

**DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
AND COOPERATION (DIRCO)
VOTE NO 6**

**ANNUAL REPORT
2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR**



**international relations
& cooperation**

Department:
International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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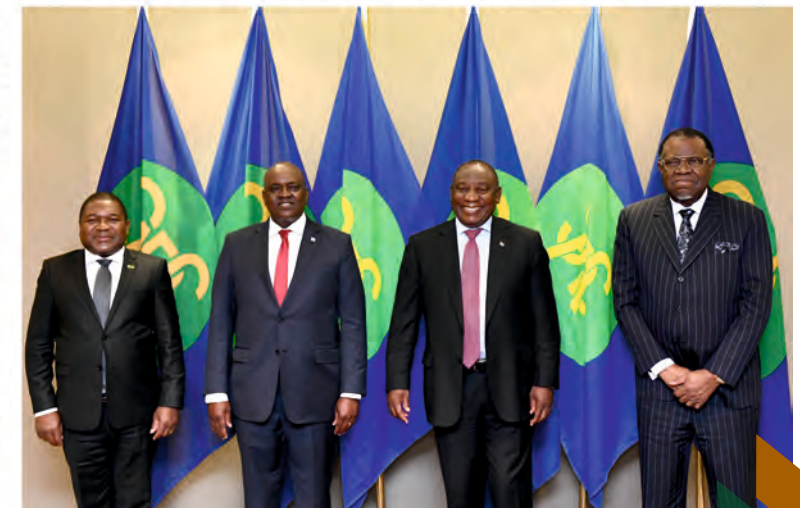


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PART A

General Information

1. DEPARTMENT GENERAL INFORMATION

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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
BBBEE	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 2021/22.

Throughout this reporting period, the world has experienced a time of tremendous change and turmoil in the international system. We have just emerged from the COVID-19 pandemic, which was an unprecedented setback for most of our countries and economies. Now, we are confronted by the conflict in Ukraine, the impact of climate change, environmental degradation, the energy crisis, food insecurity, high inflation and an exponential increase in the prices of basic food items. For Africa, the combined impact of all these developments is especially severe given the relatively low levels of development, persistent socio-economic challenges, as well as pockets of instability throughout the continent.

This is a critical juncture in international relations. The globe's interdependence and interconnectedness have starkly exposed our mutual vulnerability, especially in times of crisis. South Africa had to conduct its work of diplomacy and simultaneously resist becoming embroiled in the politics of confrontation and aggression that became prominent during this period. 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.

Multilateralism remains a focal point of our foreign policy, and 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. Strengthening multilateralism is the only means of addressing our global challenges, which are monumental and the building of trust and real cooperation will enable us to succeed in achieving our objectives. According to the World Economic Forum, the top global risks by severity in the next decade will be climate action failure, extreme weather, biodiversity loss, erosion of social cohesion, infectious diseases, natural resource crises and debt crises. If we are to effectively address these pressing challenges, we will need to find a way to work together constructively for the good of our planet.

We continue to push for the reform of the United Nations and the UN Security Council as the premier body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. This body needs to be democratised so that it is reflective of the current world order. We are also committed to the reinvigoration of the Non-Aligned Movement and will continue to work within BRICS to forge greater collaboration between Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. 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, as well as within the G77.

South Africa has devoted considerable effort to promoting equal access for all African countries to COVID-19 vaccines and making the continent and other developing countries better prepared to manage future pandemics. During the reporting period, South Africa and India joined forces to combat “vaccine nationalism” and ensure that vaccines are readily available in the developing world. Our joint call at the WTO for the temporary suspension of intellectual property rights so that COVID-19 vaccines and other new technologies are accessible for developing countries, was vitally important. South Africa and India will also be collaborating on genomic sequencing to promote further research on COVID-19 and its mutations.

The leadership of India and South Africa on the TRIPS waiver proposal was an important lesson for the South in securing global support for the development of manufacturing capacity in Africa and other developing regions. Although the compromise that was reached at the WTO fell short of what was in the original waiver request by South Africa and India, we view this as a big step towards achieving global justice and international solidarity. While the negotiations to include other IP waivers

beyond vaccines will continue, countries can now produce COVID-19 vaccines and drugs on a larger scale, at lower prices.

South Africa has been driving regional integration processes, as we need cooperation within the continent to address low levels of industrialisation, weak infrastructure and underdevelopment. Africa's development requires integrating its markets, expanding productive capacity across the continent and developing regional value chains that integrate African economies. It is a major accomplishment that trading under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) commenced on 1 January last year. The AfCFTA is a "game changer" and a catalyst for boosting intra-Africa trade.

The AfCFTA aims to build a single integrated African market of over 1.2 billion people with a combined GDP of approximately US\$3.3 trillion. It also aims to boost intra-Africa trade that currently stands at approximately 16% and to increase Africa's share of world trade which is estimated to be at only 3%. The AfCFTA will also reduce tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, which have served as a hindrance to intra-African trade. South Africa is working with our partners on the continent to capitalise on the opportunities created by the AfCFTA to address the challenges of high youth unemployment, poverty and inequality.

During the reporting period, South Africa has been working towards strengthening Africa's regional and continental peace and security architecture within the Southern African Development Community and the African Union. South Africa is advocating for adequate resourcing for AU-led UN-mandated peace operations and promotes higher levels of gender mainstreaming and responsiveness across the AU and UN architecture. As Chair of the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security, South Africa continued to work towards bringing peace and stability to the region. As SADC Facilitator to the Kingdom of Lesotho, we continued our mediation efforts in that country and sought to contribute towards bringing stability to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique.

Despite the challenges imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, DIRCO's Diplomatic Academy delivered its training programmes using digital platforms. These included the

capacity-building programmes on conflict resolution, negotiation and mediation, which targeted international women, South African women and youth. These continue to highlight South Africa's support for the thematic priorities of "Women, Peace and Security".

Our missions abroad must be commended on their efforts to engage in economic diplomacy throughout the reporting period, profiling investment opportunities and promoting South Africa as a tourist destination despite the constraints posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This has been a difficult situation for diplomats posted abroad to operate and fulfil their mandates, but the commitment of DIRCO officials has been laudable. Similarly, officials at Head Office have risen to the challenge and performed above expectations and for this we are most grateful.

I would 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 also 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 (DIRCO)

5 October 2022

4. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER

I am pleased to present my first annual report as the Accounting Officer, especially at this optimal moment as we celebrate an unqualified audit within the department.

During the year under review, Africa continued to be a cornerstone of South Africa's foreign policy, as reflected through the developments and engagements during this period. The use of structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level engagements, economic diplomacy, as well as regional engagements, remains the key driver of bilateral relations between states. Although this was disrupted during the pandemic, the reporting period experienced a readjustment to the normality of bilateral engagements. These included economic diplomacy activities, particularly the promotion of tourism, albeit with limited air travel and COVID-19-related restrictions in place, particularly at the beginning of the period. However, as more COVID-19 restrictions were eased in the third and fourth quarters of the financial year, the economic conditions of countries on the continent slightly improved and the environment became more conducive to events undertaken by missions.

As countries on the continent also adapted and economic conditions improved to post-COVID-19 rebuilding, South African missions in Africa continued to engage in economic diplomacy activities to promote the increase of value-added South African exports to the continent and the expansion of the South African investment footprint. Economic relations were strengthened through activities such as the hosting of business seminars, networking sessions and engagements with potential high-level investors and importers. Through the missions, information on trade and investment opportunities for South African companies was sourced, thereby ensuring that South African businesses are prioritised in the promotion of their competitive and comparative advantage within the continent.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) continued to serve as the primary vehicle to achieve regional development and integration within southern Africa. South Africa recognises that its growth and prosperity are inextricably linked to that of the African continent, especially that of its neighbours in southern Africa. In this regard, support was extended towards SADC's objective of balanced, equitable and developmental regional integration as a fundamental condition for peace and security in the region, capable of addressing challenges such as unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment.

During the period under review, the SADC region was seized with implementing its programme, albeit in a shortened form. The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 are meant to guide the



regional integration agenda and programme implementation towards the improvement of standards of living and quality of life of all citizens, especially in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Given member states' capacity and fiscal constraints in respect of the conceptualisation and implementation of identified projects, the region needed to effectively utilise initiatives such as the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa and the Project Preparation Development Facility to bring regional cross-border projects to a bankability status.

The reporting period reflected progress in the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA), but this was not without challenges as trade liberalisation in the region was not achieved due to the non-ratification of the SADC FTA by Angola, Comoros and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The ratification process of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa-East African Community-SADC TFTA also remained slow. Only 11 countries (Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have thus far ratified the TFTA out of 29 member/partner states. The agreement requires 14 ratifications to enter into force. As South Africa, we support the vision of a southern Africa that will see stability in economic growth and the intended objectives of the free trade agreement.

South Africa continues to be a leader in matters of peace and security matters in the SADC region, in its capacity as Chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, from August 2021 to August 2022. It is believed that the extension of the mandate of President Cyril Ramaphosa as the SADC Facilitator in Lesotho would contribute to the conclusion of that work. The finalisation and expected success of the facilitation process in Lesotho has the potential to be counted as one of the region's successes in the quest for regional peace and stability, which is a priority of the SADC Vision 2050, and a prerequisite for socio-economic development in the region.

During the reporting period in the African Union (AU), South Africa continued to enhance the African Agenda and the AU's First 10-year Implementation Plan. South Africa continues to play a leading role in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction.

During the reporting period, South Africa continued to show commitment to the main objectives of South Africa's engagement in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) in the enhancing of the future growth and development of South Africa, and to strengthen intra-BRICS relations and mutually beneficial cooperation across the three pillars of 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 and educational and skilling opportunities.

South Africa's BRICS partners and institutions are critical to its post-COVID-19 economic recovery plans through trade, investment and tourism cooperation. To date, the New Development Bank (NDB) has approved 11 projects for South Africa, valued at approximately US\$5.4 billion, which aim to improve service delivery in critical areas. In

2021, South Africa welcomed the expansion of the NDB to include Bangladesh, Egypt, Uruguay and the United Arab Emirates.

Regarding the India-Brazil-South Africa Forum (IBSA), during the reporting period, South Africa participated in the IBSA Ministerial Dialogue Forum. 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.

South Africa-European Union (EU) engagement continued during the reporting period to follow up on commitments made during the Ministerial Political Dialogue (MPD) held in 2020, especially regarding the challenging context of the COVID-19 pandemic and its political and socio-economic impact on South Africa and the EU. 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, during the reporting period, Africa has been allocated €3.25 billion, aimed at combatting the spread of COVID-19.

South Africa is constantly seeking to strengthen regional, continental and international engagements, while being cognisant of the global environment and trends. Therefore, multilateralism remains an important area for South Africa's foreign policy, and engagements are premised on the need to advance the priorities reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the development priorities of developing countries.

During the reporting period, South Africa participated in the G20 Foreign and Development Ministerial Meeting. 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.

South Africa remains committed to promote effective multilateralism within the rules-based international order, with the United Nations (UN) at its core.

South Africa continued during the reporting period to contribute towards health diplomacy. South Africa participated in the Global Health Summit in 2021. 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. South Africa also participated in the 74th Session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) during the reporting period. 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.

During the reporting period, South Africa also participated in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change's Glasgow Climate Change Conference COP26, which concluded the Paris Agreement Work Programme, and which will assist parties to fully implement the Paris Agreement.

In terms of bilateral relations, South Africa and its missions focussed on increasing investment in South Africa through focussed investment promotion; export promotion; identifying new markets; promoting South Africa as a preferred tourism destination (which proved to be a challenge due to the travel restrictions imposed worldwide as a result of the pandemic); and political work aligned to the NDP and Medium Term Strategic Framework.

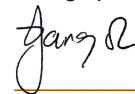
South Africa's continued engagements with its strategic bilateral partners was a response to addressing the country's priorities as reflected in the NDP. Structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits provide a strategic platform and tool to advance and promote bilateral relations and cooperation with partner countries. They are utilised to advance the National Interest, as well as to establish a common position on issues relating to the global and continental agendas, respectively.

The convening of more frequent political consultations saw countries working together in building partnerships that would enhance political and economic relations 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, peace, security and the elimination of gender-based violence.

Head Office and missions in the region continued to explore investment opportunities for South Africa, in line with the objectives of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, which focusses on priority interventions aimed at restoring growth and creating jobs.

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 have resorted to assisting South African companies in identifying investment opportunities in host countries in various areas.

Following the official enactment into law of the Foreign Service Act, the Department of International Relations and Cooperation commenced with the operationalisation of the Act. This will also contribute effectively to achieving the goals and objectives outlined in the National Interest document, that provides the basis for the execution of South Africa's foreign policy.



Mr Zane Dangor
Accounting Officer
Department of International Relations and Cooperation
19 September 2022

- **Overview of the operations of the department:**

Overview of the results and challenges for the department, briefly commenting on significant events and projects for the year.

- **Overview of the financial results of the department:**

Departmental receipts

Departmental Receipts	2021/22			2020/21		
	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection	Estimate	Actual Amount Collected	(Over)/Under Collection
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts						
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	1 065	1 672	(607)	1 384	1 234	150
Transfers received						-
Fines, penalties and forfeits						-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	634	774	(140)	633	445	188
Sale of capital assets	3 509	5 257	(1 748)	1 090	767	323
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	34 953	56 278	(21 325)	34 775	99 332	(64 557)
Total	40 161	63 981	(23 820)	37 882	101 778	(63 896)

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 disposal of assets.

• Programme expenditure

Programme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	1 358 532	1 266 105	92 427
International Relations	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806	3 266 959	3 390 092	(123 133)
International Cooperation	493 594	472 256	21 338	505 613	532 611	(26 998)
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	293 839	262 547	31 292	279 870	235 330	44 540
International Transfers	749 100	677 833	71 267	903 994	821 806	82 188
Total	6 517 872	6 037 010	480 862	6 314 968	6 245 944	69 024

The department experienced higher expenditure on Compensation of Employees (CoE) due to the CoE ceiling implemented by National Treasury, which does not cover the cost of filled positions. The department implemented measures to reduce the budget shortfall, however, the measures were not sufficient. A lower expenditure trend was experienced on goods and services owing to reduced travel expenditure due to travel restrictions, delay in the transfer of officials to missions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced in missions' transactions. In addition, a lower expenditure trend was experienced on payment of capital assets due to a delay in the procurement process relating to ICT projects, the delay in the implementation of the property management strategy as a result of delays experienced with the bid evaluation committees.

