management (Levels 13–16)	92	100	3	10.00	31	420
Total	1 212	100	30	100	40	3 016



The table below summarises the utilisation of annual leave. The wage agreement concluded with trade unions in the Public Service Coordinating Bargaining Council (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 2022 to 31 December 2022

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	3 250.00	126	26
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	18 520.64	687	27
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	26 282.75	927	28
Senior management (Levels 13–16)	5 454.00	253	22
Interns	7.00	1	7
Total	53 514.39	1 994	27

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

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 2022
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3–5)	9	3	3	52
Highly skilled production (Levels 6–8)	26	9	3	28
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9–12)	776	55	14	31
Senior management (Levels 13–16)	118	11	11	36
Total	929	78	12	32

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

Table 3.10.5 Leave pay-out for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave pay-out for 2021/22 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	255	3	85
Capped leave pay-out on termination of service for 2022/23	2 724	32	85
Current leave pay-out on termination of service for 2022/23	2 793	60	47
Total	5 772	*67 employees received leave pay-outs	

NOTE: Leave pay-outs were made to 67 employees. Some officials received payments for both capped and current leave upon their exits.

3.11. HIV/AIDS AND 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
There are no specific categories/units of employees at high risk of contracting HIV and AIDS-related diseases	Not applicable
Vulnerable officials transferred/posted to countries with higher HIV prevalence may be at a higher risk of contracting HIV	None



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
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.	√		Ms Given R Mashigo Director: Employee Health and Wellness (EHW)
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.	√		The directorate has five employees: 1 Director 2 Clinical Psychologists (Deputy Directors) 1 Industrial Psychologist (Assistant Director) 1 Administration Clerk Estimated Budget: R5 626 749 Compensation of Employees: R4 807 149 Goods and Services: R819 600
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.	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Health and Productivity » Wellness Management » HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management » Safety, Health, Environmental, Risk and Environmental (SHERQ) management

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
<p>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.</p>	√		<p>The Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHS):</p> <p>Ms G Mashigo (Convener)</p> <p>Mr J Munro (Facilities Management)</p> <p>Mr E Munengwane (Security Management)</p> <p>Mr D Du Buisson (Labour)</p> <p>Ms G Sibanyoni (Labour)</p> <p>Ms M Groener (PPP)</p> <p>Mr M Tlhapane</p> <p>Ms E Mankhoe</p> <p>Mr T Nukeri</p> <p>Mr J Anand</p> <p>Ms G Ngwenya</p> <p>Ms AN Mlombile</p> <p>Ms V Kagisho</p> <p>Mr J Mamabolo</p> <p>Ms LG Masipa</p> <p>Ms A Mathebula</p> <p>Mr VL Ncongwane</p> <p>Ms MA Mogadingwane</p> <p>Ms P Motloba</p> <p>Mr R Gomes</p> <p>Ms M Maumela</p> <p><i>NB. All others represent their business units</i></p>
<p>5. Has the department reviewed its employment policies and practices to ensure that these do not unfairly discriminate against employees based on their HIV status? If so, list the employment policies/practices so reviewed.</p>	√		<p>Currently under review and following the internal consultation process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Health and Productivity Policy » Wellness Management Policy » HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy



Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
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.	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Constitution of South Africa » Embedded in the HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy » Counselling and educating employees about their rights, confidentiality and disclosure » Education and awareness-raising during the Candlelight Memorial and World AIDS Day events
7. Does the department encourage its employees to undergo voluntary counselling and testing? If so, list the results that you have you achieved.	√		<p>The department organised on-site HIV testing.</p> <p>109 employees were tested. Two employees tested positive.</p>
8. Has the department developed measures/indicators to monitor and evaluate the impact of its health-promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	√		<p>Measures/indications to monitor and evaluate impact of health promotional programmes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Branch Annual Performance Plan » Statistics on psychosocial support » Trends analysis » Statistics from the on-site clinic » Number of employees who present for voluntary counselling and testing » Number of employees participating during the annual Wellness days » Feedback from colleagues, particularly from missions abroad.

3.12. LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0
Verbal warning	0	0
Written warning	2	29
Final written warning	2	29
Suspended without pay	1	14
Fine	0	0
Demotion	1	14
Dismissal	1	14
Not guilty	0	0
Case withdrawn	0	0
Total	7	100%
Total number of disciplinary hearings finalised		7

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Submitting fraudulent matric certificate	1	14.3
Absent without authorisation	2	28.5
Performing remunerative work without approval of the DG	1	14.3
Bring the country and the department into disrepute	1	14.3
Insubordination, late coming, disrespect towards the supervisor	1	14.3
Negligence	1	14.3
Total	7	100%



Table 3.12.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Grievances	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	17	71
Number of grievances not resolved	2	8
Number of grievances prematurely referred	5	21
Total number of grievances lodged	24	100

Table 3.12.5 Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Disputes	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	1	25
Number of disputes dismissed	1	25
Number of disputes pending	2	50
Total number of disputes lodged	4	100

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Total number of persons working days lost	9
Total costs of working days lost	13 909.70
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay	13 909.70

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Number of people suspended	2
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	2
Average number of days suspended	240
Cost of suspension	387 124.08

The average number of days indicated is due to the investigation process and preparation for the disciplinary hearings of suspended officials, which means that the officials are not yet charged but still on suspension. Due to the complex nature of the cases, additional time beyond the 30 days are needed and affects the suspension period.

3.13. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

This section highlights the efforts of the department regarding skills development.

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2022 (excluding HO additional employees)	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	268	0	373	0	373
	Male	310	0	186	0	186
Professionals	Female	137	0	312	0	312
	Male	110	0	377	0	377
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	344	0	316	0	316
	Male	246	0	77	0	77
Clerks	Female	295	0	51	0	51
	Male	86	0	72	0	72
Service shop and market sales workers	Female	42	0	10	0	10
	Male	57	0	9	0	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	22	0	8	0	8
Labourers and related workers	Female	22	0	0	0	0
	Male	10	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	1 108	0	1 062	0	1 062
	Male	841	0	729	0	729
Total		1 949	0	1 791	0	1 791

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments and 36 additional Head Office employees.



Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2022 (excluding HO additional employees)	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Senior officials and managers	Female	268	0	143	0	143
	Male	310	0	82	0	82
Professionals	Female	137	0	59	0	59
	Male	110	0	55	0	55
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	344	0	45	0	45
	Male	246	0	17	0	17
Clerks	Female	295	0	20	0	20
	Male	86	0	8	0	8
Service and sales workers	Female	42	0	21	0	21
	Male	57	0	17	0	17
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	22	0	2	0	2
Labourers and related workers	Female	22	0	0	0	0
	Male	10	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	1 108	0	288	0	288
	Male	841	0	181	0	181
Total		1 949	0	469	0	469

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments and 36 additional Head Office employees.

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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	0	0
Temporary Total disablement	0	0
Permanent disablement	0	0
Fatal	0	0
Total	0	0

3.15. UTILISATION OF CONSULTANTS

The following tables relates 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:

- » the rendering of expert advice
- » the drafting of proposals for the execution of specific tasks
- » 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 2022 to 31 March 2023

Consultant appointments using appropriated funds			None
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in Rand
0	0	0	0



Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of HDIs	None
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Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Consultant appointments using donor funds	None
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Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms HDIs for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

Consultant appointments using donor funds, in terms of HDIs	None
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3.16. SEVERANCE PACKAGES

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee-initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023

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
Lower skilled (Levels 1–2)	0	0	0	0
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:

PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT





PART E: PFMA COMPLIANCE REPORT

1. IRREGULAR, FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL, UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE AND MATERIAL LOSSES

1.1. Irregular expenditure

a. Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	2 033 240	1 860 937
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	1 439 514	311 496
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned		
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	58 744	
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable		
Less: Irregular expenditure not recovered and written off		
Add: Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/22		664 722
Closing balance	3 414 910	2 837 155

In terms of the new National Treasury Instruction Note 4 Annexure A (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework), the previous financial year (comparative amounts) must be recognised in the period in which they occurred as follows:

(a) irregular expenditure incurred and confirmed in the previous financial year; (b) irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year and confirmed in the current financial year; and (c) irregular expenditure that was not discovered in the previous financial year and identified and confirmed in the current financial year. (d) irregular expenditure payments relating to multi-year contracts that was not condoned or removed.

Reconciling notes

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22		311 496
Irregular expenditure that relates to 2021/2022 and identified in 2022/23		664 722
Irregular expenditure for the current year	1 439 514	
Total	1 439 514	976 218



b. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure (under assessment, determination and investigation)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment		
Irregular expenditure under determination	2 103 739	
Irregular expenditure under investigation	463	290
Total	2 104 201	290

Irregular expenditure reported in 2021/22 and 2022/23 that is still under determination and investigation

c. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	0	0
Total	0	0

d. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure removed – (not condoned)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	58 744	0
Total	58 744	0

Investigation conducted by forensic auditors concluded that some of the irregular expenditures (multi-year contracts) reported did not meet the requirements of being classified as irregular expenditures. Approval was obtained to remove irregular expenditures amounting to R58 744.

e. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure recovered

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recovered	0	0
Total	0	0

f. Details of current and previous year irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	0	0
Total	0	0

Additional disclosure relating to inter-institutional arrangements

g. Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	R'000
Irregular expenditure incurred for the DTIC in Geneva	112 963.38
Irregular expenditure incurred for LABOUR in Geneva	13 664.92
Irregular expenditure incurred for NATIONAL HEALTH in Geneva	28 240.88
Irregular expenditure incurred for TELECOMMUNICATIONS in Geneva	28 240.88
Irregular expenditure incurred for THE PRESIDENCY in Malabo	101 263.18
Irregular expenditure incurred for DHA in Malabo	15 208.23
Irregular expenditure incurred for SAPS in Lagos	167 581.79
Irregular expenditure incurred for SANDF in Havana, Islamabad, Kampala and Kuala Lumpur	997 231.75
Irregular expenditure incurred for SSA in Berlin, Kinshasa, Maseru and Washington	750 537.27
Total	2 214 932.28

Irregular expenditures incurred on behalf of Partner Departments by DIRCO's Foreign Missions.



- h. Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Total		

- i. Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of irregular expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
None

In respect of the financial year 2022/2023, an assessment of areas of irregularities is currently being conducted in order to identify officials who are responsible..

1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

- a. Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	30 664	26 568
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	7 427	4 096
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		3 276
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable		33
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure removed		224
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23		210
Closing balance	38 091	27 341

Investigation into Fruitless expenditure for 2021/22 were concluded and an amount of R33 000 was recoverable and R3 276 million was written off as it was irrecoverable. An amount of R224 000 was removed as it did not meet the criteria of being classified as Fruitless expenditure.

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditures identified in 2022/23 belonging to the prior year 2021/22 amounting to R210 000 was added to the prior years Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure.

Reconciling notes

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in 2021/22		4 096
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23		210
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the current year		
Total	0	4 306



b. Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure (under assessment, determination and investigation)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment		
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	7 427	
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation		
Total	7 427	0

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditures relating mostly to unoccupied properties abroad that is still under investigation.

c. Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recovered		33
Total	0	33

Investigation into Fruitless expenditure for 2021/22 were concluded and an amount of R33 000 was recoverable.

d. Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure removed

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		224
Total	0	224

e. Details of current and previous year fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recovered and written off

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		3 276
Total	0	3 276

Investigation into Fruitless expenditure for 2021/22 were concluded and an amount of R3 276 million was written off as it was irrecoverable.

Additional disclosure relating to inter-institutional arrangements

f. Details of non-compliance cases where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement (where such institution is not responsible for the non-compliance)

Description	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred for Dept of Planning in Cairo	657 921.17
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred for the DTIC in Kampala	32 946.20
Total	690 867.37

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditures incurred on behalf of Partner Departments by DIRCO's Foreign Missions.

g. Details of current and previous year disciplinary or criminal steps taken as a result of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Disciplinary steps taken
Consequence letters have been issued to officials who have been found to be liable upon investigation into Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure for 2021/22.



1.3. Unauthorised expenditure

a. Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	818 169	818 169
Add: unauthorised expenditure confirmed	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved with funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	-	-
Less: unauthorised expenditure recoverable	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recovered and written off	-	-
Closing balance	818 169	818 169

Unauthorised expenditure of R 818.169 million went through the process of assessment and determination and R 518.750 million was investigated and investigation report was submitted to National Treasury as part of condonement request. Remaining balance of R 299.419 million has also been submitted to National Treasury for condonement and in terms of National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023: PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework dated 23 December 2023 unauthorised expenditure should only be under investigation if there is suspicion of fraudulent, criminal or corrupt activities, hence R 299.419 million will not be investigated as there was no suspicion of fraudulent, criminal or corrupt activities.

Reconciling notes

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in 2022/23	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure that relates to 2021/22 and identified in 2022/23	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	-

b. Details of current and previous year unauthorised expenditure (under assessment, determination and investigation)

Description	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

1.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of the PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) &(iii))

a. Details of current and previous year material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Theft	-	-
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recovered	-	-
Less: Not recovered and written off	-	-
Total	-	-



b. Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Total		

c. Other material losses recovered

Nature of losses	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Total		

d. Other material losses written off

Nature of losses	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Total		

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value
		R'000
Valid invoices received	4628	2 262 965
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	4388	2 134 359
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	240	128 606
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	-	-

The late payment of invoices was due to late verification of invoices by the end-user and payment systems offline.



3. SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

3.1. Procurement by other means

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Compulsory induction programme for M Monaisa	National School of Government	Sole provider	Once off	4 190,00
<i>Morning Live</i> broadcast during the Heads of Mission conference	SABC	Sole provider	Once off	431 250,00
Annual renewal of Marval software licences 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023	Revitalize Consulting T/A Marval SA	Sole provider contract	DGO/10/03	8 156 215,95
Renewal of Private Bag X152 for 2022	SA Post Office	Sole provider	Once off	4 410,00
Catering	Lunomusa Catering	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	4 080,00
Catering	Lunomusa Catering	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	499 814,00
DSTV subscription	Multichoice	Sole provider	Once off	20 220,96
Catering	Monate Trading	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	2 300,00
Wooden packaging of Ndebele-beaded framework	Phinot Nostalgic Projects	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	12 999,00
Framed Ndebele beadwork	Madiba Promotions	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	14 835,00
Trados training on single file translation workflow of SDL Trados Studio 2021	NH Language Solutions	Sole provider	Once off	7 450,00
Subscription to Sabinet web-based resource-sharing for South African libraries	Sabinet	Sole provider	RFQ 2022/05/046	55 190,49
IT web security summit	IT Web	Sole provider	Once off	26 547,75
CIP programme for level 13 - 14	National School of Government	Sole provider	Once off	3 130,00
CIP programme for level 6 - 12	National School of Government	Sole provider	Once off	4 200,00
Catering for Joint Emergency Evacuation Committee (JEEC) meeting	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	2 871,00

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Charter flight for minister	Cobra Aviation	DIRCO sourced suppliers from rt61 contract but only two responded. The two suppliers did not have the aircraft on contract. Both suppliers requested on aircraft not on contract. The request was approved as urgent deviation.	RT-61 Transversal Contract	2 475 500,00
Online national legislation service, net law	Sabinet	Sole provider	Once off	10 916,55
Advanced data analytics tools and optimisation	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	Once off	8 307,60
Emerging technologies training	Leadership Academy	Sole provider	Once off	16 277,10
Computer software licences	Gen2 Enterprise Software SA	Sole provider	Once off	41 377,00
Audio streaming for 36 months for Ubuntu Radio	Eclipse Streaming Solutions	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	96 747,41
Interpretation service for the Fourth Ordinary Session of the Pan African Parliament	Congress Rental	Sole provider	Once off	262 500,63
Extension: for licence fees for Nettrace asset management system for three-year period.	Nettrace (PTY) Ltd	Sole provider	CFO 822/19 DG6128/06	7 972 099,96
Temporary residence permits	Government Printing Works	Sole provider	Once off	10 000,00
Equipment hire for accreditation venue for SADC Troika	Expo Guys (PTY) Ltd	Preferred supplier as per SSA requirements	Once off	109 342,29
Groceries	Bogosi General Traders	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	38 685,60
Payment of clearing agent	Agrinent Holdings (PTY) Ltd	Payment made on urgent basis to the clearing agent for the donations made by Mozambican Government	Once off	6 000,00
Interpreters and translators	Ukwazi Conference Interpreters and Translators	Requests for quotations were sent to suppliers but only two quotations were obtained. The advert was sent on urgent basis	Once off	10 000,00
Waitering services	Capital Hotel School	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	14 700,00
Catering	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	1 100,00



Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Upscaling cloud utilisation	Microsoft Ireland	Software licence upscaling of cloud utilisation as per DPSA directive	ADG/5/1/1/1	3 329 976,77
Software licence contract variation	Microsoft Ireland	True-up/overage software licence as per National Treasury Circular 11 of 2016/17	DG/5/1/1/1	2 913 061,23
Payment to DHL for the dispatching of diplomatic bags to and from missions	DHL	Less than three quotations obtained	RFQ2022/05/033	382 814,87
Annual membership fees for internal audit officials	The Institute of Internal Auditors South Africa	Sole provider	Once off	59 312,40
Catering	Café Kotula	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	15 695,00
Sound, stage and microphone	SS AV and Productions	The request processed on urgent basis	Once off	10 580,00
Décor for RSA-ZIM MTR	Café Kotula	Only one quote obtained, advertised on short-term basis.	Once off	9 950,00
SA law reports annotations 2022 part 1 to 6	The Distribution Centre T/A TDC Legal Libraries	Sole provider	Once off	13 225,00
BEE-compliant certificate	BEE Online Advisory	Less than three quotations obtained	RFQ NO:2022/7/08	181 125,00
Publication of <i>Government Gazette, Foreign Service Act</i>	Government Printing Works	Sole supplier	Once off	66 579,04
Interpretation and translation services for Pan African Parliament	Congress Rental	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	207 000,00
EMDP training for 20 officials	The National School of Government	Sole provider	RFQ 2022/09/005	218 400,00
Diplomatic identity cards	Government Printing Works	Sole provider	Once off	6 845,25
Maintenance contract for 3m model 3502 library book detection system	CSX	Sole provider	RFQ 2022/07/046	34 866,88
Long service certificates	Government Printing Works	Sole provider	Once off	29 870,10
Officials from EHW to attend 26th Psychological Society of South Africa Congress	Psychological Society of South Africa	Sole provider	RFQ NO 2022/08/022	17 200,00
ICT to attend Govtech 2022 Conference	Sita	Sole provider	Once off	105 000,00

Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Catering for Minister's breakfast with female heads of missions accredited to South Africa	Café Kotula	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	38 295,00
Laminators and colour ribbons to print data cards	Smart 5 Card Solutions	Less than three quotations obtained	RFQ NO: 2022/09/022	55 545,00
Information Security Conference registration	Knowledge Integration Web	Sole provider	Once off	29 997,00
Licence subscription 1 Jan to Dec 2023	Surtech Solutions	Sole provider	CFO 01/21	141 515,55
FASSET internship programme	Ubuntu Institute	Only one quote obtained	Once off	883 401,12
Catering for AU peace talks (Ethiopian visit)	Kgwerano Hospitality Services	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	251 380,00
Groceries for AU peace talks (Ethiopian visit)	Bogosi General Traders	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	20 077,42
Meat for AU peace talks (Ethiopian visit)	Bogosi General Traders	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	34 492,93
Waitrons for the official luncheon in honour of the Prime Minister of Spain	The Capital Hotel School	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	3 925,00
Cocktail for AU peace talks (Ethiopian visit)	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	128 397,50
Annual maintenance of teammate software licences	Wolters Kluwer Tax and Accounting Southern Africa PTY Ltd	Sole provider	ACFO/149/22	58 108,66
Landscaping services at King Shaka International Airport	Bidvest Topturf	Emergency	DIRCO 08/2019/2020	5 578,87
Procurement of framing and packaging of gifts	Yemrha Holdings	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	14 000,00
Groceries for Johnny Makhathini Guesthouse	Sizoka Trading	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	66 271,32
Groceries for Soutpansberg Guesthouse	Bondirite	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	29 456,68
Table setup and décor for lunch hosted by Minister	Café Kotula	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	15 695,00
Online Butterworths forms and procedures	LexisNexis	Sole provider	Once off	10 605,72



Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Meat to host the Nigerian Foreign Minister at the State Guesthouse	Sizoka Trading and Projects	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	23 069,73
Groceries to host the Nigerian Foreign Minister at the State Guesthouse	Sizoka Trading and Projects	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	15 138,26
International law journals	Sonitas Ad Vitam Cc	Less than three quotations obtained	RFQ 2022/11/033	160 080,00
Online services	Juta	Less than three quotations obtained	RFQ 2022/11/032	228 588,00
Catering	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	12 161,25
Annual subscription fee	The South African Institute of Chartered Accountants	Sole provider	Once off	8 006,00
Catering services	Freedom Park	Sole provider	Once off	11 198,75
Condition assessment of Official Residence in Maseru, Lesotho	Ukuza Consulting	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	155 800,00
Venue inclusive of catering, décor and technical requirements for the 2023 Ubuntu Awards	Cape Town International Convention Centre	Closed tender	Once off	3 725 925,33
SABC live broadcast of Ubuntu Awards 2023 in Cape Town	SABC	Requests for quotations were sent to two suppliers	Once off	499 900,00
Online labour law judgments	Sabinet Online	Sole provider	Once off	112 426,30
Online POPIA portal	Juta & Company	Sole provider	Once off	30 811,40
Décor during SOM	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	13 567,17
Groceries	Les Cuisine	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	59 873,44
Meat	Les Cuisine	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days.	Once off	39 367,00
Fish	Les Cuisine	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days.	Once off	24 615,00
Beverages	Les Cuisine	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	20 550,00
Fruits and vegetables	Les Cuisine	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	28 500,00
Workshop on mental health for first aiders in the workplace	Intelligence Transfer Centre Cc	Sole provider	Once off	36 765,40



Project description	Name of supplier	Type of procurement by other means	Contract number	Value of contact R'000
Security services to attend security threat and risk assessment course	Vision DCI	Sole provider	Once off	5 290,00
Interpreting equipment and translations services during the Pan African Parliament seating	Congress Rental	Sole provider	Once off	290 490,00
Security services to attend security policy course	Vision DCI	Sole provider	Once off	4 490,00
Waitrons to serve during State Visit between RSA and Tanzania	Black Currant Hospitality Management	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	11 375,00
Membership renewal	South African Quality Institute (SAQI)	Sole provider	Once off	3 200,00
SABC live broadcast during Charlotte Maxeke African Women Leadership Awards 2023	SABC	Less than three quotations obtained	Once off	350 000,00
Groceries	Imperatriz	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	7 738,00
Newspaper direct (press reader)	Calendria 159	Sole provider	Con 12/2022	119 950,00
Décor and table flowers SA-Cuba JCM	Café Kotula	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	3 300,00
Cleaning services	Searchlight cleaning	Contract Extension	Contract Extension	495 107,92
Technical specialist services	Gen 2	Sole provider	Once off	655 500,00
Venue Hire for Charlotte Maxeke African women conference	Travel with flair	Venue hire for Charlotte Maxeke	Once off	458 677,89
Waiters	Black apron	RFQ was advertised for less than seven days	Once off	20 228,00
				1 667 513,81
Total				37 343 192,44



3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Appointment for a service provider to provide travel management services to DIRCO for the period of 36 months	Travel with Flair	Expansion	DIRCO:8-2018/2019	4 700 391,00	955 558.25	
Appointment for a service provider to provide travel management services to DIRCO for the period of 36 months	Atlantis Travel	Expansion	DIRCO:8-2018/2019	3 534 540,00	1 010 472.39	
Appointment of a service provider to provide cleaning services at state protocol lounges	Searchlight T/A Addscape	Expansion	DIRCO:5-2018/2019	8 229 038,00	1 237 769.80	
Appointment of a service provider for transportation of Diplomatic freight "AF" bags to and from Head Office	DHL International	Expansion	DIRCO:4-2019/2020	18 180 640.04	763 204.25	
Appointment of GEN2 Enterprises Services as sole service provider to provide technical specialist services for 384 hours spread over a period of one year	GEN2	Variation of hours by 192 hours	DGO/90/09 – CFO:002/21	419 520.00	209 760.00	
Total				35 064 129,04	4 176 764,69	



PART F:

FINANCIAL INFORMATION





PART F: FINANCIAL INFORMATION



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REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

**Report of the auditor-general to Parliament on vote no. 6:
Department of International Relations and Cooperation****Report on the audit of the financial statements****Opinion**

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) set out on pages 274 to 393, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2023, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, and cash flow statement for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of DIRCO as at 31 March 2023, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury and the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (PFMA).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of the auditor-general for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the department in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other 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 code.

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

Emphasis of matters

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

Irregular expenditure

7. As disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, irregular expenditure of R1 439 514 000 was incurred in the current year, mainly emanating from non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

8. As disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements, fruitless and wasteful expenditure of R7 427 000 was incurred in the current year, mainly due to rental payments for unoccupied residential accommodation and chanceries.

Other matters

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

10. The supplementary information set out on pages 394 to 411 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.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

National Treasury Instruction Note No. 4 of 2022–23: PFMA compliance and reporting framework

11. On 23 December 2022 National Treasury issued Instruction Note No. 4: PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework of 2022–23 in terms of section 76(1) (b), (e) and (f), 2(e) and (4)(a) and (c) of the PFMA, which came into effect on 3 January 2023. The PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework also addresses the disclosure of unauthorised expenditure, irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Among the effects of this framework is that irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in previous financial years and not addressed is no longer disclosed in the notes of the annual financial statements, only the current year and prior year figures are disclosed in note 30 to the financial statements. The movements in respect of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure are no longer required to be disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements of DIRCO. The disclosure of these movements (e.g. condoned, recoverable, removed, written off, under assessment, under determination and under investigation) is now required to be included as part of other information in the annual report of the auditees.
12. I do not express an opinion on the disclosure of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure in the annual report.

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 the MCS and the requirements of the 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.

Responsibilities of the auditor-general 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

17. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance against predetermined objectives for selected programmes presented in the annual performance report. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual performance report.
18. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2023 for auditing. I selected the programmes that measures the department's performance on its primary mandated functions and that is of significant national, community or public interest.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Programme	Page numbers	Purpose
Programme 2: International Relations	73-118	Promote relations with foreign countries
Programme 3: International Cooperation	126-184	Participate in initiatives of international organisations and institutions in line with South Africa's national values and foreign policy objectives

19. I evaluated the reported performance information for the selected programmes against the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the general notice. When an annual performance report is prepared using these criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

20. I performed procedures to test whether:

- the indicators used for planning and reporting on performance can be linked directly to the department's mandate and the achievement of its planned objectives
- the indicators are well defined and verifiable to ensure that they are easy to understand and apply consistently and that I can confirm the methods and processes to be used for measuring achievements
- the targets can be linked directly to the achievement of the indicators and are specific, time bound and measurable to ensure that it is easy to understand what should be delivered and by when, the required level of performance as well as how performance will be evaluated
- the indicators and targets reported on in the annual performance report are the same as were committed to in the approved initial or revised planning documents

- the reported performance information is presented in the annual performance report in the prescribed manner
- there is adequate supporting evidence for the achievements reported and for the reasons provided for any over- or underachievement of targets.

21. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion.

22. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes.

Other matters

23. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

24. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- and under achievements.

Material misstatement

25. I identified a material misstatement in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. This material misstatement was in the reported performance information of programme 3: International Cooperation. Management subsequently corrected the misstatement, and I did not include any material findings in this report.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Report on compliance with legislation

26. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I must audit and report on compliance with applicable legislation relating to financial matters, financial management and other related matters. The accounting officer is responsible for the department's compliance with legislation.
27. I performed procedures to test compliance with selected requirements in key legislation in accordance with the findings engagement methodology of the Auditor-General of South Africa (AGSA). This engagement is not an assurance engagement. Accordingly, I do not express an and assurance opinion or conclusion.
28. Through an established AGSA process, I selected requirements in key legislation for compliance testing that are relevant to the financial and performance management of the department, clear to allow for consistent measurement and evaluation, while also sufficiently detailed and readily available to report in an understandable manner. The selected legislative requirements are included in the annexure to this auditor's report.
29. The material findings on compliance with the selected legislative requirements, presented per compliance theme, are as follows:

Expenditure management

30. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure, as disclosed in note 30 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 non-compliance with supply chain management prescripts at missions.

31. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent fruitless and wasteful expenditure as disclosed in note 30 to the 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 rental payments for unoccupied residential accommodation and chanceries.

Consequence management

32. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure reported in the prior year were investigated.

Procurement and contract management

33. Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R1 000 000 were procured without inviting competitive bids and deviations were not approved by the accounting officer, as required by Treasury regulation 16A6.1, paragraph 3.3.1 of SCM Instruction No. 02 of 2021–22, paragraph 4.1 of SCM Instruction No. 03 of 2021–22 and Treasury regulation 16A6.4.
34. Some of the goods and services were procured without obtaining at least three written price quotations in accordance with Treasury Regulation 16A6.1 and paragraph 3.2.1 of SCM instruction No. 02 of 2021–22. The majority of these emanate from the missions. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year

Revenue management

35. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to collect all money due, as required by section 38(1)(c)(i) of the PFMA.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Other information in the annual report

36. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information referred to does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and those selected programmes presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported on in this auditor's report.
37. My opinion on the financial statements, the report on the audit of the annual performance report and the report on compliance with legislation, do not cover the other information included in the annual report and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
38. My responsibility is to read this other information and, in doing so, consider whether it 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.
39. The other information I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report is the foreword by the executive authority, report of the accounting officer, overview of the departmental performance, overview of human resources and governance. The deputy ministers' statement, strategic overview and report of the audit committee are expected to be made available to us after 31 July 2023.
40. 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. I have nothing to report in this regard.

41. When I do receive and read the deputy ministers' statement, strategic overview and report of the audit committee, 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

42. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, annual performance report and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it.
43. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the material findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
44. The oversight by the accounting officer regarding compliance monitoring was not effective due to non-compliance not being prevented. Senior management involved in compliance monitoring processes did not take accountability to address previously reported significant deficiencies and non-compliance with legislation as repeat non-compliances were noted in this regard. The processes around compliance monitoring by both the accounting officer and senior management must be enhanced.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

45. The lack of consequence management, in respect of officials that allow or permit non-compliance with laws and regulations to take place, must be addressed, to ensure there are consequences in accordance with the department's performance management policies, for failing to comply with legislative prescripts and repeat audit findings.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

02 August 2023



AUDITOR - GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

Auditing to build public confidence

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Annexure to the auditor's report

The annexure includes the following:

- the auditor-general's responsibility for the audit
- the selected legislative requirements for compliance testing.

Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit**Professional judgement and professional scepticism**

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 programmes and on the department's compliance with selected requirements in key legislation.

Financial statements

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
- conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 the department 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

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.

I also provide the accounting officer with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 1999 (PFMA)	Section 1 Section 38(1)(a)(iv); 38(1)(b);38(1)(c);38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(h)(iii); Section 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); Section 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i) Section 43(4); 44; 44 (1) and (2); 45(b);
Treasury Regulations for departments, trading entities, constitutional institutions and public entities (TR)	Treasury Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3 Treasury Regulation 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1 Treasury Regulation 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c'); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b) Treasury Regulation 7.2.1 Treasury Regulation 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1 Treasury Regulation 9.1.1; 9.1.4 Treasury Regulation 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2 Treasury Regulation 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1 Treasury Regulation 12.5.1 Treasury Regulation 15.10.1.2(c') Treasury Regulation 16A3.1 ; 16A 3.2; 16A 3.2(a); 16A 6.1; 16A6.2(a) ,(b) & (e) ; 16A 6.3(a); 16A 6.3(a)(i);16A 6.3(b); 16A 6.3(c);16A6.3(d) ; 16A 6.3(e); 16A 6.4; 16A 6.5; 16A 6.6; 16A7.1; 16A.7.3; 16A.7.6; 16A.7.7; TR 16A8.2 (1) and (2); 16A 8.3 16A8.3 (d); 16A 8.4; 16A9; 16A9.1; 16A9.1(b)(ii);16A9.1 (c); 16A 9.1(d); 16A 9.1(e); 116A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii) &(iii); 16A9.1(f). Treasury Regulation 17.1.1 Treasury Regulation 18.2 Treasury Regulation 19.8.4
Public service regulation	Public service regulation 13(c);18; 18 (1) and (2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act No.12 of 2004 (PRECCA)	Section 29 Section 34(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Act No.38 of 2000 (CIDB)	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations	CIDB regulation 17; 25(1); 25 (5) & 25(7A)
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act No. 5 of 2000 (PPPFA)	Section 1(i); 2.1(a); 2.1(b); 2.1(f)
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 Paragraph 5.1; 5.3; 5.6; 5.7 Paragraph 6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.5; 6.6; 6.8 Paragraph 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.5; 7.6; 7.8 Paragraph 8.2; 8.5 Paragraph 9.1; 9.2 Paragraph 10.1; 10.2 Paragraph 11.1; 11.2 Paragraph 12.1 and 12.2
Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2022	Paragraph 3.1 Paragraph 4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.4 Paragraph 5.1; 5.2; 5.3; 5.4
The State Information Technology Agency Act No. 88 of 1998 (SITA)	Section 7(3) Section 7(6)(b) Section 20(1)(a)(l)



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Legislation	Sections or regulations
State Information Technology Agency Regulations, (SITA regulations)	Regulation 8.1.1 (b); 8.1.4; 8.1.7 Regulation 9.6; 9.4 Regulation 12.3 Regulation 13.1 (a) Regulation 14.1; 14.2
Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 1999 (PFMA) Supply Chain Management (SCM) Instruction Note 09 of 2022/2023	Paragraph 3.1; 3.3 (b); 3.3 (c); 3.3 (e); 3.6
National Treasury Instruction (NTI) No.1 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.1; 4.1; 4.2
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (NT SCM) Instruction Note 03 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1; 4.2 (b); 4.3; 4.4; 4.4 (a);4.4 (c) -(d); 4.6 Paragraph 5.4 Paragraph 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (NT SCM) Instruction Note 4A of 2016/17	Paragraph 6
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (NT SCM) Instruction Note 03 2019/20	Par 5.5.1(vi); Paragraph 5.5.1(x);
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (NT SCM) Instruction Note 11 2020/21	Paragraph 3.1; 3.4 (a) and (b); 3.9; 6.1;6.2;6.7
National Treasury Supply Chain Management (NT SCM) Instruction Note 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.2; 3.2.4(a) and (b) ; 3.3.1; 3.2.2 Paragraph 4.1



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Legislation	Sections or regulations
Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 1999 (PFMA) Supply Chain Management (SCM) Instruction Note 04 of 2022/23	Paragraph 4(1); 4(2); 4(4)
Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
Public Finance Management Act No.1 of 1999 (PFMA) Supply Chain Management (SCM) instruction Note 08 of 2022/23	Paragraph 3.2 Paragraph 4.3.2 and 4.3.3
Competition Act No 89 of 1998	Section 4(1)(b)(ii)
Competition Act No.89 of 1998	Section 4(1)(b)(ii)
National Treasury Instruction (NTI) note 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4
Second amendment of National Treasury Instruction (NTI) 05 of 2020/21 – Annexure A	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.1; 5.3
Erratum National Treasury Instruction (NTI) note 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction (NTI) note 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
Practice note 7 of 2009/10	Paragraph 4.1.2
Practice note 11 of 2008/9	Paragraph 3.1 Paragraph 3.1 (b)
National Treasury Instruction (NTI) note 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4.1
Public Service Act	Section 30 (1)
Foreign Service Act 26 of 2019 (FSA)	Section 9(3); 9(4)



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

APPROPRIATION PER PROGRAMME

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
1. Administration	1 776 378	-	(88 207)	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	98,6%	1 626 687	1 348 528
2. International Relations	3 383 213	-	3 057	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	99,7%	3 354 652	3 275 846
3. International Cooperation	507 881	-	51 750	559 631	558 139	1 492	99,7%	493 594	472 256
4. Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	303 422	-	33 400	336 822	335 808	1 014	99,7%	293 839	262 547
5. International Transfers	813 424	-	-	813 424	773 871	39 553	95,1%	749 100	677 833
Subtotal	6 784 318	-	-	6 784 318	6 707 557	76 761	98,9%	6 517 872	6 037 010

	2022/23				2021/22	
	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure			Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000			R'000	R'000
Total (brought forward)						
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance						
ADD						
Departmental receipts	186 154				63 981	
NRF Receipts					-	
Aid assistance					-	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total revenue)	6 970 472				6 581 853	
ADD						
Aid assistance						
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding						
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (Total expenditure)		6 707 557				6 037 010



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

APPROPRIATION PER ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	5 548 791	(17 400)	(3 900)	5 527 491	5 607 972	(80 481)	101,5%	5 255 223	5 119 224
Compensation of employees	3 025 585	–	–	3 025 585	3 057 465	(31 880)	101,1%	2 852 045	2 951 882
Goods and services	2 392 100	(27 100)	(3 900)	2 361 100	2 409 734	(48 634)	102,1%	2 277 811	2 042 336
Interest and rent on land	131 106	9 700	–	140 806	140 773	33	100,0%	125 367	125 006
Transfers and subsidies	849 814	–	–	849 814	793 056	56 758	93,3%	810 031	719 764
Provinces and municipalities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Departmental agencies and accounts	61 370	–	–	61 370	49 699	11 671	81,0%	59 798	48 546
Higher education institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign governments and international organisations	752 054	–	–	752 054	724 172	27 882	96,3%	689 302	629 287
Public corporations and private enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-profit institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households	36 390	–	–	36 390	19 185	17 205	52,7%	60 931	41 931
Payments for capital assets	385 713	–	–	385 713	285 729	99 984	74,1%	333 356	89 412
Buildings and other fixed structures	116 958	(3 871)	(39 550)	73 537	32 076	41 461	43,6%	92 469	31 134
Machinery and equipment	268 755	(87 680)	39 550	220 625	162 102	58 523	73,5%	240 698	58 088
Heritage assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specialised military assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Biological assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Intangible assets	–	91 551	–	91 551	91 551	–	100,0%	189	189
Payments for financial assets	–	17 400	3 900	21 300	20 800	500	97,7%	119 262	108 610
Total	6 784 318	–	–	6 784 318	6 707 557	76 761	98,9%	6 517 872	6 037 010



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Subprogramme	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
1. Ministry	7 114	-	-	7 114	6 753	361	94,9%	6 599	6 401
2. Departmental Management	12 600	-	(2 700)	9 900	9 826	74	99,3%	13 974	13 766
3. Audit Services	23 319	(2 000)	(4 200)	17 119	16 771	348	98,0%	21 660	16 328
4. Financial Management	195 937	6 500	(6 588)	195 849	192 369	3 480	98,2%	182 841	175 092
5. Corporate Services	917 048	(2 500)	(14 619)	899 929	893 680	6 249	99,3%	843 597	664 614
6. Diplomatic Training, Research And Development	56 397	(3 500)	(2 450)	50 447	50 052	395	99,2%	46 382	44 497
7. Foreign Fixed Assets Management	116 053	-	(42 850)	73 203	63 017	10 186	86,1%	83 973	18 086
8. Office Accommodation	447 910	1 500	(14 800)	434 610	431 927	2 683	99,4%	427 661	409 744
Total for subprogrammes	1 776 378	-	(88 207)	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	98,6%	1 626 687	1 348 528



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	1 410 427	(2 000)	(37 100)	1 371 327	1 406 021	(34 694)	102,59%	1 341 729	1 273 050
Compensation of employees	504 717	-	(16 800)	487 917	486 789	1 128	99,8%	489 982	488 745
Goods and services	774 604	(11 700)	(20 300)	742 604	778 459	(35 855)	104,8%	726 380	659 299
Interest and rent on land	131 106	9 700	-	140 806	140 773	33	100,0%	125 367	125 006
Transfers and subsidies	1 827	-	2 443	4 270	3 381	889	79,2%	3 414	2 045
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1 827	-	2 443	4 270	3 381	889	79,2%	3 414	2 045
Payments for capital assets	364 124	-	(53 550)	310 574	253 133	57 441	81,5%	279 692	71 670
Buildings and other fixed structures	116 958	(3 871)	(39 550)	73 537	32 076	41 461	43,6%	92 469	31 134
Machinery and equipment	247 166	(87 680)	(14 000)	145 486	129 506	15 980	89,0%	187 034	40 347
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	91 551	-	91 551	91 551	-	100,0%	189	189
Payments for financial assets	-	2 000	-	2 000	1 860	140	93,0%	1 852	1 763
Total	1 776 378	-	(88 207)	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	98,6%	1 626 687	1 348 528