Virements

The department processed the following virements:

- R27.7 million and R11.4 million from programme 2 to programme 1 and programme 4 respectively, to align the spending on CoE

- R55.1 million from programme 1 to cover the shortfall in programme 2 owing to exchange rate fluctuations
- R15.0 million from programme 4 to cover the shortfall in programme 2 due to exchange rate fluctuations
- R28.3 million and R8.4 million from programme 1 to programme 2 to programme 3 respectively, for procurement of capital assets for missions.

Roll overs

The department requested a roll-over of funds amounting to R139 million from the 2020/21 financial year to the 2021/22 financial year relating to ICT services, of which only R33 million was approved by National Treasury.

Unauthorised expenditure

The department did not incur unauthorised expenditure in the 2021/22 financial year

Public-private partnerships (PPPs)

In the reporting year 2021/22, the department did not enter into a new PPP 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.

The impact of COVID-19 and the Government-initiated health measures affected the performance of some projects that were scheduled for execution but could not be done due to the cited conditions. A realignment of projects was done to ensure that the overall contract performance was still maintained. The department is in year 12 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 a pristine condition.

The maintenance and replacement of assets are undertaken as per the 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 years ending 2021/22 are as follows:

DESCRIPTION R'000	2021/22
Management fees, facilities and VAT (indexed component)	248 855
Unitary fees (fixed component)	27 947
Total	248 855

Discontinued key activities / activities to be discontinued

None

New or proposed key activities

None

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

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

- The department introduced the following controls and processes to prevent irregular expenditure:
 - termination of various irregular legacy contracts and advertising of new bids to replace irregular contracts
 - the revision of Financial Delegations of Authority to devolve additional approval powers to missions and branches to fast-track procurement processes
 - 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 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
 - lack of contract management capacity within SCM
 - contracts being utilised after expiring.
- 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.

- Three officials within the contract management unit were appointed and two additional positions are in the process of being filled.
- The contract policy was drafted and distributed to all officials after it was approved.
- The Terms of Reference for open bids are being approved only after specification committee input, risk assessment and legal opinion are secured.
- Circulars for the termination of irregular contracts were drafted and distributed.
- Monitoring of compliance reports from missions' procurement.



Mr Zane Dangor

Accounting Officer

Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO)

19 September 2022

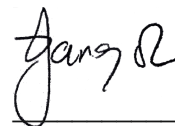
5. STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY AND CONFIRMATION OF ACCURACY FOR THE ANNUAL REPORT

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 E) have been prepared in accordance with the modified cash standard and the relevant frameworks and guidelines issued by National Treasury
- the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information
- the Accounting Officer is responsible for establishing and implementing a system of internal control that has been designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the performance information, the human resource 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 resource information and the financial affairs of the department for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Yours faithfully



Accounting Officer

Name: Mr Zane Dangor

19 September 2022

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 are 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.

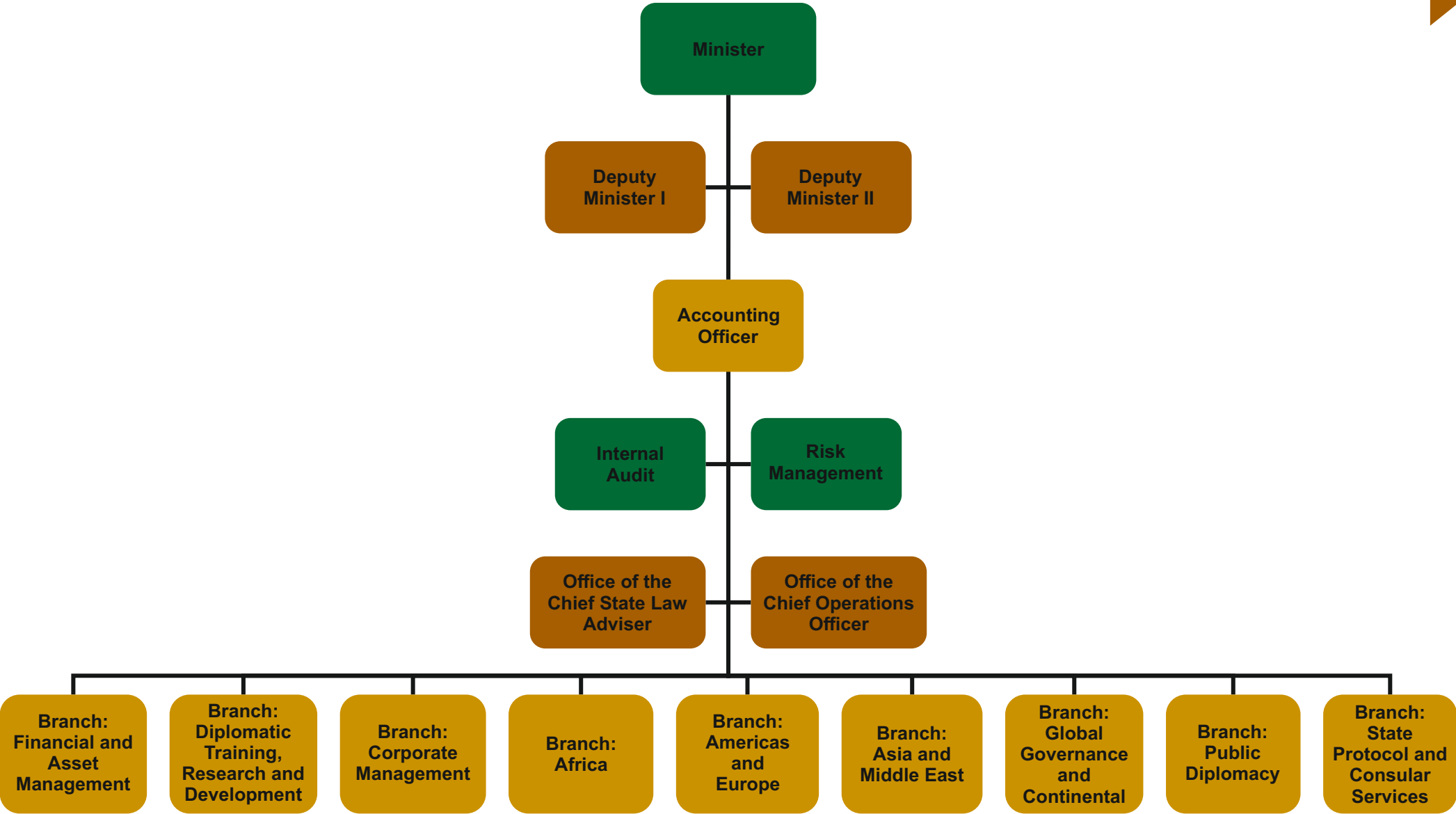
The South African Council on International Relations, approved by Cabinet and established in 2015, provides a consultative platform for engagement of non-state actors in South Africa's international relations.

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 entity that reports 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 • unexpended money in the previous 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

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 paragraph 12- 19 of the Report of the Auditor General, published as Part E: 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 were 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 time frames 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	<p>Consular Notarial Services are provided according to the following time frames:</p> <p>Processing times with effect from 11 October 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one to five documents – collection the next working day (during public hours) • six to 19 documents – three working days • 20 documents or more – five working days • specimen signature requests – depending on the response time from the relevant department / institution 	The service is demand-driven	Number of documents legalised during the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 (annual) totalled 54 816

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 email, fax or letters • visits by clients to the Legalisation Section 	<p>Consultation through structured meetings with stakeholders on a quarterly basis</p>	<p>Consultations through meetings, as well as telephonically and electronically, were conducted with stakeholders within the public and private sector during the 2021/22 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</p>

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 undercover parking is available for members of the public</p> <p>Maintained the standards achieved during the 2020/21 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 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 Telephone: 012 351-1232 (Supervisor) or x1269/x1231/x0595/x0033/x1490/x1268/x1717/x0775/x1146/x9104 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 enquires' 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 2019/20 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, etc.)</p> <p>The Consular Service-Delivery Charter is displayed on the DIRCO website and within the Legalisation waiting area</p>

Service-delivery information tool

Current / Actual 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 to the Service-Delivery Charter, the matter is addressed with the staff member involved</p> <p>When a counter staff member is unable to handle a difficult situation, the supervisor will address the situation or complaint directly with walk-in customers</p> <p>A suggestion box is also available within the Legalisation Section reception area for customers to provide suggestions, compliments and complaints. These are addressed by the supervisor</p>	<p>Align consular processes with the approved departmental Compliments and Complaints Management Framework</p>	<p>Complaints received through the in-house system were analysed and addressed within 24 hours</p> <p>Compliment and complaint procedures have been aligned with DIRCO's Compliments and Complaints Framework</p> <p>Feedback is analysed daily, customer complaints addressed and management provided with reports on a monthly basis (including compliments)</p> <p>Management continues to engage with all affected stakeholders to improve areas of concern raised by members of the public</p>

2.3 Organisational environment

During the reporting period, the department had to operate without both a Director-General (DG) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO). An acting DG and acting CFO were appointed to ensure the achievement of the department's objectives and to limit the impact on service delivery. These two posts were advertised during October and November 2021. 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 30 posts were advertised during the financial year.

2.4 Key policy developments and legislative changes

The Foreign Service Act (FSA) 26 of 2019 was assented to by the President on 26 May 2020 and published in the *Government Gazette* on 4 June 2020.

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.

Programme1:

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

The department, through the Diplomatic Academy and International School, continued to provide training to officials of the department, as well as those from relevant government departments and institutions, in order to strengthen the human resource capacity of those departments and institutions, in line with government's goals of developing a capable state. The branch also presented capacity-building programmes to the SADC region and the rest of the continent, through the Diplomatic Academy's International School. The Mediation Support Unit (MSU) assists the department on mediation-related matters, as well as contributing to building capacity of future mediators, which is delivered in partnership with the Diplomatic Academy's International School.

On Information and Communications and Technology (ICT), the Digital Strategy was developed and approved together with an implementation plan. The frequent changes in the COVID-19 regulations and the number of cases saw the steady utilisation of the employee wellness programme for counselling and psychosocial support during a very anxious and uncertain time. Only 31 critical vacancies at Head Office were advertised, due to the ceiling placed on the Compensation of Employees' (CoE) budget.

The department continued to coordinate departmental and International Cooperation, Trade and Security (ICTS) Cluster Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) Priority 7 progress reports for submission to the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

In respect of gender and diversity management, the department sought to facilitate the mainstreaming of these issues in the projects and programmes of the department. On

the review of the departmental organisational structure, inputs were made towards finalisation of the high-level proposed organisational structure for Ministerial endorsement. The reviewed structure was submitted to the DPSA and feedback was provided to the department.

The department also continued to engage and collaborate with government and private entities on issues / events requests relevant to export, investment and tourism promotion, so as to generate and channel opportunities appropriately, support stakeholders' initiatives and promote a Team SA approach.

Programme2:

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

During the past year, the global COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact on the work of the department. However, South Africa continued to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation with the world through structured bilateral mechanisms and the exchange of high-level visits and engagements during the period under review. Areas prioritised were aligned to the imperatives of the NDP and MTSF and included economic transformation, job creation, education, health, cooperation in energy, mining and the oceans' economy, as well as skills development.

During the period under the review, the department also saw the reduction of its diplomatic footprint as part of a necessary cost-cutting exercise.

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

Through its missions abroad, the department was able to source information from international counterparts on trade and investment opportunities, which were conveyed to South African companies. The meetings with interlocutors were also used as a platform to project the capabilities of South African companies and shared experiences through various platforms, including women and youth development strategies.

Economic relations were further strengthened through activities such as the hosting of business seminars, networking sessions and engagements with

potential high-level investors and importers. The identification of possible mutual investment opportunities between the countries further allowed the strengthening of bilateral relations in that it showed the sincerity of South Africa in mutual benefits.

Increased regional integration

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) continued to serve as the primary vehicle for South African foreign policy to achieve regional development and integration within southern Africa. SADC strongly holds the view that regional peace and security are key determinants for development, regional economic integration and good neighbourliness, hence its concerted work in bringing political, security and governance stability in countries such as Mozambique, Lesotho, Eswatini and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). During the reporting period, South Africa participated in a number of engagements geared towards achieving key performance targets in its operational plan. These included SADC summits (both Ordinary and Extraordinary), SADC Organ Troika summits, SADC-European Union (EU) Political dialogue, COMESA-EAC-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area meetings, Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Council of Ministers etc. South Africa used these platforms to advance its foreign policy objectives of a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region.

South Africa Chaired the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation from August 2021 to August 2022. This presented an opportunity for South Africa to have a greater influence and to make a bigger contribution towards regional peace and security initiatives.

Programme 3:

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

In the multilateral arena, the year under review was marked by the global response to ending the COVID-19 pandemic and working with Africa to reduce the impact of the pandemic. The situation was compounded by the war in the Ukraine, which has further destabilised the global economy, driving up fuel, food and other costs and displaced sustainable development from the top of the global agenda. The war has also led to the politicisation of even technical multilateral bodies, which is a setback to forging and strengthening collective responses by the international community to

sustainable development imperatives. DIRCO advocated for rules-based multilateralism and for technical bodies dealing with social, economic and environmental issues to refrain from getting involved in political issues. In multilateral negotiations, South Africa prioritised the right to development and the need for development space for developing countries and respect for international law and norms, such as the Rio Principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of national circumstances. Strengthening the global response to the COVID-19 crisis was a key focus area. This included efforts to promote the South African and Indian proposal to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for the emergency temporary waiver of some Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), which is endorsed by the African Union. Platforms such as the G20, the G7 and BRICS, were successfully utilised to secure practical actions to address the fallout from the pandemic and protect the lives of people. South Africa has complemented its robust domestic implementation efforts on climate change and energy transition with a strong and constructive presence in multilateral fora, contributing, for example, towards the successful outcomes to the UNFCCC's Glasgow Climate Change Conference. On Ukraine, South Africa participated in all the meetings of the General Assembly and abstained in voting on all three of these resolutions. South Africa argued that the global community must pursue the objective of ending the war by calling for a cessation of hostilities as this is the first step in a comprehensive humanitarian response and would create the environment required for a political process leading to sustainable peace.

South Africa successfully participated in the June, September 2021 and March 2022 sessions of the Human Rights Council, ensuring that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and, particularly focussing on the rights of vulnerable persons, are pursued.

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

Guided and informed by the African Renaissance philosophy, South Africa's pursuit of peace, security, development and socio-economic development is inextricably linked with that of the continent and therefore Africa continues to occupy a centre stage of South Africa's foreign policy. Furthermore, South Africa continues to support regional and continental processes as encapsulated in Agenda 2063 to respond to and resolve

political and social crises and strengthen regional economic integration based on the principles of Pan-Africanism. This will significantly increase intra-African trade and champion sustainable people-driven development, relying particularly on the potential of women and youth. As a strong advocate of multilateralism, South Africa participated in multilateral meetings of the AU and its organs to influence the African Agenda.

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

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 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.

South Africa continues to utilise its membership of IBSA to safeguard and advance mutual political, economic, social interests and common positions of countries and groupings of the developing South that address historical inequalities and imbalances in the pursuit of a just and equitable developmental agenda and global order. South Africa also utilises the IBSA Fund to extend its solidarity with countries of the global South to advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals, specifically in Africa, the centre of our foreign policy arena.

South Africa utilises IORA as a platform to maximise benefits to the country, especially in the context of the various priorities of the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, with particular reference in supporting interventions such as strategic localisation, reindustrialisation and export promotion, tourism recovery and growth, gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth, as well as energy security, the green economy interventions and the promotion of the AfCFTA.

Regarding the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), South Africa participated in the July

2021 Mid-term Ministerial Conference, which focussed on the movement's positioning at the centre of multilateral engagements in responding to global challenges.

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

The Sixth AU-EU Summit took place in Brussels, Belgium, from 17 to 18 February 2022. The summit was attended by several African and EU heads of state and government. The summit was convened with the aim of strengthening and recalibrating the economic and strategic partnership between the African and European countries. The outcomes of the summit were reflected in the declaration on a joint vision for 2030, which was adopted under silent procedure at its conclusion.

The virtual TICAD Ministerial Meeting took place from 26 to 27 March 2022. The main outcomes of the meeting were: Japan's commitment to promote private investment in Africa, including through leveraging digital technology; continued support on ensuring access to vaccines in Africa through the improvement of cold chain equipment, and also to promote a wide range of initiatives in the health sector to accelerate preparations for future health crises; strengthening maritime law enforcement capabilities in Africa; and supporting the reform of the United Nations Security Council, based on the Common African Position.

Programme 4: Domestic and foreign audiences informed on South Africa's foreign policy objectives and priorities

DIRCO's Public Diplomacy (PD) Strategy is premised on and anchored in the National Communication Strategy Framework, developed by the Government Communication and Information System (GCIS). It is also grounded in the NDP's Vision 2030, which calls for the development and implementation of a robust and sophisticated PD Strategy. Following the COVID-19 outbreak and subsequent lockdown, the branch continued to refocus the annual strategy to respond to the ever-changing communication landscape and environment, emphasising the use of technology to discharge its responsibilities.

As COVID-19 regulations were relaxed, events organised by the branch went

from fully digital to a hybrid format. The Public Participation Programmes (PPPs) included public lectures, community outreaches and symposia. The webinars provided strategic platforms for principals to communicate South Africa and Africa's response towards the pandemic. This further enhanced the understanding of the work of the department among the local and international audiences. More support was also required by the principals during official engagements nationally and abroad. Some of the events held annually by the branch, which were postponed due to COVID-19, were resuscitated.

Improved compliance with the diplomatic regulatory framework

In terms of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act (DIPA) (2001), 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 740 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.

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

Subprogrammes:

Ministry

Purpose: Provide political leadership

Departmental Management

Purpose: Provide strategic and administrative support to the department

Audit Services

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

Financial Management

Purpose: Provide financial management services

Corporate Services

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

Diplomatic Training, Research and Development (DTRD)

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

Foreign Fixed Assets Management

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

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

Corporate Management

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

During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 16%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (15%), as only 30 critical posts could be advertised, to reduce the shortfall on the CoE budget. The critical advertised posts included the posts of DG and CFO.

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 the conducting of performance assessments for all eligible employees, including SMS members.

The department did not enrol any new interns during the 2021/22 financial year. Twenty-one interns who were enrolled in the 2019/21 Internship Programme, concluded the programme in November 2021.

Thirty-one training programmes were implemented in line with the 2021/22 Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) of the department, exceeding the annual target of 20 training programmes that was set. The 11 additional training programmes were implemented due to critical training requests that were received and implemented. Twenty-seven bursary applications were received and processed according to departmental policy.

During the financial year under review, all grievances lodged were successfully resolved, closed and / or referred to the business units for intervention. Due to the national lockdown and restricted face-to-face interaction, meetings and consultations with senior managers, union representatives, the General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC) and other stakeholders had to be held virtually. That was the most appropriate route to follow to fast-track the resolution of internal and external matters. The challenges brought about by COVID-9 lockdowns and travel restrictions globally meant that investigations and disciplinary hearings had to be conducted virtually. Although this had proven to be time consuming, the investigations were finalised fairly on time. The handling of the disputes and litigation cases was equally affected by the national lockdown but to a larger extent, convening such matters virtually fast-tracked resolution. In a few instances, the hearings could not be finalised on time because of the time differences between continents from which the involved parties and panel members of the hearing were based. In a few disciplinary cases, the hearings had to be postponed numerous times due to clashes on dates of availability of the panel members and parties involved. There was an increase in finalisation of dispute cases during the year under review. The outstanding disputes and litigation matters will be convened as and when notices of set-downs are issued.

One hundred and ninety-three security clearance investigations were completed during the 2021/22 financial year by the Vetting Fieldwork Unit.

Ninety-nine per cent of financial disclosures were forwarded to the Public Service Commission by 31 May 2021.

Employee Health and Wellness

Psychosocial support was rendered to 638 employees and their families. This resulted in a total of 1 023 counselling sessions. Health-related problems were dominant during this period due to the third and fourth waves of COVID-19 infections in South Africa. A significant number of consultations centred on addressing the fears and anxieties resulting from the pandemic.

Random courtesy calls were made to transferred officials in missions to assess how they were coping during posting, and to provide the necessary support. These were also extended to the spouses of the transferred officials.

Health-promotion events were held at Head Office (OR Tambo Building) where a total of 216 employees were screened for non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, obesity and cholesterol) and communicable diseases (HIV and TB). Additionally, 28 employees stationed at the OR Tambo International Airport State Protocol Lounge were also screened.

HIV/AIDS and TB awareness sessions were conducted during the Candlelight Memorial and World AIDS days, during which employees were screened for TB and underwent voluntary HIV counselling and testing.

Twelve webinars were conducted on mental health topics with some specifically focussing on how to cope with the impact of COVID-19. In addition, electronic health articles were circulated on various topics such as heart health, breast cancer, grief and bereavement and suicide prevention, to name a few.

Travel and flu vaccines were provided by the on-site clinic. The nurses conducted blood pressure checks on a needs basis. In addition, COVID-19 tests were conducted as and when required.

Occupational Health and Safety

COVID-19 remains central to occupational health and safety. Resultantly, the COVID-19 Steering Committee and the Occupational Health and Safety Committee closely monitored and oversaw the implementation of health and safety measures to prevent the spread of the virus in the department.

The department facilitated on-site COVID-19 vaccines and 695 employees and some family members were vaccinated during the roll-out.

The department continues to maintain a safe and healthy environment for all employees. The Safety Health and Environment (SHE) representatives, in collaboration with Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM), conducted regular building inspections to identify any hazards and risks. No injuries were reported during this period. Fire drills were conducted in May and November 2021.

ICT managed to distribute tools of trade to all officials in Head Office, which included an update of the latest software tools to do the work efficiently. Three hub servers for Head Office, Washington and London were delivered during the financial year. ICT will ensure that setups and configurations will take place during 2022/23. This will ensure that obsolete infrastructure is replaced with state-of-the-art and a converged high-availability environment, where all long outstanding audit findings will be resolved.

There has been an increase in cyber-attacks on organisations and penetration during the financial year, as DIRCO ICT continued to manage and monitor the security posture with limited capacity.

DTRD

The Diplomatic Academy and International School provided training to officials of the department as well as those from relevant government departments and institutions, in order to strengthen the human resource capacity of those departments and institutions, in line with government's objectives of developing a capable state.

The Diplomatic Academy and International School managed to offer quality training programmes in line with ISO quality management standards, ensuring that it maintained its commitment to become a centre of excellence. In addition, through the continuation of formalising and implementing partnership agreements with

reputable stakeholders, the academy maintained its ability to deliver programmes that capacitate South Africa's diplomats to effectively contribute to the delivery of the country's domestic priorities, as well as the advancement of the African Agenda.

The branch also presents capacity-building programmes to the Southern African Development Community region and the rest of the continent, through the Diplomatic Academy's International School. In addition, the academy also offers continuous professional development programmes, courses and workshops that are open to qualifying government officials. The implementation of these courses is strongly guided by the approved Foreign Service Training Strategy.

The Foreign Service Act prescribes of placing the academy central to the training of South African Foreign Service officials, together with the established reputation of the academy as a centre of excellence, and the standing of its programmes, are contributing to further opportunities to expand the influence and reach of not only the academy, but that of the department.

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

The Office of the Chief State Law Adviser (International Law) provides legal advice and support to government departments, including DIRCO, on all aspects of international law, while also providing legal advice on the operations of DIRCO and its missions abroad, and managing all litigation involving the department and its missions.

The South African Treaty Section, the official custodian of the South African Treaty Collection, which consists of 3 226 treaties in the South African Treaty Register, and 176 in the Provincial Treaties Register, is responsible to bind international agreements and instruments of ratification or accession.

It also acts as custodian for all national reports that South Africa must submit in terms of its reporting obligations and is also responsible for publishing immunities and privileges conferred on international meetings and the establishment of offices of international organisations by the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation in the official *Government Gazette*.

¹Table 2.4.4.2:

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
A modern, effective department, with capable and skilled employees, that is committed to the excellent execution of South Africa's foreign policy	Improved organisational functioning	Enhanced digital environment	New indicator	Digital strategy adopted	Four progress reports on the implementation of the Digital Strategy	Four progress reports on the implementation of the Digital Strategy submitted		
		Number of progress reports on the Audit Action Plan towards an unqualified audit opinion	New indicator	Qualified audit opinion	Four progress reports on the Audit Action Plan	Four progress reports on the Audit Action Plan submitted		
	Position the Diplomatic Academy as a centre of excellence in foreign service training	Three identified aspects of a centre of excellence in foreign service training implemented	New indicator	ISO-certified quality management system maintained	Maintain ISO-certified quality management system	ISO-certified quality management system maintained		
				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	Two progress reports on the delivery of AU / UN languages submitted		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				Framework for building partnerships and networks developed	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		
		Number of initiatives to mainstream gender, youth and people with disabilities	New indicator	Six outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender	Six outreach initiatives to change behaviour in relation to gender	Eight outreach initiatives to support gender mainstreaming were undertaken	Two additional initiatives to support gender mainstreaming were undertaken	Additional opportunities utilised
				Four mentoring and job-shadowing outreach initiatives targeting youth	Two mentoring and job-shadowing outreach initiatives targeting youth	Three mentoring and job-shadowing outreach initiatives targeting the youth were undertaken	One additional mentoring and job shadowing outreach initiative targeting youth	Additional opportunities utilised

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				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>	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		
	Legal advice and services provided in respect of international and domestic law	Percentage of legal advice and services rendered	100% (698) legal services, advice and assistance provided	100% (389) legal advice and services rendered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (131) response for advice and assistance on International Law • 100% (258) response for advice and assistance on Domestic Law 	100% legal advice and services rendered	100% (540) legal advice and services rendered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (206) response for advice and assistance on International Law • 100% (334) response for advice and assistance on Domestic Law 		

**Actual achievement reported in relation to the performance information reflected in the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (in the instance where a department did not re-table the Annual Performance Plan in the financial year under review) OR in relation to the performance information reflected in the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan.

Linking performance with budgets

Subprogramme expenditure

Actual expenditure for 2021/22 amounted to R1.3 billion against the final appropriation of R1.6 billion, which represents an underspending of R278.2 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to the delay in the procurement process relating to ICT projects, the delay in the implementation of the property management strategy due to delays experienced with the bid evaluation committees as well as reduced travel expenditure as a result of lockdown restrictions.

Subprogramme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	6 599	6 401	198	6 358	6 357	1
Departmental Management	13 974	13 766	208	17 552	17 552	-
Audit Services	21 660	16 328	5 332	17 453	17 144	309
Financial Management	182 841	175 092	7 749	161 518	174 485	(12 967)
Corporate Services	843 597	664 614	178 983	689 538	587 103	102 435
Diplomatic Training, Research and Development	46 382	44 497	1 885	43 663	43 533	130
Foreign Fixed Assets Management	83 973	18 086	65 887	9 637	7 913	1 724
Office Accommodation	427 661	409 744	17 917	412 813	412 018	795
Total	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	1 358 532	1 266 105	92 427

4.1.1 Programme 2: International Relations

Purpose: Promote relations with foreign countries

Subprogramme:

Africa

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in Africa

Asia and the Middle East

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

Americas and Caribbean

Purpose: Promote relations with countries in America and the Caribbean

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, high-level engagements, economic diplomacy, as well as regional engagements since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, were utilised to achieve the predetermined objectives. While there was an improvement in the achievement of these activities in comparison to the previous financial year, certain activities continued to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. These included economic diplomacy activities, particularly with regard to the promotion of tourism, with continued limited air travel and COVID-19-related restrictions in place, particularly at the beginning of the period. However, as more COVID-19 restrictions were eased in the

third and fourth quarters of the financial year, the economic conditions of countries on the continent slightly improved and the environment became more conducive to economic diplomacy events undertaken by missions.

While economic conditions in most countries on the continent remained unfavourable, missions in Africa continued to engage in economic diplomacy activities to promote the increase of value-added South African exports to the continent and the expansion of the South African investment footprint. Economic relations were strengthened through activities such as the hosting of business seminars, networking sessions and engagements with potential high-level investors and importers. Through its missions, information on trade and investment opportunities for South African companies was sourced. The meetings with interlocutors were also used as a platform to promote the comparative advantage of South African companies.