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Africa	1 129 600	(20 200)	6 600	1 116 000	1 113 813	2 187	99,8%	1 044 688	1 030 208
2. Asia And Middle East	966 799	10 619	(3 300)	974 118	973 837	281	100,0%	962 018	942 060
3. Americas And Caribbean	446 579	18 600	(1 643)	463 536	462 517	1 019	99,8%	470 341	465 317
4. Europe	840 235	(9 019)	1 400	832 616	825 177	7 439	99,1%	877 605	838 261
Total for subprogrammes	3 383 213	-	3 057	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	99,7%	3 354 652	3 275 846



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

	2022/23						2021/22		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	3 338 004	(15 400)	(20 500)	3 302 104	3 322 506	(20 402)	100,6%	3 145 405	3 110 478
Compensation of employees	1 997 624	-	4 100	2 001 724	2 024 714	(22 990)	101,1%	1 860 323	1 947 681
Goods and services	1 340 380	(15 400)	(24 600)	1 300 380	1 297 792	2 588	99,8%	1 285 082	1 162 797
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	29 504	-	(2 443)	27 061	12 973	14 088	47,9%	51 447	36 834
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	29 504	-	(2 443)	27 061	12 973	14 088	47,9%	51 447	36 834
Payments for capital assets	15 705	-	26 000	41 705	24 747	16 958	59,3%	42 200	15 828
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	15 705	-	26 000	41 705	24 747	16 958	59,3%	42 200	15 828
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	15 400	-	15 400	15 118	282	98,2%	115 600	112 706
Total	3 383 213	-	3 057	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	99,7%	3 354 652	3 275 846



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 3: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Global System Of Governance	357 112	-	36 555	393 667	393 538	129	100,0%	355 140	343 903
2. Continental Cooperation	74 642	-	12 300	86 942	85 920	1 022	98,8%	66 244	58 202
3. South-South Cooperation	5 531	-	195	5 726	5 650	76	98,7%	5 095	4 462
4. North-South Dialogue	70 596	-	2 700	73 296	73 031	265	99,6%	67 115	65 689
Total for subprogrammes	507 881	-	51 750	559 631	558 139	1 492	99,7%	493 594	472 256



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 3: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

	2022/23						2021/22		
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Economic classification									
Current payments	500 261	-	34 800	535 061	544 568	(9 507)	101,8%	476 527	474 320
Compensation of employees	340 642	-	16 800	357 442	367 726	(10 284)	102,9%	323 986	340 873
Goods and services	159 619	-	18 000	177 619	176 842	777	99,6%	152 541	133 447
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	3 276	-	-	3 276	1 972	1 304	60,2%	4 239	1 899
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	3 276	-	-	3 276	1 972	1 304	60,2%	4 239	1 899
Payments for capital assets	4 344	-	13 050	17 394	7 777	9 617	44,7%	11 028	1 906
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	4 344	-	13 050	17 394	7 777	9 617	44,7%	11 028	1 906
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	3 900	3 900	3 822	78	98,0%	1 800	(5 869)
Total	507 881	-	51 750	559 631	558 139	1 492	99,7%	493 594	472 256



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 4: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PROTOCOL SERVICES

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Public Diplomacy	71 337	(50)	(2 020)	69 267	83 571	(14 304)	120,7%	62 467	58 905
2. Protocol Services	232 085	50	35 420	267 555	252 237	15 318	94,3%	231 372	203 642
Total for subprogrammes	303 422	-	33 400	336 822	335 808	1 014	99,7%	293 839	262 547
Economic classification									
Current payments	300 099	-	18 900	318 999	334 877	(15 878)	105,0%	291 562	261 376
Compensation of employees	182 602	-	(4 100)	178 502	178 236	266	99,9%	177 754	174 583
Goods and services	117 497	-	23 000	140 497	156 641	(16 144)	111,5%	113 808	86 793
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1 783	-	-	1 783	859	924	48,2%	1 831	1 153
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1 783	-	-	1 783	859	924	48,2%	1 831	1 153

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 4: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PROTOCOL SERVICES

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Payments for capital assets	1 540	-	14 500	16 040	72	15 968	0,4%	436	8
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 540	-	14 500	16 040	72	15 968	0,4%	436	8
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Total	303 422	-	33 400	336 822	335 808	1 014	99,7%	293 839	262 547



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 5: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Departmental Agencies	61 370	-	-	61 370	49 699	11 671	81,0%	59 798	48 546
2. Membership Contribution	752 054	-	-	752 054	724 172	27 882	96,3%	689 302	629 287
Total for sub programmes	813 424	-	-	813 424	773 871	39 553	95,1%	749 100	677 833
Economic classification									
Current payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	813 424	-	-	813 424	773 871	39 553	95,1%	749 100	677 833
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	61 370	-	-	61 370	49 699	11 671	81,0%	59 798	48 546
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	752 054	-	-	752 054	724 172	27 882	96,3%	689 302	629 287
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

PROGRAMME 5: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFERS

	2022/23							2021/22	
	Approved Budget	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Budget	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	813 424	-	-	813 424	773 871	39 553	95,1%	749 100	677 833



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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, and Annexure 1A–H of the Annual Financial Statements.

2. DETAIL OF SPECIFICALLY AND EXCLUSIVELY APPROPRIATED AMOUNTS VOTED (AFTER VIREMENT)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Annual Appropriation to the Annual Financial Statements.

3. DETAIL ON PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.

4. EXPLANATIONS OF MATERIAL VARIANCES FROM AMOUNTS VOTED (AFTER VIREMENT):**4.1. Per programme**

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Administration	1 688 171	1 664 395	23 776	1%
International Relations	3 386 270	3 375 344	10 926	0%
International Cooperation	559 631	558 139	1 492	0%
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	336 822	335 808	1 014	0%
International Transfers	813 424	773 871	39 553	5%
Total	6 784 318	6 707 557	76 761	1%



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

4.2. Per economic classification

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current payments				
Compensation of employees	3 025 585	3 057 465	(31 880)	(1%)
Goods and services	2 361 100	2 409 734	(48 634)	(2%)
Interest and rent on land	140 806	140 773	33	0%
Transfers and subsidies				
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	61 370	49 699	11 671	19%
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	752 054	724 172	27 882	4%
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-
Households	36 390	19 185	17 205	47%
Payments for capital assets				
Buildings and other fixed structures	73 537	32 076	41 461	56%
Machinery and equipment	220 625	162 102	58 523	73,5%
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	91 551	91 551	-	0%
Payments for financial assets	21 300	20 800	500	2%
Total	6 784 318	6 707 557	76 761	1%



NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Compensation of employees

Variance is primarily attributable to depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies

Goods and services

Variance is primarily attributable to depreciation of the Rand against major foreign currencies

Transfers and subsidies

Variance on transfers and subsidies is primarily attributable to unspent funds earmarked for SADPA due to non-operationalisation of SADPA and membership fees for African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States that was discontinued as well as a decrease in payments for leave gratuity and severance packages paid to officials as a result of natural attrition.

Payment for capital assets

Variance is primarily attributable to the delay in ICT infrastructure and property maintenance and renovation projects.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	6 784 318	6 517 872
Statutory appropriation	2	-	-
Departmental revenue	3	186 154	63 981
NRF receipts		-	-
Aid assistance		-	-
Total REVENUE		6 970 472	6 581 853
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	5	3 057 465	2 951 882
Goods and services	6	2 409 734	2 045 039
Interest and rent on land	7	140 773	125 006
Aid assistance	4	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		793 056	719 764
Transfers and subsidies	9	793 056	719 764
Aid assistance	4	-	-
Expenditure for capital assets		285 729	86 709
Tangible assets	10	194 178	86 520
Intangible assets	10	91 551	189
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding		-	-
Payments for financial assets	8	20 800	108 610
Total EXPENDITURE		6 707 557	6 037 010
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		262 915	544 843



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		76 761	480 862
Annual appropriation		76 761	480 862
Statutory appropriation		–	–
Conditional grants		–	–
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	18	186 154	63 981
Aid assistance	4	–	–
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		262 915	544 843



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		412 964	382 790
Cash and cash equivalents	11	106 358	138 141
Other financial assets	12	9 538	14 978
Prepayments and advances	13	3 122	3 022
Receivables	14	293 946	226 649
Loans	16	–	–
Aid assistance prepayments	4	–	–
Aid assistance receivable	4	–	–
Non-current assets			
		275 576	288 502
Investments	15	–	–
Prepayments and advances	13	–	–
Receivables	14	220 519	244 280
Loans	16	–	–
Other financial assets	12	55 057	44 222
Total ASSETS		688 540	671 292



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
		973 300	957 305
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	17	76 761	480 862
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	18	98 892	47 785
Bank overdraft	19	420 011	162 744
Payables	20	377 636	265 914
Aid assistance repayable	4	–	–
Aid assistance unutilised	4	–	–
Non-current liabilities			
		530 788	530 140
Payables	21	530 788	530 140
Total LIABILITIES		1 504 088	1 487 445
NET ASSETS			
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		–	–
Recoverable revenue		2 621	2 016
Retained funds		–	–
Revaluation reserves		–	–
Unauthorised expenditure		(818 169)	(818 169)
Total		(815 548)	(816 153)



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfers		-	-
Movement in equity		-	-
Movement in operational funds		-	-
Other movements		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		3 679	1 663
Transfers:		(1 058)	2 016
Irrecoverable amounts written off	8.3		-
Debts revised			-
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)		(1 058)	2 016
Debts raised			-
Closing balance		2 621	3 679
Retained funds			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer from voted funds to be surrendered (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)		-	-
Utilised during the year		-	-
Other transfers		-	-
Closing balance		-	-



STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	(1 663)	(56 621)
Revaluation adjustment (Human Settlements departments)		-
Transfers		-
Other	1 663	54 958
Closing balance	-	(1 663)
Unauthorised expenditure		
Opening balance	(818 169)	(818 169)
Unauthorised expenditure – current year	-	-
Relating to overspending of the vote or main division within the vote	-	-
Incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote or main division	-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature with funding	-	-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature without funding and derecognised	-	-
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Less: Amounts recoverable	-	-
Less: Amounts written off	-	-
Closing balance	(818 169)	(818 169)
Total	(815 548)	(816 153)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts	6 968 941	6 576 596
Annual appropriation funds received	1.1 6 784 318	6 517 872
Statutory appropriation funds received	2 –	–
Departmental revenue received	3 181 683	57 950
Interest received	3.3 2 940	774
NRF receipts	–	–
Aid assistance received	4 –	–
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital	44 325	(174 664)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund	(615 909)	(262 847)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor	–	–
Current payments	(5 467 199)	(4 996 921)
Interest paid	7 (140 773)	(125 006)
Payments for financial assets	(20 800)	(108 610)
Transfers and subsidies paid	(793 056)	(719 764)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	(24 471)	188 784



CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Distribution/dividend received	–	–
Payments for capital assets	10 (285 729)	(86 709)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3.4 1 531	5 257
(Increase)/decrease in loans	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in investments	–	–
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(5 395)	30 428
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	14 23 761	(113 493)
Net cash flow available from investing activities	(265 832)	(164 517)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase/(decrease) in net assets	605	56 974
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables	648	(485)
Net cash flows from financing activities	1 253	56 489
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(289 050)	80 756
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	(24 603)	(105 359)
Unrealised gains and losses within cash and cash equivalents	–	–
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	23 (313 653)	(24 603)



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.

2. GOING CONCERN

The financial statements have been on a going concern basis.

3. PRESENTATION CURRENCY

Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R), which is also the functional currency of the department

4. ROUNDING

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

5. FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Cash flows arising from foreign currency transactions are translated into South African Rand using the spot exchange rates prevailing at the date of payment/receipt.

6. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

6.1. Prior period comparative information

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.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

6.2. Current year comparison with budget

A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.

7. REVENUE

7.1. Appropriated funds

Appropriated funds comprise 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.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

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.

7.2. Departmental revenue

Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise.

Departmental revenue is measured at the cash amount received.

In-kind donations received are recorded in the notes to the financial statements

on the date of receipt and are measured at fair value.

Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.

7.3. Accrued departmental revenue

- » Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:
- » it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department; and
- » the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

The accrued revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable.

Accrued tax revenue (and related interest and/penalties) is measured at amounts receivable from collecting agents.

Write-offs are made according to the department's debt write-off policy.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

8. EXPENDITURE

8.1. Compensation of employees

8.1.1. Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

8.1.2. Social contributions

Social contributions made by the department in respect of current employees are recognised in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment.

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.

8.2. Other expenditure

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.

Donations made in kind are recorded in the notes to the financial statements on the date of transfer and are measured at cost or fair value.

8.3. Accruals and payables not recognised

Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

8.4. Leases

8.4.1. Operating leases

Operating lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as current expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Operating lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The operating lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

8.4.2. Finance leases

Finance lease payments made during the reporting period are recognised as capital expenditure in the statement of financial performance on the date of payment. Finance lease payments received are recognised as departmental revenue.

The finance lease commitments are recorded in the notes to the financial statements and are not apportioned between the capital and interest portions.

Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:

- » cost, being the fair value of the asset; or
- » the sum of the minimum lease payments made, including any payments made to acquire ownership at the end of the lease term, excluding interest.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

9. AID ASSISTANCE

9.1. Aid assistance received

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.

CARA Funds are recognised when receivable and measured at the amounts receivable.

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.

9.2. Aid assistance paid

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.

10. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.

Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.

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.

11. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES

Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.

Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.

12. RECEIVABLES

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.

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS

13.1. Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)

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.

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.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13.2. Impairment of financial assets

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.

14. PAYABLES

Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.

15. CAPITAL ASSETS

15.1. Immovable capital assets

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.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.

15.2. Movable capital assets

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.

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.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Biological assets are subsequently carried at fair value. Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

15.3. Intangible capital assets

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.

Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.

Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.

Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.

15.4. Project costs: Work-in-progress

Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.

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.

Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian subsequent to completion.

16. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENTS**16.1. Contingent liabilities**

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.

16.2. Contingent assets

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.

16.3. Capital commitments

Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES

for the year ended 31 March 2023

17. UNAUTHORISED EXPENDITURE

Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.

Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of changes in net assets until such time as the expenditure is either:

- » approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature with funding and the related funds are received; or
- » approved by Parliament or the Provincial Legislature without funding and is written off against the appropriation in the statement of financial performance; or
- » transferred to receivables for recovery.

Unauthorised expenditure recorded in the notes to the financial statements comprise of

- » unauthorised expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- » unauthorised expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- » Unauthorised incurred in the current year.

18. FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises:

- » fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- » fruitless and wasteful expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- » fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred in the current year.

19. IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE

Losses emanating from irregular expenditure are recognised as a receivable in the statement of financial position when recoverable. The receivable is measured at the amount that is expected to be recovered and is de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.

Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed and comprises of:

- » irregular expenditure that was under assessment in the previous financial year;
- » irregular expenditure relating to previous financial year and identified in the current year; and
- » irregular expenditure incurred in the current year.

20. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ERRORS

Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.



ACCOUNTING POLICIES
for the year ended 31 March 2023

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.

21. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

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.

22. PRINCIPAL-AGENT ARRANGEMENTS

The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for Department of Home Affairs. In terms of the arrangement the department is the agent and is responsible for collection. 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.

23. RECOVERABLE REVENUE

Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions within the Minister/MECs portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.

The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.

25. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

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.

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.

26. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is recorded in the Employee benefits note.

Accruals and payables not recognised for employee benefits are measured at cost or fair value at the reporting date.

The provision for employee benefits is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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:

	2022/23			2021/22		
	Final Budget	Actual Funds Received	Funds not requested/not received	Final Budget	Appropriation Received	Funds not requested/not received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	1 688 171	1 688 171	-	1 626 687	1 626 687	-
International Relations	3 386 270	3 386 270	-	3 354 652	3 354 652	-
International Cooperation	559 631	559 631	-	493 594	493 594	-
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	336 822	336 822	-	293 839	293 839	-
International Transfers	813 424	813 424	-	749 100	749 100	-
Total	6 784 318	6 784 318	-	6 517 872	6 517 872	-

1.2. Conditional grants**Total grants received****Provincial grants included in Total grants received**

Note	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
45	-	-
	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
2. STATUTORY APPROPRIATION			
		-	-
		-	-
3. DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE			
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	1 137	1 672
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3.2	34	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	2 940	774
Sales of capital assets	3.4	1 531	5 257
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	180 512	56 278
Transfer received	3.6	-	-
Total revenue collected		186 154	63 981
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	18	-	-
Total		186 154	63 981
3.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets			
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		1 083	1 672
Sales by market establishment		635	1 220
Administrative fees		-	-
Other sales		448	452
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		54	-
Total	3	1 137	1 672



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.2. Fines, penalties and forfeits			
Fines		-	-
Penalties		34	-
Forfeits		-	-
Total	3	34	-
3.3. Interest, dividends and rent on land			
Interest		2 940	774
Dividends		-	-
Rent on land		-	-
Total	3	2 940	774

The increase is due to interest accumulated in a new bank account that was opened in South Africa in the current financial year for civic and immigration services revenue transferred by missions.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.4. Sales of capital assets			
Tangible capital assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		1 531	5 257
Machinery and equipment		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-
Land and subsoil assets		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Intangible capital assets			
Software		-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-
Total	3	1 531	5 257
3.5. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities			
Loans and advances		-	-
Receivables		-	-
Forex gain		85 668	-
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		94 844	56 278
Gains on GFECRA		-	-
Total	3	180 512	56 278

Increase is due to forex gain and revenue received from deceased estate as inheritance from the late Swiss citizen and last year the department reported forex loss hence there is no comparative amount for forex gain



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
3.6. Transfers received			
Other governmental units		-	-
Higher education institutions		-	-
Foreign governments		-	-
International organisations		-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises		-	-
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Total	3	-	-
3.6.1. Donations received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)			
List in-kind donations received		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
Total		-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.7 Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note)

Name of entity	2022/23		
	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Revenue collected on behalf of DHA for civic and immigration	195 730	150 575	45 155
Total	195 730	150 575	45 155

Name of entity	2021/22		
	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Revenue collected on behalf of DHA for civic and immigration	371 938	320 333	51 605
Total	371 938	320 333	51 605



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
4. AID ASSISTANCE		
Opening balance	-	-
Prior period error	-	-
As restated	-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance	-	-
Transfers to or from retained funds	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
4.1. Analysis of balance by source		
Aid assistance from RDP	-	-
Aid assistance from other sources	-	-
CARA Funds	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
	4	
4.2. Analysis of balance		
Aid assistance receivable	-	-
Aid assistance prepayments (not expensed)	-	-
Aid assistance unutilised	-	-
Aid assistance repayable	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
	4	
Aid assistance not requested/not received	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

4.2.1. Aid assistance prepayments (expensed)

Name of entity	2022/23				
	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Name of entity	2021/22				
	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
4.3. Prior period error		
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]	-	-
	-	-
Relating to 2021/22	-	-
	-	-
Total prior period errors	-	-
4.4. Aid assistance expenditure per economic classification		
Current	-	-
Capital	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Total aid assistance expenditure	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
4.5. Donations received in kind (not included in the main note)		
List in-kind donations received		
Tsogo Sun	-	120
BMW	-	150
Sponsorship from MTN	250	600
Sponsorship from Vodacom	500	400
Old Mutual	300	-
Aspen	175	-
Foreign Missions	2 472	-
Total	3 697	1 270

The department received more sponsorship in 2022/23 due to increase activities as compared to 2021/22.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
5. COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES		
5.1. Analysis of balance		
Basic salary	1 576 293	1 562 468
Performance award	–	853
Service based	1 700	1 915
Compensative/circumstantial	44 570	34 740
Periodic payments	–	–
Other non-pensionable allowances	1 129 938	1 047 946
Total	2 752 501	2 647 922

No performance award payments were made in the 2022/23 financial year and hence no comparative figures as per the Department of Public Service and Administration directive.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
5.2. Social contributions		
Employer contributions		
Pension	192 160	195 364
Medical	112 457	108 341
UIF	-	-
Bargaining council	307	218
Official unions and associations	-	-
Insurance	40	37
Total	304 964	303 960
Total compensation of employees	3 057 465	2 951 882
Average number of employees	3 238	3 374

Officials appointed to Public Service Act (1 954 – 2022/23) (2 015 – 2021/22), Officials not appointed to Public Service Act – Locally recruited (1 284 – 2022/23) (1 359 – 2021/22)



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
6. GOODS AND SERVICES			
Administrative fees		10 695	6 402
Advertising		3 627	1 728
Minor assets	6.1	4 109	3 266
Bursaries (employees)		864	715
Catering		8 429	1 886
Communication		41 538	42 262
Computer services	6.2	195 062	170 554
Consultants: Business and advisory services	6.9	2 733	1 601
Infrastructure and planning services		–	–
Laboratory services		791	509
Scientific and technological services		–	–
Legal services		9 063	3 897
Contractors		37 122	29 638
Agency and support/outsourced services		2 936	3 794
Entertainment		8 749	3 603
Audit cost – external	6.3	20 665	21 780
Fleet services		14 564	18 110
Inventories	6.4	–	–
Consumables	6.5	54 209	36 367
Housing		–	–
Operating leases		989 117	941 098
Property payments	6.6	460 819	415 923



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
Rental and hiring		651	649
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		–	–
Travel and subsistence	6.7	317 630	124 276
Venues and facilities		22 964	8 046
Training and development		3 421	1 019
Other operating expenditure	6.8	199 976	207 916
Total		2 409 734	2 045 039

Increase on expenditure in the current year is due to normal operations resuming after lockdown, iro venues and facilities, catering, entertainment and travel and subsistence.

Operating leases relate to rental payments made in mission abroad for office space and accommodation for officials transferred abroad which is paid in foreign currency and the increase in expenditure is because of foreign exchange fluctuation experienced in 2022/23 financial year.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
6.1. Minor assets			
Tangible capital assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		4 109	3 266
Machinery and equipment		-	-
Heritage assets		4 109	3 266
Specialised military assets		-	-
Land and subsoil assets		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Intangible capital assets			
Software		-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-
Total	6	4 109	3 266
6.2. Computer services			
SITA computer services		1 479	1 239
External computer service providers		193 583	169 315
Total	6	195 062	170 554

The increase is because of the disputed network services invoice relating to 2021/22 financial year which was resolved and paid in 2022/23.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
6.3. Audit cost – external			
Regularity audits		20 665	21 780
Performance audits		–	–
Investigations		–	–
Environmental audits		–	–
Computer audits		–	–
Total	6	20 665	21 780
6.4. Inventories			
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	–	–
Total	6	–	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
6.4.1. Other supplies		
Ammunition and security supplies	-	-
Assets for distribution	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-
School furniture	-	-
Sports and recreation	-	-
Library material	-	-
Other assets for distribution	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	6.4 -	-
6.5. Consumables		
Consumable supplies	40 105	22 859
Uniform and clothing	4 522	5 625
Household supplies	6 638	4 936
Building material and supplies	-	-
Communication accessories	-	-
IT consumables	10 336	1 208
Other consumables	18 609	11 090
Stationery, printing and office supplies	14 104	13 508
Total	6 54 209	36 367



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
6.6. Property payments		
Municipal services	201 393	188 905
Property management fees	1 299	1 150
Property maintenance and repairs	258 127	225 868
Other	–	–
Total	460 819	415 923
	6	
6.7. Travel and subsistence		
Local	48 334	16 663
Foreign	269 296	107 613
Total	317 630	124 276
	6	
6.8. Other operating expenditure		
Professional bodies, membership, and subscription fees	2 653	1 907
Resettlement costs	11 059	9 757
Other	186 264	196 252
Total	199 976	207 916
	6	
6.9. Remuneration of members of a commission or committee of inquiry (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)		
Name of Commission/Committee of Inquiry	No. of members	6
Audit Committee	5	1 606
Risk Management	1	108
Total		1 754
		1 399



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
7. INTEREST AND RENT ON LAND			
Interest paid		140 773	125 006
Rent on land		-	-
Total		140 773	125 006
8. PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ASSETS			
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	-	21 851
Debts written off	8.3	19 780	27 014
Forex losses	8.5	1 020	59 745
Debt takes overs		-	-
Losses on GFECRA		-	-
Total		20 800	108 610

The reduction in expenditure is because the department realised a gain as compared to forex losses realised in 2021/22. In addition, the department did not write off transactions resulting from suspense accounts.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
8.1. Other material losses			
Nature of other material losses			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
Total	8	-	-
8.2. Other material losses written off			
Nature of losses			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
Disallowances		-	21 851
Total	8	-	21 851

No transactions were identified for write off in this account.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
8.3. Debts written off		
Nature of debts written off		
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>		
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
Recoverable revenue written off	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
Staff Debt	441	30
Rental Deposit	18 600	26 984
Other debt written off	739	-
Total	19 780	27 014
Total debt written off	19 780	27 014
	8	

The department identified less transactions in 2022/23 financial year for write off.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
8.4. Details of theft			
Nature of theft			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
Total	8	-	-
8.5. Forex losses			
Nature of losses			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
Forex losses – Missions		-	59 745
Forex Losses–Foreign Payments		919	-
Forex Losses–Rental		101	-
Total	8	1 020	59 745



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
9. TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES			
Provinces and municipalities	46,47	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex 1B	49 699	48 546
Higher education institutions	Annex 1C	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annex 1E	724 172	629 288
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex 1D	-	-
Non-profit institutions	Annex 1F	-	-
Households	Annex 1G	19 185	41 930
Total		793 056	719 764

Household expenditure in the current year is mainly for the staff that has resigned whereas in 2021/22 DIRCO close 10 missions and paid termination benefits for those missions resulting in the increased spending in the previous year

9.1. Donations made in kind (not included in the main note)

List in-kind donations made	Annex 1J	-	-
Foreign Missions		466	-
		-	-
Total		466	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
10. EXPENDITURE FOR CAPITAL ASSETS			
Tangible capital assets			
		194 178	86 520
Buildings and other fixed structures	39	32 076	31 097
Machinery and equipment	37	162 102	55 423
Heritage assets	37,39	–	–
Specialised military assets	37	–	–
Land and subsoil assets	39	–	–
Biological assets	37	–	–
Intangible capital assets			
		91 551	189
Software	38	91 551	189
Mastheads and publishing titles	38	–	–
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	38	–	–
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	38	–	–
Services and operating rights	38	–	–
Total		285 729	86 709
The following amounts have been included as project costs in Expenditure for capital assets			
Compensation of employees		–	–
Goods and services		–	–
Total		–	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

10.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – Current year

Name of entity	2022/23		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	194 178	-	194 178
Buildings and other fixed structures	32 076	-	32 076
Machinery and equipment	162 102	-	162 102
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
Intangible capital assets	91 551	-	91 551
Software	91 551	-	91 551
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
Total	285 729	-	285 729



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

10.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – Prior year

Name of entity	2021/22		
	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	86 520	-	86 520
Buildings and other fixed structures	31 097	-	31 097
Machinery and equipment	55 423	-	55 423
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
Intangible capital assets	189	-	189
Software	189	-	189
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
Total	86 709	-	86 709