South Africa continued to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation with countries on the continent through structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level visits and engagements during the period under review. A concerted effort was made to regain the momentum achieved over the years in building relations with countries of the continent, particularly within southern Africa, which had declined due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, some of the events scheduled during the reporting period had to be postponed to the 2022/23 financial year, due to scheduling difficulties. These included, among others, the Bi-National Commission (BNC) with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the BNC with Botswana, the BNC with Mozambique, the BNC with Angola, the incoming Working Visit by the Prime Minister of Lesotho and the incoming Working Visit by the Prime Minister of Sudan.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) continued to serve as the primary vehicle to achieve regional development and integration within southern Africa. South Africa recognises that its growth and prosperity are inextricably linked to that of the African continent, especially that of its neighbours in southern Africa. In this regard, support was extended towards SADC's objective of balanced, equitable and developmental regional integration as a fundamental condition for peace and security in the region, capable of addressing challenges such as unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment.

South Africa has done relatively well as far as the implementation of its regional engagements is concerned. Many of the SADC statutory meetings continued to be held virtually, while very few were postponed. During the reporting period, South Africa participated in several engagements geared towards achieving key performance targets in its operational plan. These included, among others, the SADC Summit (both Ordinary and Extraordinary), SADC Organ Troika summits, SADC-European Union (EU) Political Dialogue, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)-East African Community (EAC)-SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area (TFTA) meetings and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) Council of Ministers. South Africa used these platforms to advance its foreign policy objectives of a peaceful, integrated and prosperous region.

During the period under review, the SADC region was seized with implementing its programme, albeit in a shortened form. The Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP) 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 are meant to guide the regional integration agenda and programme implementation towards the improvement of standards of living and quality of life of all citizens, especially in addressing the triple challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. Given member states' capacity and fiscal constraints in respect of the conceptualisation and implementation of identified projects, the region needed to effectively utilise initiatives such as the Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IIPSA) and the Project Preparation Development Facility (PPDF) to bring regional cross-border projects to a bankability status.

Trade liberalisation in the region was not achieved due to the non-ratification of the SADC Free Trade Area (FTA) by Angola, Comoros and the DRC. At the same time, the ratification process of the COMESA-EAC-SADC TFTA remained slow. Only 11 countries (Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Eswatini, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe) have thus far ratified the TFTA out of 29 member/partner states. The agreement requires 14 ratifications to enter into force.

South Africa was presented with an opportunity to demonstrate its leadership on peace and security matters in the SADC region in its capacity as Chair of the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation, from August 2021 to August 2022. It is believed that the extension of the mandate of President Cyril Ramaphosa as

the SADC Facilitator in Lesotho would contribute to the conclusion of that work. The finalisation and expected success of the facilitation process in Lesotho has the potential to be counted as one of the region's successes in the quest for regional peace and stability, which is a priority of the SADC Vision 2050, and a prerequisite for socio-economic development in the region.

AMERICAS AND EUROPE

The Americas and Europe regions remain some of South Africa's most important sources of trade, investment, tourism and development assistance. The regions hold immense potential for the cultivation of partnerships towards capitalisation from the Fourth Industrial Revolution, technology and skills transfers, to the development of value-adding industries for South Africa and the African continent. The region holds significant strength in terms of its global political power in multilateral organisations and on the African continent.

During the past year, the global COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact on the work of the branch. Initially, it led to a shift from the focus on physical meetings to virtual meetings in many instances, which drastically curtailed international travel costs, considering austerity measures implemented to redirect resources to address the triple challenge of poverty, equality and unemployment.

Although there was a gradual lifting of international travel restrictions the discovery of the Omicron variant in South Africa led to a significant re-imposition of travel restrictions on South Africa, which had to be countered through various official engagements. This, however, had a significant impact on the work plans of the branch.

During the final part of the reporting period, the outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine in February 2022 has seen a further dramatic shift in focus in international engagements, although bilateral partnerships continued.

During the period under the review, the branch had also seen the reduction of its diplomatic footprint as part of a necessary cost-cutting exercise, with the finalisation of the closure of eight missions from the region, which is likely to show significant cost savings during the 2022/23 financial year.

United States (US) and Canada

Bilateral cooperation with the US as a strategic partner is significant and a number of high-level engagements were conducted between the Biden Administration and the South African Government during 2021/22. The bilateral relationship has largely regained the momentum that was lost because of the pandemic.

Two-way trade in goods peaked at US\$21 billion (approximately ZAR 336 billion) in 2021. Significantly, in 2021, the US ranked as the second-largest destination for South Africa's exports globally. One example is the export of citrus to the US, which continues to increase, with exports in the previous growing season expanding from 50 000 tonnes to 78 000 tonnes.

The successful hosting of two bilateral mechanisms between South Africa and the US during the reporting period, namely the Annual Bilateral Forum and the Working Group on Africa and Global Affairs, both at senior officials' level, is an indication of a shared desire to expand our trade and investment relations and to cooperate in peace, security, stability and post-conflict reconstruction and development in Africa.

Canada and South Africa enjoy historic relations and have had constructive engagements over the years at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Canada remains an important ally in helping address our national priorities, including support for our efforts to build a capable state.

Bilateral cooperation with Canada spans a range of sectors, including border management, environmental cooperation, green technologies and diversifying trade and investment links. Our cooperation in science, technology and innovation with Canada continues to strengthen. We recognise that, although the COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge negative effect on public health and the socio-economic impact, it has also presented great opportunities from the science and innovation perspective, including in the areas of indigenous knowledge systems.

Latin America and Caribbean

The Latin American and Caribbean region is home to a large component of the African Diaspora, making it a strategic partner to South Africa and the African Union (AU) in pursuing the African Agenda. The Caribbean region is defined by the AU, as its sixth

region in terms of the AU definition of the African Diaspora.

South Africa is committed to strengthened and comprehensive engagement with Latin America and the Caribbean, through structured bilateral mechanisms that serve as strategic organs to grow and diversify our bilateral relations with the region. To this end, bilateral cooperation, in various sectors aimed at mutual development in line with South Africa's foreign policy objective of South-South cooperation and in pursuit of South Africa's national priorities, including standing in solidarity with Cuba and Venezuela, remains high on our agenda.

The targeted areas of cooperation between South Africa and the region include cooperation in agriculture, aquaculture, arts, culture and sport, defence and security, conservation, education and skills development, energy, mining, science and technology, and trade and investment. At multilateral level, South Africa enjoys close cooperation with some of the countries of the region at the G20, BRICS, United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council, International Law Commission, and the UN, among others.

South Africa's footprint in the region has been reduced after Cabinet approved the closure of the South African Mission in Trinidad and Tobago at the end of March 2021 and the Mission in Peru in December 2021. The responsibilities of the Mission in Trinidad and Tobago have been transferred to the SA High Commission in Jamaica and the responsibilities of the Mission in Peru have been transferred to the SA Embassy in Chile.

Western Europe

The countries of Western Europe are well-placed to support South Africa's post-Covid-19 economic recovery and restructuring. Over the last year, it was regrettably necessary to postpone a number of important projects as the pandemic prevented international travel. The President was scheduled to undertake some visits and also receive a number of his counterparts from Western Europe for state or official visits, but these had to be postponed.

Total trade with Europe reached R898 billion in 2021, which is a 26% increase on the year before and supported to a significant extent by commodity exports.

Four of the five major sources of overseas tourism to South Africa are countries from Western Europe. Due to the pandemic and in the absence of international flights for most of the year, we saw a significant drop in tourism numbers in 2021. This is devastating for an industry that contributes R145 billion or 2.9% to our gross domestic product and employs one out of every 22 working South Africans.

Central and Eastern Europe Nordic and Baltic countries

Since the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict on 24 February 2022, South Africa has been steadfast in its policy, namely to encourage all the parties to strengthen all diplomatic efforts to avoid an escalation of tensions, and work towards an inclusive, sustainable and peaceful solution based on cooperation and dialogue.

The Central Eastern Europe, Nordic and Baltic countries region includes some of our trading partners as well as emerging partners and is the source of foreign direct investment (FDI), inward tourism, as well as development assistance and cooperation. We also derive value from cooperation with this region in the areas of science and technology, education, skills development, energy, environment, oceans economy and space technology, among others.

Cooperation between South Africa and Central European countries has progressed extensively since 2016 with scholarship programmes benefitting a number of students in various fields of study such as in natural sciences and sustainable environment, engineering and information technology, animal production and food science, economics, bioenergetics and renewable energy, business and management studies, and tourism and at various levels of Bachelors, Master's and PHD.

There are also various other exchange programmes with Hungary, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Romania, Poland and Croatia wherein programmes are at an advanced stage of establishment and 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.

South Africa's relations with the Nordic region continues to deliver excellent

results, and the recent regional tour of Deputy Minister Alvin Botes resulted in a major positive surge in our relations. We continue to reap the benefits of committed partners on the multilateral and regional challenges we face though joint efforts on peace and security, the promotion of women and youth, the protection of our rules-based international system, as well excellent growth in our bilateral cooperation, especially in the innovative and renewable energy space. We noted more than R20 billion of new investments announced from this region during 2021/22.

ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

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-South Africa (BRICS) platform and the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

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 2021 stood at R140.8 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 FDI, skills development and technical cooperation.

South Africa and India have also agreed to join forces to combat so-called "vaccine nationalism" to ensure that vaccines are readily available in every country around the world. In this regard, South Africa and India's initiative to call for the temporary suspension of intellectual property rights to ensure accessibility of COVID-19 vaccines and other new technologies to developing countries, is an important and noteworthy step. Within the BRICS framework, South Africa has also offered to collaborate with India in the area of genomic sequencing in order to further research in relation to the various characteristics of the COVID-19 virus and its mutations.

The Agreement establishing the Joint Commission between South Africa and Pakistan

was finalised and 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 has the potential to generate employment opportunities.

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 expressed particular concern for the plight of thousands of displaced Afghans seeking safety and security amid the deepening crisis.

South Africa intensified its cooperation with Bangladesh during the period under review, both as Chair of IORA and through an exchange of high-level visits. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Dr AK Momen, undertook a Working Visit to South Africa in August 2021, which was followed by a reciprocal Working Visit to Bangladesh in November 2021 by Minister Naledi Pandor. These engagements continued to support the rapid growth of South African exports to this significant consumer market.

The Eighth Partnership Forum (PF) between Sri Lanka and South Africa was held virtually on 15 February 2022. Furthermore, South Africa continued its support for national reconciliation and integration efforts in Sri Lanka.

With Nepal, a milestone Declaration of Intent to facilitate cooperation and regular consultations was signed on 10 March 2022, during the visit to South Africa by the Foreign Secretary of Nepal, Mr Bharat Raj Paudyal, followed by the convening of the inaugural Senior Officials' Meeting (SOM). The SOM determined the framework for future bilateral consultations and areas for potential cooperation (including defence, trade and investment, tourism and environment) were identified.

South Africa continued to monitor the impact of major global and regional developments in Central Asia over the reporting period, given the geopolitical dynamics of Central Asia. It is envisaged that relations with the region, as it further develops and interconnectivity improves, will be beneficial for South Africa, both in terms of achieving domestic priorities, as well as in terms of enjoying support for South Africa's multilateral endeavours.

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 Nur-Sultan during 2022.

Southeast Asia

South Africa chaired the Second Meeting of the South Africa-Indonesia Foreign Office Consultations (FOC), which was held virtually on 15 September 2021. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to strengthen cooperation against shared challenges, particularly in the health sector, to address the COVID-19 pandemic. Both sides reiterated the call for the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) waiver and access to the COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A).

There has been a significant increase in South African exports of agricultural products to Vietnam, Malaysia and the Philippines in 2021. This assists in creating jobs and 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 in Halal development and to increase South African exports in this sector.

As Indonesia is the Chair of the G20 for 2022, South Africa aims to leverage on high-level visits to the region to revitalise relations with strategic countries.

South Africa has a Comprehensive Strategic Partnership with Indonesia.

Central and South Asia

South Africa intensified its cooperation with Bangladesh during the period under review both as Chair of IORA and through an exchange of high-level visits. These engagements continued to support the rapid growth of South African exports to this significant consumer market. In the broader region, South Africa continued its support for national reconciliation and integration efforts in Sri Lanka and signed a milestone Declaration of Intent with Nepal to facilitate cooperation and regular consultation.

CHINA

Despite serious challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic during the 2021/22 financial year, South Africa and China continued to pursue their comprehensive strategic partnership at all levels, albeit mostly via virtual platforms. President Ramaphosa delivered a keynote address during the World Political Leaders Summit on the 100th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party on 6 July 2021 and engaged President Xi telephonically on 18 March 2022 to discuss various bilateral and global issues of importance. On 14 April 2021, the 11th South Africa-China Strategic Dialogue Forum was hosted virtually by Deputy Minister Candith Mashego-Dlamini, where the parties, among others, agreed on the final content of the new bilateral 10 Years Strategic Programme on Cooperation (2020-2029), which was subsequently signed by the respective two foreign ministers.

The Joint Working Group was convened at Deputy Ministerial level on 19 November 2021 and took stock of the status of outstanding infrastructural investment projects, which include the proposed High-Speed Rail Project, the Small Harbours Development Project and the Vocational Training Centre, as well as an exchange of views on bilateral cooperation in various sectors. In addition, the High-Level People-to-People Exchange Mechanism officials' preparatory meeting took place to enhance cultural cooperation.

South Africa and China continued to enjoy vibrant economic relations and South Africa remained China's number one trading partner in Africa. Total bilateral trade increased from R436 billion in 2020 to R544 billion in 2021, despite the

pandemic (figures include South Africa's trade with Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong). Furthermore, South Africa's long-standing trade deficit with China maintained its downward trend.

China is an important investor in South Africa, not only in terms of several planned infrastructure development projects of key importance to South Africa, but also in terms of local job creation. China's investment footprint of over R100 billion in South Africa continues to grow with Chinese companies making inroads into the South African economy and providing direct and indirect job opportunities.

On the multilateral front, South Africa and China cooperated well in fora such as BRICS, the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), G20 and the UN.

NORTHEAST ASIA AND OCEANIA

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, despite major challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is evidenced through continued technical cooperation, skills development and ongoing investments in the South African economy, specifically by major economies like Japan and the ROK.