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
10.3. Finance lease expenditure included in Expenditure for capital assets		
Tangible capital assets		
Buildings and other fixed structures	27 946	27 947
Machinery and equipment	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-
Biological assets	-	-
Total	27 946	27 947
11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	-	-
Cash receipts	-	-
Disbursements	-	-
Cash on hand	546	372
Investments (Domestic)	3 705	13 554
Investments (Foreign)	102 107	124 215
Total	106 358	138 141
Reconciliation for cash with commercial banks (Investment foreign)		
Trial Balance: Investment foreign	29 293	
Adjustment on Cash with Commercial Bank: Foreign	(1 089)	
Recalculated Trial Balance	28 204	
Revaluated Cash book balance	102 107	
Forex gain	73 903	



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
12. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Current		
Local	-	-
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
Foreign		
Rental deposits	9 538	14 978
Total	9 538	14 978
Total Current other financial assets	9 538	14 978
Non-current		
Local	-	-
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>		
Total	-	-
Foreign		
Rental deposits	55 057	44 222
Total	55 057	44 222
Total Non-current other financial assets	55 057	44 222



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
13. PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES			
Staff advances		-	-
Travel and subsistence		3 122	3 022
Prepayments (Not expensed)	13.2	-	-
Advances paid (Not expensed)	13.1	-	-
SOCPEN advances		-	-
Total		3 122	3 022
Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances			
Current Prepayments and advances		3 122	3 022
Non-current Prepayments and advances		-	-
Total		3 122	3 022



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13.1. Advances paid (Not expensed)

		2022/23				
		Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2023
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments		-	-	-	-	-
Public entities		-	-	-	-	-
Other entities		-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	-	-	-	-	-

		2021/22				
		Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments		-	-	-	-	-
Public entities		-	-	-	-	-
Other entities		-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13.2. Prepayments (Not expensed)

		2022/23				
	Note	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	-	-	-	-	-

		2021/22				
	Note	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	-	-	-	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13.3. Prepayments (Expensed)

	2022/23				
	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	72 627	(72 627)	–	70 376	70 376
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	–	–	–	–	–
Capital assets	1 129	(1 129)	–	41 881	41 881
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total	73 756	(73 756)	–	112 257	112 257

	2021/22				
	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year prepayments	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	70 280	(70 280)	–	72 627	72 627
Interest and rent on land	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies	–	–	–	–	–
Capital assets	143	(143)	–	1 129	1 129
Other	–	–	–	–	–
Total	70 423	(70 423)	–	73 756	73 756



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

13.4. Advances paid (Expensed)

	2022/23				
	Amount as at 1 April 2022	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments	-	-	-	-	-
Public entities	-	-	-	-	-
Other entities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

	2021/22				
	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add/Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial departments	-	-	-	-	-
Public entities	-	-	-	-	-
Other entities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

14. RECEIVABLES

	Note	2022/23			2021/22		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	14.1	254 612	186 815	441 427	189 693	217 288	406 981
Trade receivables	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	14.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff debt	14.4	38 692	28 368	67 060	36 292	21 196	57 488
Other receivables	14.5	642	5 336	5 978	664	5 796	6 460
Total		293 946	220 519	514 465	226 649	244 280	470 929

14.1. Claims recoverable

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
National departments		275 188	306 541
Provincial departments		8 814	45 243
Foreign governments		-	-
Public entities		157 425	55 197
Private enterprises		-	-
Higher education institutions		-	-
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Local governments		-	-
Total	14	441 427	406 981



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
14.2. Trade receivables			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
		-	-
		-	-
Total	14	-	-
14.3. Recoverable expenditure			
<i>Group major categories, but list material items</i>			
		-	-
		-	-
Total	14	-	-
14.4. Staff debt			
Department debt		60 355	49 556
Foreign Staff debt		6 705	7 932
Total	14	67 060	57 488

The increase in the departmental debt is the as result of the increased COLA advances for the transferred officials.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
14.5. Other receivables			
Receipt foreign claims		4 688	4 688
African Renaissance		37	511
Salary Accounts		883	1 261
Disallowance		370	–
Unauthorised expenditure		–	–
Irregular expenditure		–	–
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		–	–
Total	14	5 978	6 460
14.6. Impairment of receivables			
Estimate of impairment of receivables		36 116	35 932
Total		36 116	35 932

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
15. INVESTMENTS		
Non-current		
Shares and other equity	-	-
<i>List investments at cost</i>	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
Securities other than shares	-	-
<i>List investments at cost</i>	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
Total non-current investments	-	-
Analysis of non-current investments		
Opening balance	-	-
Additions in cash	-	-
Disposals for cash	-	-
Non-cash movements	-	-
Closing balance	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
15.1. Impairment of investments		
Estimate of impairment of investments	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
16. LOANS		
Public corporations	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-
Foreign governments	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-
Staff loans	-	-
Total	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
17. VOTED FUNDS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND			
Opening balance		480 862	165 648
Prior period error	17.2	-	-
As restated		480 862	165 648
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		76 761	480 862
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for the current year		-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	-
Transferred to retained revenue to defray excess expenditure (Parliament/Legislatures)	17.1	-	-
Conditional grants surrendered by the provincial department	17.3	-	-
Paid during the year		(480 862)	(165 648)
Closing balance		76 761	480 862
17.1. Voted funds/(Excess expenditure) transferred to retained funds (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfer from statement of financial performance		-	-
Transfer from Departmental Revenue to defray excess expenditure	18	-	-
Total	17	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2021/22
Note	R'000
17.2. Prior period error	
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]	-
Relating to 2021/22	-
Total prior period errors	-

17.3. Prior period error

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Total conditional grants received	-	-
Total conditional grants spent	-	-
Unspent conditional grants to be surrendered	-	-
Less: Paid to the Provincial Revenue Fund by Provincial department	-	-
Approved for rollover	-	-
Not approved for rollover	-	-
Add: Received from provincial revenue fund by national department	-	-
Due by the Provincial Revenue Fund	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
18. RECONCILIATION ON UNSPENT CONDITIONAL GRANTS DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE AND NRF RECEIPTS TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE REVENUE FUND			
Opening balance		47 785	81 003
Prior period error	18.1	—	—
As restated		47 785	81 003
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)		186 154	63 981
Own revenue included in appropriation		—	—
Transfer from aid assistance	4	—	—
Transferred to voted funds to defray excess expenditure (<i>Parliament/Legislatures</i>)	17.1	—	—
Paid during the year		(135 047)	(97 199)
Closing balance		98 892	47 785
18.1. Prior period error			
Nature of prior period error			
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]			—
			—
			—
Relating to 2021/22			—
			—
			—
Total prior period errors			—



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
19. BANK OVERDRAFT			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		420 011	162 744
Fund requisition account		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Foreign)		-	-
Total		420 011	162 744
20. PAYABLES – CURRENT			
Amounts owing to other entities		-	-
Advances received	20.1	331 887	196 566
Clearing accounts	20.2	8	17
Other payables	20.3	45 741	69 331
Total		377 636	265 914
20.1. Advances received			
National departments		90 865	44 247
Provincial departments		39 094	21 118
Public entities		201 928	131 201
Other institutions		-	-
Total	20	331 887	196 566

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
20.2. Clearing accounts		
Description		
Salary Pension Account	8	17
		-
		-
Total	8	17
20		
20.3. Other payables		
Description		
Foreign Affairs Detainee Funds	114	297
Salary: ACB Account	424	471
Dept Home Affairs Revenue owed to NRF	45 155	51 674
National Revenue Fund	-	16 883
Debt account credit balances	3	6
Foreign staff debt	45	-
	-	-
Total	45 741	69 331
20		



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

21. PAYABLES – NON-CURRENT

	Note	2022/23				2021/22
		One to two years	Two to three years	Older than three years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Amounts owing to other entities				522 279	522 279	521 862
Advances received	21.1					-
Other payables	21.2		277	8 232	8 509	8 278
Total		-	277	530 511	530 788	530 140

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
National departments		-	-
Provincial departments		-	-
Public entities		-	-
Other institutions		-	-
Total	21	-	-

21.1. Advances received

National departments		-	-
Provincial departments		-	-
Public entities		-	-
Other institutions		-	-
Total	21	-	-

21.2. Other payables**Description**

Payable Adv: For&Int Org Adv Acc		8 232	8 232
Salary Accounts		277	46
		-	-
Total	21	8 509	8 278



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Note	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
22. NET CASH FLOW AVAILABLE FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance	262 915	544 843
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	(287 386)	(356 059)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(67 297)	(66 277)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances	(100)	726
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current	111 722	(109 113)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(1 531)	(5 257)
Proceeds from sale of investments	5 440	5 631
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(5 440)	(5 631)
Expenditure on capital assets	285 729	86 709
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(615 909)	(262 847)
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donors	–	–
Voted funds not requested/not received	–	–
Own revenue included in appropriation	–	–
Other non-cash items	–	–
Net cash flow generating	(24 471)	188 784



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
23. RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS FOR CASH FLOW PURPOSES			
Consolidated Paymaster General account		(420 011)	(162 744)
Fund requisition account		-	-
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		546	372
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		3 705	13 554
Cash with commercial banks (Foreign)		102 107	124 215
Total		(313 653)	(24 603)

24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS**24.1. Contingent liabilities**

Liable to	Nature		
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	<i>Annex 3A</i>	-
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	<i>Annex 3A</i>	185
Other guarantees		<i>Annex 3A</i>	-
Claims against the department		<i>Annex 3B</i>	109 369
Intergovernmental payables		<i>Annex 5</i>	-
Environmental rehabilitation liability		<i>Annex 3B</i>	-
Other		<i>Annex 3B</i>	61 490
Total			171 044
			789 795



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
24.2. Contingent assets		
Nature of contingent asset		
Recovery of legal cost	4 303	1 875
Claims motor vehicles	-	49
Loss of Cash Juba	380	380
Damage to rented property	234	234
Rental in Accra	6 475	6 475
Theft and losses	191	3 093
Advance paid for preparatory work	88 172	88 172
Recovery of debts	200	200
Foreign Missions– VAT Claimable	6 394	2 476
Leave (LRPs & Head Office)	154	45
Total	106 503	102 999

The prior year contingent asset relating to the leave benefits due was identified in the current financial year and adjustment of 45 was made in the prior year. VAT paid by the SA Foreign Missions that is claimable from Foreign Ministries



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures	2 337	2 337
Heritage assets	-	-
Machinery and equipment	1 976	1 295
Specialised military assets	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-
Biological assets	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Total	4 313	3 632



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

26. ACCRUALS AND PAYABLES NOT RECOGNISED**26.1. Accruals**

Listed by economic classification	Note	2022/23			2021/22
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		37 469	4 353	41 822	25 453
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		37 469	4 353	41 822	25 453

Listed by programme level	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
		Administration	37 061
International Relations	1 175	1 066	
International Cooperation	1 400	54	
Public diplomacy	2 186	982	
Total		41 822	25 453

The prior year error relates to the payment of construction of the Dar Es Salaam chancery that was not included in the 2021/22 accruals register



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

26.2. Payables not recognised

	<i>Note</i>	2022/23			2021/22
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		12 470	931	13 401	12 417
Interest and rent on land		–	–	–	–
Transfers and subsidies		–	–	–	–
Capital assets		–	–	–	–
Other		–	–	–	–
Total		12 470	931	13 401	12 417

	<i>Note</i>	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		2 379	11 882
International Relations		7 077	499
International Cooperation		890	19
Public diplomacy		3 055	17
Total		13 401	12 417

Included in the above Total s are the following:

Confirmed balances with other departments	<i>Annex 5</i>	–	–
Confirmed balances with other government entities	<i>Annex 5</i>	–	–
Total		–	–



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS		
Leave entitlement	102 377	107 369
Service bonus	37 489	37 060
Performance awards	-	-
Capped leave	38 815	44 384
Other	1 812	1 945
Total	180 493	190 758



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

28. LEASE COMMITMENTS**28.1. Operating leases**

	2022/23				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	–	1 746	772 865	5 093	779 704
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	10 211	1 313 979	4 936	1 329 126
Later than 5 years	–	43 818	57 893	–	101 711
Total lease commitments	–	55 775	2 144 737	10 029	2 210 541

	2021/22				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	–	1 556	594 236	3 699	599 491
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	7 099	838 946	4 105	850 150
Later than 5 years	–	46 374	52 722	–	99 096
Total lease commitments	–	55 029	1 485 904	7 804	1 548 737

The department is leasing offices and accommodation for its staff working in foreign embassies abroad and the properties are leased in line with the terms and condition applicable to country of accreditation.

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Rental earned on sub-leased assets	3	–	–
Total		–	–



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

28.2. Finance leases

	2022/23				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	1 661	1 661
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	539	539
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	2 200	2 200

	2021/22				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	802	802
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	253	253
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	1 055	1 055

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Rental earned on sub-leased assets	3	-	-
Total		-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

28.3. Operating lease future revenue

	2022/23				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	–	–	–	–	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–
Later than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating lease revenue receivable	–	–	–	–	–

	2021/22				
	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	–	–	–	–	–
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–
Later than 5 years	–	–	–	–	–
Total operating lease revenue receivable	–	–	–	–	–

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
29. ACCRUED DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE		
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	-	-
Total	-	-
29.1. Analysis of accrued departmental revenue		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: amounts received	-	-
Less: services received in lieu of cash	-	-
Add: amounts recorded	-	-
Less: amounts written off/reversed as irrecoverable	-	-
Less: amounts transferred to receivables for recovery	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-
Closing balance	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
29.2. Accrued departmental revenue written off		
Nature of losses		
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
29.3. Impairment of accrued departmental revenue		
Estimate of impairment of accrued departmental revenue		
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-
30. UNAUTHORISED, IRREGULAR AND FRUITLESS AND WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE		
Unauthorised expenditure – current year	-	-
Irregular expenditure – current year	1 439 514	976 218
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – current year	7 427	4 306
Total	1 446 941	980 524

During the current year, R1 439 million was identified and assessed to be irregular expenditure incurred in the 2022/23 financial year and was identified to be irregular during the audit by AGSA, the amount of R1,439 million includes the amount of R58 million which has been approved to be removed and the details are included in the AFS.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS		
Revenue received		
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	-	-
Total	-	-
Payments made		
Compensation of employees	2 021	3 197
Goods and services	1 844	2 027
Interest and rent on land	-	-
Expenditure for capital assets	-	-
Payments for financial assets	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Total	3 865	5 224

The prior year error on the payments made on behalf of the African Renaissance Fund is for compensation of employee, goods and services and remuneration for audit and risk committee members.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Year end balances arising from revenue/payments		
Receivables from related parties	37	511
Payables to related parties	-	-
Total	37	511
Loans to/from related parties		
Non-interest-bearing loans to/(from)	-	-
Interest bearing loans to/(from)	-	-
Total	-	-
Other		
Guarantees issued/received	-	-
<i>List other contingent liabilities between the department and related party</i>	-	-
Total	-	-
In-kind goods and services provided/received		
<i>List in goods and services between the department and related party</i>	-	-
Total	-	-

African Renaissance and International Cooperation is the related party to DIRCO and under the control of the Director General of the department.