South Africa's combined total trade with these countries currently stands at around R250 billion. Significantly, 2021 saw increased and positive trade balances with Japan of R83 billion (total trade of R159 billion) and in the case of the ROK, of R16 billion (total trade of R47 billion) (Source: South African Revenue Service).

Japan remains a major investor in the South African economy, with a current presence of around 200 Japanese companies, sustaining over 150 000 local job opportunities. Japanese investments include R4.28 billion by Toyota; R3.2 billion by Nissan; and R1.2 billion by Isuzu. 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 a green industry. Isuzu SA Motors has also confirmed its latest investment into its next-generation "bakkie" programme in South

Africa. Other investments are, among others, by Sumitomo Rubber, Komatsu, Kansai Paint, NEC, Lixel and Nomura Investment. The first phase of the NTT (Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co Ltd) and Dimension Data's Johannesburg Data Centre became operational in the beginning of 2022, providing a boost to local employment.

The ROK has 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); and Jangwoo (machinery).

A Memorandum of Understanding (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.

While acknowledging continued support for COVID-19, specifically vaccine collaboration with Japan and the ROK, South Africa continues to encourage these countries to play positive roles in Africa's development through the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) and the Africa-Korea Forum.

BRAZIL, RUSSIA, INDIA, CHINA AND SOUTH AFRICA (BRICS)

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 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.

South Africa's BRICS partners and institutions are critical to its post-COVID-19 economic recovery plans through trade, investment and tourism cooperation. To date, the New Development Bank (NDB) has approved 11 projects for South Africa, valued at approximately US\$5.4 billion, which aim to improve service delivery in critical areas. In 2021, South Africa welcomed the expansion of the NDB to include Bangladesh, Egypt, Uruguay and the United Arab Emirates.

South Africa's strategic engagement in the BRICS partnership also continues to provide a key platform for the achievement of our National Interest and foreign policy objectives. Global governance reform is one of the founding values of BRICS as the countries share a focus on strengthening and reforming international governance so that it is more inclusive, representative and democratic with meaningful and greater participation of developing countries, especially Africa. In June 2021, the BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs and International Relations adopted a Standalone Statement on Strengthening and Reforming of the Multilateral System, delivering a clear message on the shared values and common purpose of BRICS countries to see a fair, just, inclusive, equitable and representative multipolar international system.

South Africa will again chair BRICS in 2023. We are engaged in consultations with stakeholders on the theme and priorities for South Africa's Chairship, as well as the deliverables to be achieved during 2023.

INDIA, BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA (IBSA) DIALOGUE FORUM

South Africa continues to utilise its membership of IBSA to safeguard and advance mutual political, economic and social interests and common positions of countries and groupings of the developing South that address historical inequalities and imbalances in the pursuit of a just and equitable developmental agenda and global order. South Africa also utilises the IBSA Fund to extend its solidarity with countries of the Global South to advance the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically in Africa – the centre of our foreign policy arena.

INDIAN OCEAN RIM ASSOCIATION (IORA)

There is no doubt about the geo-strategic importance of the Indian Ocean region as a valuable resource with great potential for innovation, job creation and sustainable socio-economic development, in which 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 priorities of the South African Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP), with particular reference to supporting interventions such as strategic localisation, reindustrialisation and export promotion, tourism recovery and growth, gender equality and economic inclusion of women and youth, as well as energy security, the Green Economy interventions and the promotion of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

**The planned annual targets 2021/22 are extracted from the Indicators, Annual and Quarterly targets table on page 48 of the Annual Performance Plan 2021-2022 and not the Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets table on page 45 of the Annual Performance plan 2021-2022*

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
Leveraged bilateral, political economic and social relations to achieve the objectives of the NDP and the MTSF priorities	Outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits are aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF	Number of regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF	New indicator	Twelve regional reports on outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits are aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF as identified in the country strategies	Twelve regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF	Twelve regional political reports, including the outcomes of structured bilateral mechanisms and high-level visits aligned to achievement of the NDP and MTSF The structured bilateral mechanisms, high-level and		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>The focus of South Africa's bilateral relations mandate is 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 		<p>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>The convening of more frequent political consultations saw countries working together</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>conflict-resolution initiatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reaffirm the growing strategic partnership/s and good bilateral political, economic and social relations • bilateral, multilateral, diplomatic and trade and economic issues • preparations for Presidential and Ministerial visits and bilateral political consultations during 2021 		<p>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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing the frequency of political and diplomatic consultations at different levels • sector and working groups 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 		<p>concern</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>and areas of potential cooperation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening bilateral relations through existing structured bilateral mechanisms and the establishment of new such mechanisms <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 		<p>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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>cooperation in key areas that are aligned to South Africa's domestic interests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) 		<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 are based on 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>development priorities set by the African Union (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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the TRIPS 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				of women <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 on infrastructure development in South Africa (Mzimvubu River Water Project, Small Harbour Project) 		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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the affirmation of South Africa's position regarding the condemnation of vaccine nationalism and advocating global access, 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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 		<p>especially for the African continent and developing countries, as well as the severe challenges faced by African countries to produce vaccines in their countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic systems to assist the continent's economic recovery • promote bilateral ties and closer cooperation in all multilateral fora • election of the new Secretary-General of IORA 2021-2023 • the EU has committed to secure financial support for partner countries in the amount of €15,6 billion worldwide towards an 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> importance of the Human Rights Council and the importance of the elimination of all forms of racism were discussed • 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 		

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				<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Africa made inputs into USAID's 		<p>pillars of the UNFCCC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>new regional strategy and secured commitment for greater government-to-government channelling of development funding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • collaboration on issues of mutual 		<p>MoU and the Mineral Resources Cooperation MoU</p> <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, 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>interest, such as sustaining peace and security, climate change, promoting sustainable economic growth, advancing gender equality and strengthening multilateralism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cooperation and support to fight the COVID-19 pandemic • establishment of the COVID-19 Emergency Fund • continued exports of medical 		<p>science and technology research and joint projects, mining cooperation and business-to-business engagement, were discussed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>supplies, specifically paracetamol, to South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repatriation and expatriation of nationals • visa extensions for business people • the importance of supporting the World Health Organisation (WHO) to fulfil its role and function • purchasing of PPE for health workers and COVID-19 testing kits, as well as ventilators • humanitarian and scientific assistance, 		<p>and the digital economy, as well as education and science</p> <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</p>		

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				<p>considering the COVID-19 pandemic and its economic impact in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • capacitation of the Africa Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 		<p>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>		

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						<p>Reassessment of pending agreements, including the visa exemption agreements for diplomatic and official passport holders by the Department of Home Affairs</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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</p>		

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						<p>countries for post-COVID-19 economic development and recovery</p> <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 (SAIC) • engagements on possible investment in technology 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>solutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investment seminars on opportunities in the ocean's economy • addressing concerns regarding visas / permits, the Automatic Identification System (AIS) and Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) • on-site visits and virtual engagements with identified firms • MoU with Thailand to assess the implementation of bilateral agricultural relations 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in economic and trade conferences • identifying new trade opportunities • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>into wine and spirits; beauty products and oils; fisheries; and jewellery manufacturing industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>pharmaceutical and renewable energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discussions regarding barriers to further investment in the health sector due to the absence of direct flights to South Africa and challenges with the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) • 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 • engagements 		

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						<p>between missions and local stakeholders regarding the possibility of importing South African ostrich and other game meat</p> <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 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • engagements with stakeholders to discuss possible opportunities in telecommunications and energy • Head Office and 		

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						<p>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> <p>Expo2020 Dubai where the SA National Day was celebrated followed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engagements with participants in the MultiChoice SMME Accelerator Activation Programme 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • a site visit to a South African business entrepreneur who benefitted directly from Expo2020 <p>The outcomes of the aforementioned engagements include:</p>		

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						<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 • provided context on the AfCFTA • identified areas of possible economic cooperation in 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>agriculture, defence, energy and transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchange views on South Africa's economic and political relations with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		
Increased FDI and contributed	Contributed to increased FDI	Number of quarterly	New indicator	Twelve regional investment	Twelve progress reports on the	Twelve progress reports on the		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
to economic growth in South Africa	into South Africa and Africa	progress reports on the regional investment strategies		<p>strategy 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</p>	regional investment strategies	<p>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</p>		

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				<p>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</p>		<p>African investment across almost all sectors. Considering that many African countries do not have the financial means to invest in South Africa, missions have, in turn, resorted to assisting South African companies in identifying investment opportunities in host countries</p> <p>Investment discussions focussed on the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transport; pharmaceutical industry; mining and 		

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				<p>continent. Due to the pandemic, most economies are still recovering; therefore, economic activity has not yet returned to pre-COVID levels</p> <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>		<p>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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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 		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		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>domestic partners and South African exporters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • trade and investment seminars were hosted and participated in, with the aim of introducing South African products and 		<p>Investment outreach initiatives in Africa focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing meetings with domestic stakeholders, such as the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic); Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD); Wesgro; the Industrial Development Corporation; Transnet; host government ministries; private companies; and ongoing support to 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		<p>missions to promote bilateral investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> providing ongoing support to missions to promote bilateral investment in countries of the region <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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cooperation and investment opportunities between the continent and South Africa 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 		

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				<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total investment commitment for 2020 is 		<p>provider to Zambia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 15-21 November 2021 <p>Investment outreach initiatives with countries of the</p>		

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				<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIRCO's role in investment mobilisation included identifying potential investors for the third SAIC 		<p>North focussed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings, webinars and engagements with key sector stakeholders within South Africa • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>Twenty-three South Africa missions and 14 foreign missions accredited to South Africa provided 755 names of investors that were invited</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Projects that 		<p>opportunities in the pharmaceutical and agricultural industry, ICT investment opportunities in South Africa, as well as South Africa's waste-to-energy projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagements with potential investors in the renewable energy sector to create opportunities to attract more foreign investments into the country to 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>form part of the Presidential Investment drive and the investment-promotion efforts are being supported and monitored</p> <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 		<p>contribute to job creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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- 		

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				<p>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</p> <p>Production of the Corolla</p>		<p>sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of SMME cooperation and exchange of information and best practices • Garnering information on regional developments to 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 		

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				<p>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 1000 with suppliers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isuzu Motors confirmed that it would be investing R1.2 billion 		<p>exchanges and opportunities for skills development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

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				<p>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 follows Isuzu's take-over last year of the company's light commercial vehicle operations, as well as the balance of shareholding in the trucks</p>		<p>to train young people in relevant sectors and impart much-needed skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussions on training and skills development in the local government systems and running of municipal establishments • Expansion of companies in the region into Africa, supporting the AfCFTA • Interest in investing more in infrastructure projects in South Africa 		

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				<p>business</p> <p>According to the company, this decision saved 1 000 direct jobs, 4000 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</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investors interested in medical science and maritime issues, as well as shipbuilding areas in South Africa 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 Possibility of the establishment of an automobile 		

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				<p>still considered South Africa as the hub for its operations in Africa</p> <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</p>		<p>assembly plant in South Africa, and the signing of a twinning agreement with a city / town in South Africa for this purpose</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of the AfCFTA and opportunities for investment during engagements with foreign businesses • Partnering opportunities to search for best practices and technology transfers to learn more 		

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				<p>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 		<p>about clean technology, energy and agro-processing sectors within the State, which could be of benefit to South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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				services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • electronic devices such as tablets, facilitating quick decision-making within a collaborative and interactive manner • electronics • energy – oil and gas and renewable energy; renewable energy – wind, solar, hydro • financial services • fisheries • food security and inclusive agriculture sector 		African universities in areas of mutual interest and expertise, such as mining and forestry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible MoU to structure cooperation in areas such as education, physics, economics and epidemiology • Discussion on critical issues impacting the world in general and, in particular, the countries of the developing South, to try 		

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				<p>development and transformation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global value chain integration, industrial expansion and diversification • health • ICT • software design and telecommunications • local content, manufacturing and skills development • mining • pharmaceuticals • retail • tourism 		<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of various industries for investment that include agribusiness, digital and information technology, healthcare technology, business process outsourcing 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> transport – exploring maritime opportunities; construction of infrastructure and logistic infrastructure (road and rail) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Sectors of interest for the East and Middle East regions include:</p>		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture • infrastructure investment and delivery • industrialisation through localisation • 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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of South African sweets and snacks products • the identified potential of importing and exporting of 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 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the region • 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 		

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						<p>as pre-clearance inspection of shipments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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						<p>stakeholders regarding the possibility of importing South African ostrich and other game meat</p> <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 		

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						<p>and opportunities for South African food and beverages to be exported through South African supermarket brands based abroad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, • networking and establishing partnerships with key decision-makers in the agricultural sector and agro-processing, and 		

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						to gain valuable insights on best practices and solutions in this sector		
	Contributed to export promotion	Number of quarterly progress reports on regional trade strategies aligned with the Integrated National Export Strategy (INES)	New indicator	<p>²Twelve regional trade strategies aligned with the NES and quarterly progress reports</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</p>	Twelve progress reports on regional trade strategies aligned with the INES	<p>Twelve progress reports on regional trade strategies aligned with the 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. This objective is aligned to the broader political and humanitarian investments South Africa is</p>		

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

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				<p>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</p> <p>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>Missions play an important role in the execution of South Africa's</p>		<p>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>		

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				<p>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</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</p>		

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				<p>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 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</p>		<p>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. 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 all played a role in the reduction of bilateral trade</p> <p>Bilateral trade discussions and initiatives in the region and African continent focussed on:</p>		

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				<p>restrictions imposed. In addition, economic activity has not yet returned to normal pre-COVID levels</p> <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</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 or business fora in support of South African companies in host countries will assist to overcome challenges regarding trade, investment, tourism and general relevant 		

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				<p>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 		<p>information between South Africa and countries in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with South African stakeholders, such as the dtic, the DALRRD, Mineral Resources and Energy; Public Enterprises; 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 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • the promotion of South African engineering services and 		<p>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</p> <p>The missions on the con-tinent engaged various stakeholders on the following sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture and fresh 		

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 • infrastructural and investment projects (for both the private and public sector) 		

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				<p>South Africa, as well as development of digital infrastructure in the rural areas of South Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • negotiations on various impediments (tariff and non-tariff barriers), including challenges related to market access for South African agricultural products <p>Missions abroad further engaged in trade discussions and meetings with various institutions, including</p>		<p>in the management, provision and / or maintenance of rail, ports and refurbishment thereof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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				<p>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>				

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				<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 • manufacturing • mining • ocean's 				

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> renewable energy: wind, solar hydro retail tourism/ eco-tourism transport and logistics infrastructure: road and rail 				
	Contributed to tourism arrivals to South Africa	Number of regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to		Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South	Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South	Twelve regional tourism reports on the tourism-promotion events to promote South		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
		promote South Africa as a preferred tourist destination		<p>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</p>	Africa as a preferred tourist destination	<p>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</p>		

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				<p>initiatives</p> <p>Following the easing of travel restrictions during the second half of 2020, South Africa, together with its domestic partners, such as SA 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>There are various domestic</p>		<p>tourism relations is regional air and road linkages</p> <p>The decline of South African Airways' 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</p>		

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				<p>constraints, which 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</p>		<p>Tambo International Airport are now travelling through Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Istanbul, Dubai and Kigali. The possible cooperation between SAA and Kenya Airways to create a Pan-African airline, can be beneficial to South Africa and 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 		

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				missions abroad included: <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 		Africa's diverse tourism industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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				turnaround times for issuing visas <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 		restrictions, the hosting and participation in the aforementioned were severely restricted. Attendance and participation were limited to the DUBAI 2021 EXPO, which was held in 2022 <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 		

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				<p>activation and investment and market entry facilitation, in line with the South African Tourism recovery plan</p> <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 conventions and exhibitions (MICE), as well as the opportunity to position South Africa as a</p>		<p>province has to offer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 was discussed • South Africa was promoted as a safe and 		

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				<p>preferred wedding and film destination</p> <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 		<p>reliable investment and tourist destination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Distribution of key 		

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				and major business generators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		messages to be used in efforts to promote South Africa as a destination of choice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

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						<p>outlets during leisure activities, as well as the release of emotive reactions of tourists while in South Africa. Use of social media platforms, such as Facebook, to promote South Africa's tourism highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual launch of South African Tourism roadshows to connect regions-based buyers and investors to 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						South African tourism traders and businesses and in particular to SMEs <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>Opportunities for tourism include:</p> <p>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</p>		

Regional integration

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
Increased regional integration	Contribution towards regional	Number of bi-annual assessments of	New indicator	Two assessment reports reflecting South Africa's contribution towards:	Two assessment reports of South Africa's	Two assessment reports of South Africa's contribution towards:		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
	integration and the implementation of the Revised Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP)	<p>South Africa's contribution towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace • stability • socio-economic development • good governance • democracy • the implementation of the RISDP 		<p>Peace, stability, good governance and democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 	<p>contribution towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peace • stability • socio-economic development • good governance • democracy • the implementation of the RISDP 	<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 on 17 and 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>remains respected in both letter and spirit and is implemented accordingly</p> <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 to 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 reform process in the Kingdom of Lesotho through various engagements and the draft discussion document on a Transitional Justice Mechanism • Supported the finalisation 		<p>a consultative and a deliberative body, with no law-making or other binding authority</p> <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>of a comprehensive regional response in support of the Republic of Mozambique</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed the involvement of SADC in the MONUSCO exit strategy <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, held on 17 August 2020, approved the SADC Vision 2050 and the RSIDP 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 		<p>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</p> <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 Ramaphosa as SADC Facilitator until the 42nd SADC Summit of Heads of State and Government 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>noted its effects across sectors. This impacted adversely on the implementation of the RISDP. The summit approved proposed measures to address the sectoral effects, including an enhanced Macroeconomic Convergence Surveillance Mechanism</p> <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 Extraordinary 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 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated South Africa's inputs on the draft RISDP 2020-2030 Implementation Plan and presented at a Senior Official's Meeting 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 		<p>deemed necessary</p> <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 Mission in Mozambique President Ramaphosa, as Chair of the Organ, despatched Organ Troika special 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>Goods across the Region during the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participated at 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>		<p>envoys to Eswatini from 21 to 23 October 2021 to engage King Mswati III on the escalating political and security developments in the Kingdom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 TFTA 16th Meeting of the Tripartite Committee of Senior Officials, held virtually from 10 to 11 February 2022 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2020/21	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <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 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The TNF noted that Namibia and Zambia had submitted their instruments of ratification to the SADC Secretariat in Gaborone, while Zimbabwe informed that it had deposited its instruments of ratification through its Embassy in Gaborone. One more ratification would be required for the SADC Protocol of Trade in Services to come into force, which requires 11 ratifications. South Africa participated in 		

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						the 19th Meeting of the Tripartite Trade Negotiating Forum (TTNF), chaired by Madagascar, as Chair of COMESA, from 21 to 22 June 2021		

Subprogramme expenditure

Actual expenditure for 2021/22 amounted to R3.3 billion against final appropriation of R3.4 billion, which represents an underspending of R75.5 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced on missions' transactions as well as a delay in the transfer of officials to missions.

Subprogramme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	1 044 688	1 030 208	14 480	968 515	1 016 156	(47 641)
Asia and Middle East	962 018	942 060	19 958	953 761	981 616	(27 855)
Americas and Caribbean	470 341	465 317	5 024	500 407	519 977	(19 570)
Europe	877 605	838 261	39 344	844 276	872 343	(28 067)
Total	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806	3 266 959	3 390 092	(123 133)

Programme 3: International Cooperation

Purpose: Participate in 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

SUBPROGRAMME 3.1: SYSTEM OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
Proponent of strengthening multilateral institutions through consistently upholding South Africa's principled positions	Membership at identified multilateral bodies utilised to pursue South Africa's National Interest and advance the development agenda	A long-term strategy for South Africa's membership implemented	New indicator	Not achieved	Bi-annual progress report on the implementation of the approved strategy	Not achieved	The bi-annual progress report on the implementation of the approved strategy was not drafted	A draft strategy is in the final stages of development, but is still awaiting inputs on the African Union Commission (AUC) positions that South Africa could pursue

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	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, and economic and social development	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	New indicator		<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 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"> • Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) • Intergovernmental Negotiations Framework (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</p>		

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						<p>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: the importance of having nationally owned and nationally led efforts in peacebuilding initiatives and activities; 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>		

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						<p>Continued participation in the IGN provides South Africa with an opportunity to pursue with 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</p>		

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						<p>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. 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. 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 in 2019-2020, the council</p>		

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						<p>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>Participation in the UNGASS against Corruption was aimed at pursuing an international commitment by member</p>		

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						<p>states to acknowledge the need for greater political will to step up the fight against corruption. 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 participating 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 on matters of asset</p>		

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						<p>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>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governance/General Conference</p> <p>The General Conference, in addition to receiving national statements outlining the priorities of the various delegations and electing the new members of the Board of Governors, 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 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>		

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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</p>		

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						<p>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>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</p>		

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						<p>Kingdom. The action taken is 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 World Trade Organisation (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</p>		

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						<p>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 counter-terrorism</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
						<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>		

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						<p>South Africa further participated in the negotiations on 62 resolutions and decisions under these clusters</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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>		

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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 		

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						<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</p>		

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						<p>factors, within their respective mandates as preventative measures</p> <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. 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</p>		

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						<p>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. For South Africa, the resolution on beneficial ownership in relation to</p>		

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						<p>asset recovery was the most critical in view of national and continental positions on the unconditional return of assets</p> <p>South Africa co-hosted a SADC 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; the heightened food insecurity because of COVID-19; and other protracted conflict situations, which are on the increase</p>		

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						<p>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 Operations Centre (SHOC)</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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 United States and their allies from Afghanistan worsened the humanitarian crisis. The</p>		

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						<p>UN reported that over 300 000 more people were internally displaced within the country</p> <p>The world came together at the UN Food Systems Summit to look at ways to address the rising food insecurity and food systems, which have been aggravated by COVID-19</p> <p>Furthermore, the report reflects South Africa's participation in:</p> <p>The 47th Session of the Human Rights Council (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</p>		

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						<p>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> <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>		

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						<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</p> <p>The main focus is 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 are familiar with their rights and obligations as far as this area of law (laws of armed conflict) during war and peace times is concerned; and participation in preparations for South Africa's universal periodic review report (which will be submitted to the HRC next</p>		

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						<p>year) to ensure transparency in the manner in which South Africa seeks to deepen the culture of human rights in the country</p> <p>South Africa participated in the following high-level events:</p> <p>High-Level Segment (HLS) of the 49th Session of the HRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An objective of participating in the HLS was to launch South Africa's campaign to return to the council for the period 2023-2025 <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</p>		

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						<p>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, have brought both challenges and opportunities. The challenge for South Africa is to navigate the seemingly contradictory approaches in a manner that complements and</p>		

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						<p>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) 		

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						<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Global Health Summit (21 May 2021) <p>The summit adopted the Rome Declaration of Principles, aimed at guiding joint action to</p>		

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						<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The 74th Session of the World Health Assembly (WHA) (24 May-1 June 2021): <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</p>		

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						<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS (8-10 June 2021) <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</p>		

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						<p>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.</p> <p>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 has led to most international events being postponed or conducted virtually. While some engagements can be conducted through the use of technology, such as virtual meetings, larger gatherings do 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</p>		

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						<p>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 are needed more than ever before</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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> <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</p>		

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						<p>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 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</p>		

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						<p>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> <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</p>		

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						<p>Declaration</p> <p>Meeting between Minister Pandor and the Head of the World Economic Forum (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 is important for the marginalised to be granted technology transfers to produce vaccines for the duration of the pandemic</p> <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</p>		

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						<p>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 2021-2025 during the 41st General Conference of</p>		

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						<p>UNESCO that took place from 9 - 24 November 2021</p> <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>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD) 15th Ministerial Session (UNCTAD XV),</p>		

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						<p>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> <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</p>		

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						<p>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 were able to agree on the "role of an open, fair, equitable, sustainable, non-discriminatory and inclusive rules-based multilateral trading</p>		

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						<p>system”, 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 National Development Plan (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>		

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						<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> <p>344th Session of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Governing Body, 14-25 March 2022</p>		

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						<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 World Intellectual Property Organisation (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</p>		

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						<p>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> <p>60th Session of the UN Commission on Social Development, 7-16 February 2022</p> <p>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”</p> <p>South Africa participated in informal consultations on the three abovementioned resolutions, which South Africa negotiated through</p>		

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						<p>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”</p> <p>South Africa prepared for and participated in the 59th Session of the CSocD held from 8-17 February 2021, New York</p> <p>South Africa continued to advance its positions on social issues as they pertain to the following resolutions that were negotiated during the 59th Session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socially Just Transition Towards Sustainable Development: The Role of Digital Technologies on social development and well-being of all 		

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> future organisation and methods of work of the CSocD <p>Social Development of New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	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		60 positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained	60 positions on identified influential multilateral bodies maintained		

SUBPROGRAMME 3.2: CONTINENTAL COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
United and politically cohesive continent that works towards shared prosperity and sustainable development	South Africa contributes to the operationalisation of identified Agenda 2063 flagship projects	Number of monitoring reports on South Africa's contribution to the operationalisation of identified Agenda 2063 flagship projects	New indicator	One monitoring report on South Africa's contribution to the operationalisation of two identified Agenda 2063 flagship projects when it hosted two back-to-back summits: 1.The 13th Extraordinary	Biannual monitoring reports on South Africa's contribution to the operationalisation of identified Agenda 2063 flagship projects	Two monitoring reports on South Africa's contribution to the operationalisation of identified Agenda 2063 flagship projects: The AU Summit was held in Addis Ababa in February 2022. Issues that were deliberated upon included the unconstitutional changes of government and terrorism in Africa		

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				<p>Session of the AU Assembly on the AfCFTA took place on 5 December 2020 and the 14th Extraordinary Session of the AU Assembly on Silencing the Guns in Africa took place on 6 December 2020</p> <p>2. The Assembly of AU Heads of State and Government decided that the continent would commence preferential trading under the AfCFTA on 1 January 2021. It is</p>				

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				<p>expected that trading under the AfCFTA will boost intra-Africa trade, which currently stands at approximately 16% with Africa's share of world trade estimated to be at only 3%. In addition, the AfCFTA presents Africa with an opportunity to expand its export base and to be less reliant on the export of primary commodities, which are volatile and highly dependent on the growth trends in</p>				

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				<p>global markets</p> <p>The Johannesburg Declaration on “Silencing the Guns: Creating Conducive Conditions for Africa’s Development” extended the AU Master Roadmap of Practical Steps for Silencing the Guns in Africa for a period of 10 years (2021-2030), with periodic reviews every two years and extended the commemoration</p> <p>and conducting of Africa Month during September of each year for a</p>				

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				period of 10 years (2021-2030)				
	Africa partnerships recalibrated for the effective implementation of the AU's Agenda 2063	Number of assessment reports reflecting how the outcomes of Africa partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063		Not achieved One assessment report on continental partnerships	Two assessment reports reflecting how the outcomes of Africa partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063	Two assessment reports reflecting how the outcomes of Africa partnerships are aligned to the AU Agenda 2063		
	South Africa's obligations towards SADC and the AU honoured	Percentage of country obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled		Country obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> prepared for and participated in the 34th Ordinary Assembly of the AU (virtual) from 6-7 February 2021 The AU Assembly welcomed with	Two reports on South Africa's obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled	Two reports on South Africa's obligations to SADC and AU fulfilled: In terms of the financial obligations, a part payment towards South Africa's assessed contributions to the AU was made in May 2021 The report reflected the following engagements where the President fulfilled his obligations as the AU Champion on COVID 19: AU Conference on Expanding Africa's Vaccine Manufacturing		

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				<p>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 Cyril Ramaphosa</p> <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</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: The discussions mainly focussed on elevating political leadership for pandemic preparedness and response options for strengthened global governance and accountability</p> <p>MasterCard Foundation and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) launch of “Saving Lives, Saving</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>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</p>		<p>Economies, and Saving Schools: Partnership to Vaccinate Africa". A partnership working towards ensuring that Africa has more access to vaccines, improving 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 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 (IBRD) <p>The African Development Bank (AfDB) Group created the COVID-</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>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 assembly also approved South Africa's proposal that Africa adopts a common position regarding the proposed WTO TRIPS waiver from certain provisions for</p>		19 Response Facility to assist its regional member countries in fighting the pandemic		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				the prevention, containment and treatment of COVID-19, as contained in the the WTO document				
	As AU Chair, South Africa must lead continental efforts aimed at resolving conflicts	Percentage of South Africa's commitments and efforts in order to resolve continental conflicts		<p>100% of South Africa's commitments and efforts in order to resolve continental conflicts honoured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual Meeting regarding the AU High-Level Committee on Libya at Summit level, Chaired by President Ramaphosa (19 May 2020) • Virtual Meeting on Silencing the Guns: Role of 	100% of South Africa's commitments and efforts in order to resolve continental conflicts honoured	100% of South Africa's commitments and efforts in order to resolve continental conflicts honoured		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				<p>South Africa in Maintaining Peace and Responding to Humanitarian Disasters, organised by the SA Institute of Foreign Affairs, (30 May 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual Ministerial Meeting of the International Coalition for the Sahel (12 June 2020) <p>South Africa, in response to Mali's unconstitutional change of government, issued a statement</p>				