DIRCO pays for the Secretariate Costs relating to compensation of employees, goods and services including the remuneration paid to members of the Audit and Risk Committee as well as the external audit fees and these recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

In addition, DIRCO renders services in kind to the African Renaissance and International Cooperation for the shared services of the Director General, Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Directors General who serve in the Advisory Committee, Internal Audit and Risk Management Units which the fair value for these services cannot be reliably determined. Accordingly, no amount is recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance for the value of these services rendered.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
32. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	6 780	6 455
Officials:		
Level 15 to 16	13 554	14 249
Level 14 (CIO)	1 726	1 649
Family members of key management personnel		–
Total	22 060	22 353
Key management personnel (Parliament/Legislatures)		
Speaker to Parliament/Legislature	–	–
Deputy Speaker	–	–
Secretary to Parliament/Legislature	–	–
Deputy Secretary	–	–
Chief Financial Officer	–	–
Legal advisor	–	–
Other	–	–
Total	–	–



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
33. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP		
Concession fee received	34	-
Base fee received	-	-
Variable fee received	-	-
Penalties	34	-
Unitary fee paid	292 568	276 801
Fixed component	27 947	27 947
Indexed component	264 621	248 854
Analysis of indexed component	264 621	248 854
Compensation of employees	-	-
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)	123 848	123 848
Operating leases	-	-
Interest	140 773	125 006
Capital/(Liabilities)	1 548 672	1 548 672
Tangible rights	-	-
Intangible rights	-	-
Property	1 491 202	1 491 202
Plant and equipment	57 470	57 470
Loans	-	-
Other	39 729	39 366
Prepayments and advances	-	-
Pre-production obligations	-	-
Other obligations	39 729	39 366



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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 complements 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 monthly 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 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.

The contract furthermore contains provisions for regular maintenance surveys to be conducted by independent parties 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 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.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2022/23 R'000	2021/22 R'000
34. IMPAIRMENT (OTHER THAN RECEIVABLES, ACCRUED DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE, LOANS AND INVESTMENTS)			
<i>Please specify</i>		-	-
		-	-
Total		-	-
35. PROVISIONS			
<i>Please specify</i>		-	-
		-	-
Total		-	-

35.1. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – Current year

	2022/23			
	Provision 1 R'000	Provision 2 R'000	Provision 3 R'000	Total provisions 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	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

35.2. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – Prior year

	2021/22			
	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	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-

36. NON-ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

	Note	2022/23
		R'000
Nature of the event		
<i>Appointment of Chief Financial Officer with effect from 01 April 2023.</i>		-
		-
Total		-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

37. MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	159 208		-	-	159 208
Heritage assets	159 208		-	-	159 208
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	590 857		116 596	40 738	666 715
Transport assets	195 761		20 301	33 436	182 626
Computer equipment	160 563		15 520	1 866	174 217
Furniture and office equipment	176 293		15 540	4 256	187 577
Other machinery and equipment	58 240		65 235	1 180	122 295
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-		-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-		-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	750 065	-	116 596	40 738	825 923



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Number	Value
Note		R'000
Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation		
Included in the above Total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:		
Heritage assets	-	
Machinery and equipment	-	
Specialised military assets	-	
Biological assets	-	
Total	-	



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

371. MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	159 198	10	-	-	159 208
Heritage assets	159 198	10	-	-	159 208
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	572 536	(8 664)	54 262	27 277	590 857
Transport assets	206 976	(1 819)	1 417	10 813	195 761
Computer equipment	127 759	(809)	37 634	4 021	160 563
Furniture and office equipment	178 880	(5 582)	12 636	9 641	176 293
Other machinery and equipment	58 921	(454)	2 575	2 802	58 240
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	731 734	(8 654)	54 262	27 277	750 065



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

371.1. Prior period error

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		(8 654)
		(8 654)
		-
Relating to 2021/22		-
		-
Total prior period errors		(8 654)



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

37.2. Minor assets**MOVEMENT IN MINOR CAPITAL ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23					Total R'000
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Opening balance	-	-	192	95 602	-	95 794
Value adjustments					-	-
Additions	-	-	-	3 033	-	3 033
Disposals	-	-	-	3 305	-	3 305
Total Minor assets	-	-	192	95 330	-	95 522

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	24 062	-	24 062
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	91 052	-	91 052
Total number of minor assets	-	-	-	115 114	-	115 114

Minor capital assets under investigation**Included in the above Total of the minor capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:**

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Specialised military assets		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
Machinery and equipment		-	-
Biological assets		-	-



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MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22					Total
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Opening balance	-	-	194	102 140	-	102 334
Prior period error	-	-	(2)	(1 349)	-	(1 351)
Additions	-	-	-	1 825	-	1 825
Disposals	-	-	-	7 014	-	7 014
Total Minor assets	-	-	192	95 602	-	95 794

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	25 456	-	25 456
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	119 788	-	119 788
Total number of minor assets	-	-	-	145 244	-	145 244

37.2.1. Prior period error

	Note	2021/22 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		(1 351)
		(1 351)
Relating to 2021/22		-
		-
Total prior period errors		(1 351)



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

37.3. Movable tangible capital assets written off**MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23					
	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	-	-	-	77	-	77
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	77	-	77

MOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/21					
	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

374. Movable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress**CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2022/23			
		Opening balance 1 April 2022	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment		-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-	-	-
Biological assets		-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP			
<i>Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress</i>		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
Total		-	-



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		2021/22				
		Opening balance 1 April 2021	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2022
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
	Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
	Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
	Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Annex 7</i>					



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

38. INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	41 176	91 551		132 727
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-
Total INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	41 176	91 551	-	132 727

Intangible Capital Assets under investigation**Note****Number****Value****R'000****Included in the above Total of the intangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:**

Software		-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-



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38.1. MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	33 629	7 358	189		41 176
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-	-
Total INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	33 629	7 358	189		41 176

38.1.1. Prior period error

	Note	2021/22 R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		-
		7 358
Relating to 2021/22		-
Total prior period errors		7 358



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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38.2. Intangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress**CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

		Opening balance 1 April 2022	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets	Annex 7	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

		2022/23	2021/22
	Note	R'000	R'000
Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP			
<i>Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress</i>		-	-
Total		-	-

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Opening balance 1 April 2021	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

39. IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23			
	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 011 513	4 130	-	4 015 643
Dwellings	2 190 730	4 130	-	2 194 860
Non-residential buildings	1 819 038	-	-	1 819 038
Other fixed structures	1 745	-	-	1 745
HERITAGE ASSETS	7 096	-	-	7 096
Heritage assets	7 096	-	-	7 096
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	231 176	-	-	231 176
Land	231 176	-	-	231 176
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
Total IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	4 249 785	4 130	-	4 253 915

Immovable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

Included in the above Total of the immovable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:

Buildings and other fixed structures

Heritage assets

Land and subsoil assets

Total

Note	Number	Value
		R'000
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-



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39.1. MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22				
	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4 008 256	653	2 604	-	4 011 513
Dwellings	2 187 473	653	2 604	-	2 190 730
Non-residential buildings	1 819 038	-	-	-	1 819 038
Other fixed structures	1 745	-	-	-	1 745
HERITAGE ASSETS	7 096	-	-	-	7 096
Heritage assets	7 096	-	-	-	7 096
LAND AND SUBSOIL ASSETS	231 176	-	-	-	231 176
Land	231 176	-	-	-	231 176
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
Total IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	4 246 528	653	2 604	-	4 249 785

39.1.1. Prior period error

	Note	2021/22
		R'000
Nature of prior period error		
Relating to 2021/22 [affecting the opening balance]		653
Relating to 2021/22		653
		-
Total prior period errors		653



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

39.2. Immovable tangible capital assets: Capital Work-in-progress**CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	Note	2022/23			
		Opening balance 1 April 2022	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets	<i>Annex 7</i>	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets		-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-

	Note	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Payables not recognised relating to Capital WIP			
<i>Amounts relating to progress certificates received but not paid at year end and therefore not included in capital work-in-progress</i>		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
Total		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Note	2021/22				
		Opening balance 1 April 2021	Prior period error	Current Year WIP	Ready for use (Assets to the AR)/Contracts terminated	Closing balance 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets		-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets		-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-

39.3. Immovable tangible capital assets written off**IMMOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

	2022/23			
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and s ubsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-
Total Immovable capital assets written off	-	-	-	-

IMMOVABLE CAPITAL ASSETS WRITTEN OFF FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	2021/22			
	Buildings and other fixed structures	Heritage assets	Land and s ubsoil assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	-
Total Immovable capital assets written off	-	-	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

39.4. Immovable capital assets (additional information)

	Estimated completion date	Note	2022/23 Area	2021/22 Area
a. Unsurveyed land		<i>Annex 9</i>		
b. Properties deemed vested		<i>Annex 9</i>		
Land parcels				
Facilities				
Schools				
Clinics				
Hospitals				
Office buildings				
Dwellings				
Storage facilities				
Other				
c. Facilities on unsurveyed land	Duration of use	<i>Annex 9</i>		
Schools				
Clinics				
Hospitals				
Office buildings				
Dwellings				
Storage facilities				
Other				
d. Facilities on right to use land	Duration of use	<i>Annex 9</i>		



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Estimated completion date	Note	2022/23 Area	2021/22 Area
Schools				
Clinics				
Hospitals				
Office buildings				
Dwellings				
Storage facilities				
Other				
e. Agreement of custodianship		<i>Annex 9</i>		
Land parcels				
Facilities				
Schools				
Clinics				
Hospitals				
Office buildings				
Dwellings				
Storage facilities				
Other				



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
40. PRINCIPAL-AGENT ARRANGEMENTS		
40.1. Department acting as the principal		
<p>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 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, 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 monies directly to the National Revenue Fund as approved by the National Treasury.</p>		
Total	-	-
40.2. Department acting as the agent		
40.2.1. Revenue received for agency activities		
<i>Include a list of the entities for which the department acts as an agent and the amounts received for these agency duties</i>		
Total	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

40.2.2. Reconciliation of funds and disbursements – Current year

	2022/23	
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	R'000	R'000
Total	-	-

Reconciliation of funds and disbursements – Prior year

	2021/22	
	Total funds received	Expenditure incurred against funds
Category of revenue or expenditure per arrangement	R'000	R'000
Total	-	-



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

40.2.3. Reconciliation of carrying amount of receivables and payables – current year**Receivables**

Name of principal entity	2022/23				
	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Revenue principal is entitled to	Less: Write offs/ settlements/ waivers	Cash received on behalf of principal	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Payables

Name of principal entity	2022/23			
	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Expenses incurred on behalf of the principal	Cash paid on behalf of the principal	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	195 730	-	150 575	45 155
	-	-	-	-
Total	195 730	-	150 575	45 155



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

40.2.4. Reconciliation of carrying amount of receivables and payables – prior year

Name of principal entity	2021/22				
	Opening balance 1 April 2021	Revenue principal is entitled to	Less: Write offs/ settlements/ waivers	Cash received on behalf of principal	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Payables

Name of principal entity	2021/22			
	Opening balance 1 April 2021	Expenses incurred on behalf of the principal	Cash paid on behalf of the principal	Closing balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	371 938	-	320 333	51 605
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Total	371 938	-	320 333	51 605



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

41. PRIOR PERIOD ERRORS

41.1. Correction of prior period errors

	Note	2021/22		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Revenue: (E.g. Annual Appropriation, Departmental revenue, Aid assistance, etc.)</i>				
Line item 1 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 2 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 3 affected by the change		-	-	-

Provide a description of the nature of the prior period error as well as why the correction was required.



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2021/22		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Expenditure: (E.g. Compensation of employees, Goods and services, Tangible capital assets, etc.)</i>				
Line item 1 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 2 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 3 affected by the change		-	-	-
Net effect		-	-	-

	Note	2021/22		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Assets: (E.g. Receivables, Investments, Accrued departmental revenue, Movable tangible capital assets, etc.)</i>				
Intangible assets (Software)		-	7 358	7 358
Movable tangible capital assets (note 37.1.1)		-	(8 654)	(8 654)
Minor capital assets (note 37.2.1)		-	(1 351)	(1 351)
Immovable tangible capital assets (note 39.1)		-	653	653
Net effect			(1 994)	(1 994)



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Note	2021/22		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Liabilities: (E.g. Payables current, voted funds to be surrendered, Commitments, Provisions, etc.)</i>				
Line item 1 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 2 affected by the change		-	-	-
Line item 3 affected by the change		-	-	-
Net effect		-	-	-

	Note	2021/22		
		Amount before error correction	Prior period error	Restated
		R'000	R'000	R'000
<i>Other: (E.g. Unauthorised expenditure, Irregular expenditure, Fruitless and wasteful expenditure, etc.)</i>				
Irregular expenditure		311 496	664 722	976 218
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure		4 096	210	4 306
Leave (LRPS and Head Office)		-	45	45
Accruals		22 269	3 184	25 453
Related party transactions			5 224	5 224
Foreign Missions- VAT Claimable		-	1 330	1 330
Net effect		337 861	674 715	1 012 576



NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

42. BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PERFORMANCE

Information on compliance with the B-BBEE Act is included in the Annual Report under the section titled, B-BBEE Compliance Performance Information.

43. COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

	2022/23	2021/22
Note	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	-	-
Goods and services	227	736
Transfers and subsidies	-	-
Expenditure for capital assets	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	227	736
<i>Annex 11</i>		



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 1B**STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS**

Departmental Agency or Account	2022/23						2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		Final Budget	Actual transfer
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
African Renaissance & International Fund	49 699	-	-	49 699	49 699	100%	48 546	48 546
SA Development Partnership Agency	11 671	-	-	11 671	-	0%	11 252	-
Total	61 370	-	-	61 370	49 699		59 798	48 546

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 1E**STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

Foreign government/International organisation	2022/23						2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		Final Budget	Actual transfer
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
African Union	311 838	-	-	311 838	311 838	100%	277 933	271 032
Group of 77 Countries	243	-	-	243	243	100%	234	222
India-Brazil- South Africa Trust Fund	16 316	-	2 099	18 415	18 415	100%	15 897	14 810
New Partnership for Africa's Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Peer Review Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	892	-	-	892	894	100%	779	604
United Nations Development Programme	16 803	-	-	16 803	16 322	97%	16 148	14 637
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	8 667	-	(2 099)	6 568	-	0%	8 357	-
Commonwealth of Nation	10 220	-	-	10 220	6 966	68%	9 994	7 575
Southern African Development Community	150 299	-	(1 811)	148 488	147 338	99%	128 467	129 831
United Nations	198 306	-	-	198 306	185 807	94%	193 225	165 823
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	791	-	-	791	410	52%	763	198
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	7 239	-	-	7 239	5 227	72%	7 945	5 464
Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	389	-	-	389	437	112%	375	348
Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	98	-	-	98	98	100%	94	96
South Centre Capital Fund	1 914	-	-	1 914	1 718	90%	1 845	1 544
United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	916	-	-	916	-	0%	882	396



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Foreign government/International organisation	2022/23						2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		Final Budget	Actual transfer
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred		
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Humanitarian aid	25 137	-	-	25 137	25 198	100%	24 492	15 182
Permanent Court of Arbitration	311	-	-	311	237	76%	283	-
Asia–Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	337	-	-	337	289	86%	341	265
International Tribunal for the Law of the sea	1 338	-	-	1 338	924	69%	1 248	1 261
BIE	-	-	1 811	1 811	1 811	100%		
Total	752 054	-	-	752 054	724 172		689 302	629 288
Subsidies								
Total								
Total	752 054	-	-	752 054	724 172		689 302	629 288



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 1G**STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS**

Household	2022/23						2021/22	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		Final Budget	Actual transfer
	Adjusted Budget	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual transfer	% of available funds transferred		
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers								
H/H EMPL S/BEN:LEAVE GRATUITY	14 809	-	-	14 809	8 094	55%	20 107	8 027
H/H EMPL S/BEN:SEV PACKAGE	21 581	-	-	21 581	11 091	51%	40 824	33 903
Total	36 390	-	-	36 390	19 185		60 931	41 930
Subsidies								
Total								
Total	36 390	-	-	36 390	19 185		60 931	41 930



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 1H**STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED**

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Subtotal			
Received in kind			
Tsogo Sun	Sponsorship of 20 hotel rooms for the winners, artists, programme directors and judges in Cape Town	–	120
BMW	Sponsorship for transport for winners, artists, programme and judges in Cape Town	–	150
Sponsorship from MTN		250	600
Sponsorship from Vodacom		500	400
Sponsorship from Old Mutual		300	–
Sponsorship from Aspen		175	
Addis		16	
Ankara		20	
Brazzaville		35	
Brussels		237	
Conakry		7	
Copenhagen		26	
Gaborone		4	
Islamabad		152	
Kampala		21	
Lagos		23	
Los Angeles		16	



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Name of organisation	Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2022/23	2021/22
		R'000	R'000
Lubumbashi		943	
Madrid		26	
Maputo		105	
Mumbai		49	
New York CG		52	
New York UN		127	
Port Louis		51	
Tehran		130	
The Hague		86	
Tokyo		12	
Warsaw		48	
Windhoek		286	
Subtotal		3 697	1 270
Total		3 697	1 270



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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)	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Made In Kind		
Botswana	12	-
Guinea Bissau	13	-
Switzerland	6	-
Iran	1	-
Equatorial Guinea	3	-
Egypt	3	-
Germany	32	-
Uruguay	2	-
France	4	2
Austria	1	-
Portugal	2	-
Burundi	2	-
Spain	13	-
Côte D'voire	22	-
Cuba	18	-
Palestine	13	-
Ghana	-	2
Lebanon	1	-
Syria	3	-
Angola	-	2
Kenya	36	3
Usa	32	-
Japan	6	-
Korea	2	-
Saudi Arabia	39	-



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Nature Of Gift, Donation Or Sponsorship (Group Major Categories But List Material Items Including Name Of Organisation)	2022/23	2021/22
	R'000	R'000
Turkey	1	-
Georgia	3	-
Saharawi	11	-
Azerbaijan	1	-
Cameroon	1	-
Gabon	1	-
Lesotho	2	-
Hellenic Republic	7	-
Belgium	36	-
London	68	-
Bangladesh	6	5
Nigeria	1	2
Poland	2	-
Ivory Coast	-	4
Russia	15	-
Qatar	-	1
Palestine	-	1
Uganda	14	-
Senegal	-	2
Kazakhstan	2	-
Drc	6	-
Tanzania	9	-
Sri Lanka	14	-
South Sudan	-	3
Mozambique	-	10
Ireland	-	1
Total	466	38



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 3A**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2023 – LOCAL**

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2023	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2023
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Motor vehicles								
	Subtotal								
	Housing								
Standard Bank		-	36	-	36	-	-	-	-
Nedbank Ltd		-	17	-	17	-	-	-	-
ABSA		-	74	-	-	-	74	-	-
Nedbank LTD (NBS)		-	37	-	37	-	-	-	-
FNB (FORMER SAAMBOU)		-	15	-	15	-	-	-	-
NP Development Corp		-	111	-	-	-	111	-	-
	Subtotal	-	290	-	105	-	185	-	-
	Other								
	Subtotal								
	Total	-	290	-	105	-	185	-	-

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 3B**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

Nature of liability	Opening balance 1 April 2022	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2023
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Summonses	707 663	811	599 105	-	109 369
Subtotal	707 663	811	599 105	-	109 369
Environmental liability					
Subtotal					
Other					
Claims for repatriation flights	19 742	-	19 742	-	-
Claims from other government entities	61 490	-	-	-	61 490
Subtotal	81 232	-	19 742	-	61 490
Total	788 895	811	618 847	-	170 859
Nature of liabilities recoverable					
Total					



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 4**CLAIMS RECOVERABLE**

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	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
Department								
Science & Tech			6 703	1 370	6 703	1 370		
Public Works			-	-	-	-		
Arts & Culture			926	231	926			
Social Development			71	353	71			
Economic Development			-	-	-			
Agriculture, Forestry And Fisheries			227	1 909	227			
Mineral Resources			55	186	55			
Justice And Constitutional Development			276	-	276			
Human Settlements			-	-	-			
Communications			-	-	-			
Public Service Commission			-	-	-			
Tourism			329	-	329			
Public Works			173	173	173			
Health			26 576	27 344	26 576			
Gcis			245	410	245			
Health Students			20 288	32 459	20 288			
Presidency			5 612	2 691	5 612			
Transport			1 292	4 534	1 292			
Energy			-	-	-			
Cooperative Governance			-	-	-			
Public Enterprise			-	126	-			



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for the year ended 31 March 2023

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	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
DTIC			25 625	48 550	25 625			
Water Affairs			67	304	67			
Small Business Development			-	120	-			
Environmental Affairs			42	253	42			
Labour			-	1 575	-			
Women			-	450	-			
Home Affairs Official Visits			65 774	57 789	65 774			
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation			793	2	793			
NPA			-	-	-			
Rural Development And Land Reform			-	-	-			
National Treasury			1 559	964	1 559			
Government Pensions Administration Agency			419	734	419			
Telecommunications And Postal Services			2 462	1 870	2 462			
Sports & Recreation			1 183	1 215	1 183			
SARS			117	696	117			
Police			32 053	25 823	32 053			
DPSA			47	-	47			
Higher Education And Training			-	90	-			
Basic Education			663	241	663			
Defence And Military Veterans			47 192	59 562	47 192			
Irrecoverable Claims (National Peace Accord)			34 418	34 418	34 418			
Provinces								
Eastern Cape			-		-			



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

Government Entity	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	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
Northern Cape			-	38	-			
Western Cape			-		-			
Free State			6 876	43 711	6 876			
Mpumalanga			-	-	-			
Kwazulu-Natal			1 739	1 440	1 739			
Gauteng			115	-	115			
Limpopo			85	38	85			
Subtotal	-	-	284 002	351 669	284 002	1 370		
Other Government Entities								
Compensation Commissioner			-	949	-	949		
Iec			-	-	-	-		
Parliament			998	509	998	509		
Sassa			50	60	50	60		
State Security			142 312	52 780	142 312	52 780		
Rand Afrikaans University				47	-	47		
Transnet				19	-	19		
Foreign Entities			13 966	-	13 966	-		
Other Accounts			99	834	99	834		
Subtotal			157 425	55 198	157 425	55 198		
Total	-	-	441 427	406 867	441 427	56 568		

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 5**INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES**

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2022/23 *	
	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	31/03/2023	31/03/2022	Payment date up to six (6) working days after year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		
DEPARTMENTS								
Current								
EC Department of Economic Development	-	610	-	-	-	610		
Subtotal	-	610	-	-	-	610		
Non-current								
Subtotal								
Total Departments	-	610	-	-	-	610		
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES								
Current								
Subtotal								
Non-current								
Subtotal								
Total Other Government Entities								
Total INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	-	610	-	-	-	610		



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 8B**INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (Note 20 AND Note 21)**

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
Science & Tech	-	-	2 374	323	2 374	323
Arts & Culture	-	-	10 114	6 561	10 114	6 561
Social Development	-	-	657	519	657	519
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	995	104	995	104
Mineral Resources	-	-	241	619	241	619
Justice and Constitutional Development	-	-	2	879	2	879
Health	-	-	2 664	1 843	2 664	1 843
GCIS	-	-	-	284	-	284
Transport	-	-	-	99	-	99
Public Enterprise	-	-	-	109	-	109
DTIC	-	-	30 452	11 259	30 452	11 259
Water Affairs	-	-	-	817	-	817
Small Business Development	-	-	470	500	470	500
Labour	-	-	444	376	444	376
Women	-	-	2 252	1 296	2 252	1 296
Home Affairs Official Visits	-	-	16 622	11 203	16 622	11 203
Telecommunications and Postal Services	-	-	5 934	1 145	5 934	1 145
Sports & Recreation	-	-	1 241	1 241	1 241	1 241
Police	-	-	9 757	3 090	9 757	3 090
DPSA	-	-	-	1 188	-	1 188
Higher Education and training	-	-	2 232	787	2 232	787
Education Basic	-	-	-	3	-	3
Defence and Military Veterans	-	-	1 842	2	1 842	2



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Presidency	-	-	367	-	367	-
Health Students	-	-	2 205	-	2 205	-
Subtotal	-	-	90 865	44 247	90 865	44 247
Non-current						
Subtotal						
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS						
Current						
Subtotal						
Non-current						
Eastern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	-	-	18 972	20 200	18 972	20 200
Mpumalanga	-	-	19 783	846	19 783	846
Kwazulu-Natal	-	-	201	-	201	-
Gauteng	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	138	72	138	72
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	39 094	21 118	39 094	21 118
PUBLIC ENTITIES						
Current						
COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER	-	-	763	2 284	763	2 284
PARLIAMENT	-	-	3 333	1 664	3 333	1 664



ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total	
	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022	31/3/2023	31/03/2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
IEC	-	-	-	-	-	-
NATIONAL SCHOOL OF GOVERNANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SASSA	-	-	-	93	-	93
SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAHRA	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER ACCOUNTS	-	-	1 066	1 570	1 066	1 570
STATE SECURITY	-	-	182 800	125 590	182 800	125 590
NHCSA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FOREIGN ENTITIES	-	-	13 966	-	13 966	-
Subtotal	-	-	201 928	131 201	201 928	131 201
Non-current						
Subtotal						
OTHER ENTITIES						
Current						
Subtotal						
Non-current						
Subtotal						
Total	-	-	331 887	196 566	331 887	196 566
Current	-	-	331 887	196 566	331 887	196 566
Non-current	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 March 2023

ANNEXURE 11**COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE**

Per quarter and in Total

Expenditure per economic classification	2022/23					2021/22	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Total	
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Goods and services	3	160	7	57	227	736	
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items							
Contractors	3	14	7	6	30	302	
Consumable supplies	-	146	-	51	197	340	
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	94	
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfers and subsidies							
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Expenditure for capital assets							
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other expenditure not listed above							
List all applicable SCOA level 4 items							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	3	160	7	57	227	736	





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