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
				condemning the unconstitutional change of government in that country				

SUBPROGRAMME 3.3: SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
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	New indicator	100% alignment between the outcomes of South-South engagements and structure strategies at the following meetings: 1. South Africa prepared for, and participated in, a virtual Extraordinary Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) Summit on COVID-19 on 4 May 2020 The President delivered a statement outlining South Africa	Four reports on the outcomes of South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda	Four reports on the outcomes of the following South-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda:		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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</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</p> <p>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><u>IORA Chairship:</u></p>		<p>Extraordinary NAM Committee on Palestine 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>The Second BRICS Sherpa / Sous</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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 2019-2021. South Africa, as the outgoing Chair, presented the UAE, as incoming Chair, with a <i>Handing-over Report</i> with the objective to serve as a guideline in fostering continuity and ensuring conclusion on outstanding matters. This was the first time that a <i>Handing-over Report</i> was presented by the outgoing IORA Chair</p> <p>During South Africa's Chairship, the following progress could be reported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		<p>Sherpa Meeting in preparation for the meeting of foreign ministers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations 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>The Fourth Standalone Meeting of BRICS Ministers of</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>partners and an enhancement of the engagement with the dialogue partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the establishment of new working groups and core groups for the effective implementation of the IORA Action Plan (2017-2021) the implementation of the Nelson Mandela “Be the Legacy” Internship programme at the IORA Secretariat <p>South Africa will remain part of the IORA Troika for the next two years, which will consist of 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</p>		<p>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>BRICS Meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers / Special Envoys on the Middle East and North Africa</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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>4. The First Extraordinary Inter-Sessional Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) Summit of Heads of State and Government, chaired by the President-in-Office of the OACPS Summit, President Uhuru Kenyatta, 3 June 2020</p> <p>The meeting discussed the COVID-19 pandemic platform to</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 Middle East Peace Process (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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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>5. The 10th Bi-annual Meeting of the IORA Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) was held virtually, 29 June -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 2021-2024 and of the IORA Vice Chair for the period 2021-2023; the CSO was 		<p>IBSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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> <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 next IORA Secretary-General that could not be achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 five P5 members establishment of the Tourism Resource Centre (TRC) in Oman, and the creation of 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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>6. The Sixth Meeting of the BRICS Deputy Ministers / Special Envoys on the Middle East & North Africa (MENA) from 25-26 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 MEPP The situation in the Gulf, the conflict in Yemen and the situation in Iraq. They reaffirmed 		<p>tourism platforms for sharing best practices</p> <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 Council of Ministers (COM) for approval</p> <p>13th BRICS Summit India assumed the rotating BRICS</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>that the crises in these regions should be addressed through political mechanisms and in accordance with international law and the UN Charter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>7. 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 		<p>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 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing people-to-people exchanges</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>Events and set of priorities and deliverables set out by the Chair</p> <p>India, as the incoming Chair of BRICS in 2021, briefly assured the meeting of its commitment to continuity during its Chairship, and to taking stock of BRICS activities to promote efficiency</p> <p>8. 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 UN Security Council • The release of the statement is 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 		<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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>equitable world will be insured during their terms in the council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Agreed to operationalise the MoU on Skills Development and Vocational Training, a useful initiative in terms of the Presidential Initiative on Youth Employment <p>9. 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 		<p>Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>10. 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 		<p>Strengthening and Reforming the Multilateral System</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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>Virtual platforms were utilised to conduct meetings as it proved challenging for the groups to meet due to COVID-19</p> <p>11. 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>12. Virtual Ministerial Meeting of the NAM on the margins of the 75th Session of UNGA on 9 October 2020</p>		<p>ongoing negotiations with the WTO regarding the waiver of TRIPS, making it possible for the production of the vaccine in Africa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Mid-term Ministerial Conference NAM members</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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 <p>13. 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"> deliberated on various global challenges, including: <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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 is aligned with the strategic objectives of South Africa’s BRICS membership <p>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</p>		<p>The NAM Mid-Term 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> <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>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				financing for infrastructure development, capacity-building, research, educational and skilling, trade, investment and tourism opportunities		<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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>stress the importance of vaccine nationalism and to condemn sanctions against countries i.e., Cuba, Iran, Venezuela and Zimbabwe</p> <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. The aims of China's Chairship are as follows:</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>results are achieved</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 		

SUBPROGRAMME 3.4: NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
Relations with the North leveraged in advancement of national and continental priorities	North-South cooperation utilised to pursue South Africa's National Interest and advance the development agenda	Number of reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda	New indicator	<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 14th 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</p>	Two reports on the outcomes of North-South engagements reflecting South Africa's participation and interests, including that of the African Agenda	<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>G20 Foreign and Development Ministerial Meeting</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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 were 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>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</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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>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 		<p>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 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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<p>COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries, especially Africa and the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework</p> <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>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> <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
				<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>climate change commitments outside the relevant multilateral structures and to exclude the means of implementation support for developing countries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • On health and the proposal to establish a Health Board, similar to the Financial Stability 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 negotiations aimed at securing a temporary waiver on the intellectual property rights on the COVID-19 vaccines • On the world economy and finance track, the agreement by finance ministers on a 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>global minimum tax was hailed as an “historical achievement”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On debt, South Africa called on the G20 to support an ambitious Special Drawing Rights (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 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>Biological Diversity goals, developing countries require massively scaled-up support in the form of finance, technology and capacity-building</p> <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>generation”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • joined India and other developing countries in calling for greater access to vaccines, including manufacturing capacity and for G20 support for the WTO negotiations on a TRIPS waiver • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <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</p>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>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 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 • 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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<p>Task Force in finding a durable solution to asylum seekers, refugees and vulnerable groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <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>		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reason for Deviations
						<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 		

Subprogramme expenditure

Actual expenditure for 2021/22 amounted to R472.3 million against final appropriation of R493.6 million, which represents an underspending of R21.3 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced on missions' transactions as well as delays in the transfer of officials to missions.

Subprogramme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	355 140	343 903	11 237	363 362	378 536	(15 174)
Continental Cooperation	66 244	58 202	8 042	63 396	70 987	(7 591)
South-South Cooperation	5 095	4 462	633	4 417	4 375	42
North-South Dialogue	67 115	65 689	1 426	74 438	78 713	(4 275)
Total	493 594	472 256	21 338	505 613	532 611	(26 998)

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 Protocol Services

4.1 Public Diplomacy

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

4.2 Protocol Services

Purpose: Provide protocol and ceremonial services

4.1 Public Diplomacy

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/20	Reasons for Deviations
	Rapid and timeous support to missions on domestic and global developments	Number of key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	New indicator	³ 25 key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	Nine key messages distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	64 key messages were distributed to missions on domestic and global developments	55 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:	15 Public Participation Programmes (PPPs)	12 PPPs held by political principals where audiences were engaged via webinars on domestic and international developments	12 PPPs	12 PPPs held where audiences were engaged via webinars on domestic and international developments		
			122 media statements issued	⁴ 124 media statements issued	90 media statements published	117 media statements issued	27 additional media statements issued	Additional media statements

³ This is the correct reflection after the discrepancies picked up during quarterly reporting were cleared.

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from Planned Target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
								issued in response to both national and international developments
			14 opinion pieces published	16 opinion pieces published	Nine opinion pieces published	12 opinion pieces published	Three additional opinion pieces published	Additional opinion pieces published in response to both national and international developments

4.2 State Protocol and Consular Services

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/2020	Audited Actual Performance 2020/2021	Planned Annual Target 2021/2022	**Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/2022	Reasons for deviations
Improved compliance with the diplomatic regulatory framework	Professional protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing	Percentage of requests for protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing	New indicator	⁵ 100% (18) of protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits • Incoming: 15	100% of protocol services rendered to all incoming and outgoing visits	100% (42) of protocol services rendered to all in and outgoing State, Official and Working Visits: • Incoming: 23		

⁵ This is the correct reflection after the discrepancies picked up during quarterly reporting were cleared.

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
	State, Official and Working Visits	State, Official and Working Visits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outgoing: three 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outgoing: 19 		
	Consular services rendered	Percentage of requests for consular assistance rendered	100% (929) of consular services rendered	<p>100% (30 779) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service-Delivery Charter:</p> <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 <p>South African citizens in distress statistics include 30 383 citizens who were repatriated due to the COVID-19 pandemic</p>	100% of consular services rendered	<p>100% (740) cases reported to DIRCO were responded to as per the Service-Delivery Charter:</p> <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 		

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2021/22	Reasons for Deviations
	Legalised services rendered	Percentage of documents legalised	100% (82 644) of documents accepted for legalisation processed in accordance with the guidelines set in the Service-Delivery Charter	⁶ 100% (37 551) of documents legalised	100% of documents legalised	100% (54 816) of documents legalised		

Subprogramme expenditure

Actual expenditure for 2021/22 amounted to R262.5 million against the final appropriation of R293.8 million, which represents an underspending of R31.3 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to expenditure relating to the repatriation of South African citizens abroad, which could not be paid and processed before financial year-end as well as reduced travel as a result of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.

Subprogramme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	62 467	58 905	3 562	54 721	47 227	7 494
Protocol Services	231 372	203 642	27 730	225 149	188 103	37 046
Total	293 839	262 547	31 292	279 870	235 330	44 540

Programme 5: International Transfers

Purpose: Fund membership fees and transfer to international organisations

Subprogrammes: Departmental Agencies and Membership Contribution

Outcome: To strengthen multilateralism through membership fees and contributions

Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2019/20	Audited Actual Performance 2020/21	Planned Annual Target 2021/22	**Actual Achievement 2021/22	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	Four quarterly reports on payment of South Africa's contributions to international organisations amounting to R677.8 million		

Subprogramme expenditure

Actual expenditure for 2021/22 amounted to R677.8 million against the final appropriation of R749.1 million, which represents an underspending of R71.3 million. The underspending is primarily attributable to unspent funds earmarked for the South African Development Partnership Agency as well as favourable exchange rates experienced at the time of payment for other transfer payments as well as a reduction in the membership fees.

Subprogramme Name	2021/22			2020/21		
	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	59 798	48 546	11 252	58 459	47 840	10 619
Membership Contribution	689 302	629 287	60 015	845 535	773 966	71 569
Total	749 100	677 833	71 267	903 994	821 806	82 188

STRATEGY TO OVERCOME AREAS OF UNDERPERFORMANCE

The only non-achievement in the reporting period reflects in programme 3.1. The bi-annual progress report on the implementation of the approved strategy was not drafted. The long-term strategy for South Africa's membership is in the final stages of development and is awaiting inputs on the African Union Commission positions that South Africa could pursue.

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)		48 546		

5.2. Transfer payments to all organisations other than public entities

The table below reflects the transfer payments made for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
DIRCO	African Union	Membership fees	Yes	271 032		
DIRCO	Group of 77 Countries	Membership fees	Yes	222		
DIRCO	India-Brazil-South Africa Trust Fund	Membership fees	Yes	14 810		
DIRCO	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	Membership fees	Yes	604		
DIRCO	United Nations Development Programme	Membership fees	Yes	14 637		
DIRCO	Commonwealth of Nations	Membership fees	Yes	7 575		
DIRCO	Southern African Development Community	Membership fees	Yes	129 831		
DIRCO	United Nations	Membership fees	Yes	165 823		
DIRCO	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	Membership fees	Yes	198		

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 (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
DIRCO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	Membership fees	Yes	5 464		
DIRCO	Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	Membership fees	Yes	348		
DIRCO	Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	Membership fees	Yes	96		
DIRCO	South Centre Capital Fund	Membership fees	Yes	1 544		
DIRCO	United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	Membership fees	Yes	396		
DIRCO	Humanitarian Aid	Humanitarian contribution	Yes	15 182		
DIRCO	Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	Membership fees	Yes	265		
DIRCO	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	Membership fees	Yes	1 261		

The table below reflects the transfer payments, which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, but no transfer payments were made.

Name of transferee	Purpose for which the funds were to be used	Amount budgeted for R'000	Amount transferred	Reasons why funds were not transferred
DIRCO	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	8 357	-	The payment has not been made because the ACP has been discontinued
DIRCO	Permanent Court of Arbitration	283	-	The payment will be processed in the 2022/23 financial year

6. CONDITIONAL GRANTS

6.1. Conditional grants and earmarked funds paid

None

7. DONOR FUNDS

None

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

The department is responsible for the management of a portfolio of state-owned and leased immovable assets, the majority of which are located outside the borders of the Republic of South Africa. The immovable assets are categorised into three asset classes i.e., chanceries, official residences and staff accommodation.

Currently, 73% of the foreign portfolio is leased and 27% is state-owned. The department has developed a portfolio management strategy that seeks to inform new acquisitions, maintenance, management and disposal of immovable assets. This will inform the User Asset Management Plan and the Custodian Asset Management Plan to be finalised in the 2022/23 financial year.

In line with section 9 (4) of the Foreign Service Act (FSA) Act 26 of 2019, immovable assets must be used efficiently and effectively. The department managed to perform maintenance works for 13 projects in Africa, two in Asia and 13 in Americas and Europe regions, totalling R8.2 million. No major infrastructure projects were implemented for major renovations, refurbishment and upgrading of facilities during the 2021/22 financial year.

Infrastructure Projects	Appropriation	Actual	Overspending/Underspending
New replacement of assets	None	None	None
Existing infrastructure assets	None	None	None
Upgrades and additions	None	None	None
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments	None	None	None
Maintenance and repairs	R8 208 277	R8 208 277	Fully spent
Infrastructure transfer			
- Capital	None	None	None
- Current	None	None	None



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 developed its risk management policy and strategy. The policy and strategy were reviewed and 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 through appropriate channels. The results of the risk assessments also identified mitigations to manage those risks to keep risks at an acceptable level. The Risk Management Committee was established and consists of an independent external Chairperson and members of the top management structure at a level of Deputy Directors-General of the department. The committee provides advice to management on the overall system of risk management, especially the mitigation of unacceptable levels of risk. The Risk Management Committee meets on a quarterly basis and on ad-hoc basis when the need arises

The department also appointed the Audit Committee, which meets regularly to advise the department on risk management and independently monitors the effectiveness of the system of risk management. The Audit Committee reviews the risk reports and provides their opinion on the effectiveness of risk mitigations.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

The department developed an Anti-fraud and Corruption Policy and Strategy to set its zero-tolerance level on activities relating to fraud and corruption. The systems of internal control had been improved to prevent / detect / correct activities identified as fraudulent. 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. The Whistle-blowing Policy 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 Risk Management functions. Alternatively, officials are 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, read Resolution 1 of 2003. Once an allegation that any provision of the code has been breached,

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

6. HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

6.1 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 Food Safety Audit of 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)
- ISO.

6.2 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 Fire Fighting, Emergency Awareness and Evacuation during the reporting period.

6.3 Seven Occupational Health and Safety Committee meetings were held. Two evacuation drills were conducted to ensure that employees are continually aware of emergency evacuation procedures.

6.4 No work-related illnesses and injuries were reported.

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

Date of the Meeting	Agenda: Portfolio Committee on International Relations
5 May 2021	A briefing on the revised Strategic Plan of DIRCO for 2020-2025 and the Annual Performance Plan for 2021-2022, and a briefing by DIRCO on the Strategic Plan of the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) for 2020-2025 and APP for 2021 -2022
1 June 2021	Joint meeting: Portfolio Committees on International Relations and Cooperation, and Trade & Industry. A briefing on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) temporary waiver for the COVID 19 vaccines
2 June 2021	A virtual oversight of DIRCO missions (Berlin, Dakar, Gaborone, Riyadh) covering vacant land parcels, completeness of asset registers, chanceries and staff accommodation
18 August 2021 (two sessions)	10H00 (virtual): A briefing on the management of state-owned properties abroad and the implementations of the provisions of the Foreign Service Act, 2029 regarding custodianship of state-owned properties abroad 18H00 (virtual): A briefing by the Audit and Risk Management committees on DIRCO's implementation of the audit plan
1 September 2021	Consequence Management: Relevant policies on managing precautionary suspension in the department and a briefing on quarters 3 and 4 of the 2020/21 financial year of the department and that of the ARF
10 November 2021	A briefing on annual performance and the financial report of the department and that of the ARF for the 2020/21 financial year
8 December 2021	Structural Bilateral Mechanism with Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and whether the Southern Development Community (SADC) is living up to its mandate, especially regarding peace and security in the SADC region
2 February 2022	A briefing on performance and the financial report of the department and that of the ARF on quarters 1 and 2 of the 2021/22 financial year
9 February 2022	A briefing on performance and the financial report of the department and that of the ARF for Quarter 3 of the 2021/22 financial year
23 February 2022	Current political dynamics in Libya in the context of the upcoming elections
2 March 2022	Constitutional Referendum in Tunisia and its implications for the future of the country
16 March 2022	Audit Action Plan, expired contracts, BT Communication contract, from ARF to SADPA, separating property portfolio from Finance Branch, permanent headquarters of the Pan African Parliament, consequence management
25 to 26 March 2022	Oversight visit by the Committee to DIRCO

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 COMMITTEES

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. This, however, was not conducted in the period under review and the committee will be contracting with the CAE, moving forward.

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

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	6
Mr BR Wheeler (Deputy Chairperson)	National Diploma in State Accounts and Finance B Com Degree Advance Diploma in Public Administration	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022	N/A	6
Dr CF von Eck	Bachelor of Arts Business Management Diploma Master of Business Leadership DPhil Certified Director	External	N/A	2 January 2020 (Three-year term) until 31 December 2022	N/A	6
Dr P Dala	PhD (Information Technology), Master's (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	6
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	6

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2022.

Audit Committee responsibility

The Audit Committee reports that it has complied with its responsibilities arising from Section 38 (1) (a) (ii) of the Public Finance Management Act and Treasury Regulation 3.1.10. The Audit Committee also reports that it has adopted appropriate formal terms of reference as its Audit Committee Charter, has regulated its affairs in compliance with this charter and has discharged all its responsibilities as contained therein.

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, 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 many instances matters raised by the internal auditors and external auditors in the current financial year and prior years were not adequately addressed by management.

An Audit Action Plan was in place during the reporting period; however, the Audit Committee was 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 require improvement:

1. Asset management.
2. Skills and training in the Financial and Asset Management, and Supply Chain Management unit.
3. Inadequate implementation of consequence management.
4. Although there are improvements in certain areas, non-compliance with the Supply Chain Management prescripts remains an area of concern, especially at Missions.
5. Condition of the State-owned properties abroad especially Chanceries and Official Residence.
6. Information Technology control environment.
7. Procurement and contract management.

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 on 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 has received an unqualified audit opinion in the financial year 2021/22. This was an improvement compared to the past four years.

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 2022

12. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

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

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

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

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





PART D

Human Resource Management

1. 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.

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

During the reporting period, the department had a vacancy rate of 16%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%. The vacancy rate increased from the previous financial year (15%), as only 30 critical posts could be advertised to reduce the shortfall on the Compensation of Employees' (CoE) budget. The critical advertised posts included the posts of Director-General and 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 2021/22 financial year. Twenty-one interns who were enrolled in the 2019/21 Internship Programme, concluded the programme in November 2021.

Thirty-one training programmes were implemented in line with the 2021/22 Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) of the department, exceeding the annual target of 20 training programmes that was set. The 11 additional training programmes were implemented due to critical training requests that were received and implemented. Twenty-seven bursary applications were received and processed according to departmental policy.

During the financial year under review, all the grievances that were lodged, were successfully resolved, closed and / or referred to the business units for intervention. Due to the national lockdown and restricted face-to-face interaction, meetings and

consultations with senior managers, union representatives, the General Public Service Sector Bargaining Council (GPSSBC) and other stakeholders had to be held virtually. That was the most appropriate route to follow to fast-track the resolution of internal and external matters. The challenges brought about by COVID-19 lockdowns globally and travel restrictions meant that investigations and disciplinary hearings had to be conducted virtually. Although this had proven to be time consuming, the investigations were finalised fairly on time. The handling of the disputes and litigation cases was equally affected by the national lockdown but to a larger extent, convening such matters virtually fast-tracked resolution. In a few instances, the hearings could not be finalised on time because of the time differences between continents from which the involved parties and panel members of the hearing were based. In a few disciplinary cases, the hearings had to be postponed numerous times due to clashes on dates of availability of the panel members and parties involved. There was an increase in finalisation of dispute cases during the year under review. The outstanding disputes and litigation matters will be convened as and when notices of set-downs are issued.

Employee Health and Wellness

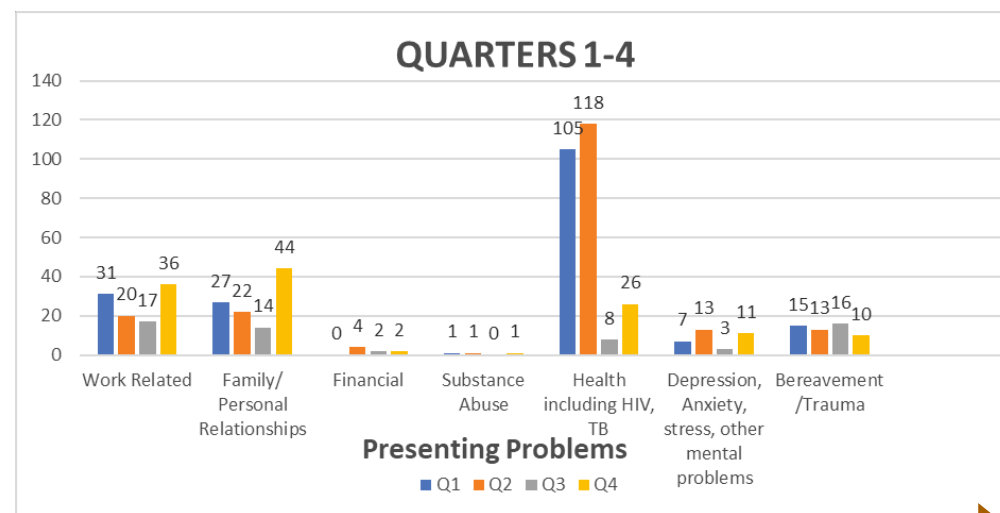


Table 1: Statistics on presenting problems

Psychosocial support was rendered to 638 employees and their families. This resulted in a total of 1 023 counselling sessions. Health-related problems were dominant during this period due to the third and fourth waves of COVID-19 infections in South Africa. A significant number of consultations centred on addressing the fears and anxieties resulting from the pandemic.

Random courtesy calls were made to transferred officials in missions to assess how they were coping during posting, and to provide the necessary support. These were also extended to the spouses of the transferred officials.

Health-promotion events were held at Head Office (OR Tambo Building) where a total of 216 employees were screened for non-communicable diseases (hypertension, diabetes, obesity, cholesterol) and communicable diseases (HIV and TB). Additionally, 28 employees stationed at the OR Tambo International Airport State Protocol Lounge were also screened.

HIV/AIDS and TB awareness sessions were conducted during the Candlelight Memorial and World AIDS days, during which employees were screened for TB and had voluntary HIV counselling and testing.

Twelve webinars were conducted on mental health topics with some specifically focussing on how to cope with the impact of COVID-19. In addition, electronic health articles were circulated on various topics such as heart health, breast cancer, grief and bereavement, suicide prevention, to name a few.

Travel and flu vaccines were provided by the on-site clinic. The nurses conducted blood pressure checks on a need's basis. In addition, COVID-19 tests were conducted as and when required.

Occupational Health and Safety

COVID-19 remains central to occupational health and safety. Resultantly, the COVID-19 Steering Committee and the Occupational Health and Safety Committees closely monitored and oversaw the implementation of health and safety measures to prevent the spread of the virus in the department.

The department facilitated on-site COVID-19 vaccines. 695 employees and some family members were vaccinated during the roll-out.

The department continues to maintain a safe and healthy environment for all employees. The Safety Health and Environment (SHE) representatives, in collaboration with Imbumba Aganang Facilities Management (IAFM), conducted regular building inspections to identify any hazards and risks. No injuries were reported during this period. Fire drills were conducted in May and November 2021.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1 PERSONNEL-RELATED EXPENDITURE

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

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

Table 3.1.1 Personnel expenditure by programme for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 (773)	1 348 523	488 744	1 004	121	36.2	632
Programme 2 (1 945)	3 231 927	1 947 474	15	275	60.3	1 001
Programme 3 (317)	472 187	340 803	0	2	72.2	1 075
Programme 4 (264)	262 548	174 582	0	0	66.5	661
Total (3 299 = 1 990 + 1 309)	5 315 185	2 951 603	1 019	398	55.5	895

NOTE: The amounts reflected under personnel expenditure indicated in programmes 2 and 3 include the personnel expenditure for Locally Recruited Personnel (LRP) (1 309) employed at missions and exclude three secondments.

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Personnel expenditure (R'000)	Personnel expenditure as a % of total expenditure	No of employees (including LRPs) as at 31 March 2022	Average personnel cost per employee (R'000)
Total	2 951 603	55.5	3 299	895

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	331 348	67.8	7 852	1.6	10 384	2.1	21 751	4.5
Programme 2	443 159	22.8	4 145	0.2	6 997	0.4	67 818	3.5
Programme 3	114 213	33.5	1 314	0.4	1 906	0.6	9 928	2.9
Programme 4	113 590	65.1	2 221	1.3	3 688	2.1	8 860	5.1
Total	1 002 310	34.0	15 532	0.5	22 975	0.8	108 357	3.7

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, overtime, HOA and medical aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

3.2 EMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES

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

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

This information is presented in terms of three key variables:

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

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

Table 3.2.1 Employment and vacancies by programme as on 31 March 2022

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2022	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2022 (including three political office bearers and employees additional)	Vacancy rate %	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Programme 1	890	773	13.1	36
Programme 2	888	751	15.4	1
Programme 3	245	205	16.3	1
Programme 4	350	264	24.6	0
Total	2 373	1 993	16	38

NOTE: The three political office bearers (POBs), three secondments and 38 employees reflected as additional to the establishment are included in the total number of posts filled (1 993). 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 2022

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on 31 March 2022	Number of posts filled on 31 March 2022 (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)	175	124	29.1	2
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	774	684	11.6	10
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 125	929	17.4	13
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	291	250	14.1	13
Special Advisers	2	2	0.	0
POBs	3	3	0	0
Total	2 373	1 993	16.0	38

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

3.3 FILLING OF SMS POSTS

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

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2022 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 31 March 2022	Total number of SMS posts filled on 31 March 2022 (excluding employees additional)	% of SMS posts filled	Total number of SMS posts vacant	% of SMS posts vacant
Director-General	1	0	0	1	100
Salary Level 15	10	4	40	6	60
Salary Level 14	54	46	85.2	8	14.8
Salary Level 13	226	181	80.1	45	19.9
Special Advisers	2	2	100	0	0
POB	3	3	100	0	0
Total	296	236	79.7	60	20.3

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2021 at Head Office and missions

SMS level	Total number of funded SMS posts on 30 September 2021	Total number of SMS posts filled on 30 September 2021 (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	8	80	2	20
Salary Level 14	54	44	81.5	10	18.5
Salary Level 13	229	193	84.3	36	15.7
Special Advisers	2	2	100	0	0
POB	3	3	100	0	0
Total	299	251	83.9	48	16.1

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts at Head Office for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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	1	1	0
Salary Level 15	1	0	0
Salary Level 14	3	1	0
Salary Level 13	1	1	0
Total	6	3	0

Table 3.3.4

Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS – Advertised within six months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 at Head Office

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months

Due to the ceiling placed on the CoE's budget, the department did not advertise many posts. However, the few advertised, identified as critical, are filled within six months.

Reasons for vacancies not filled within 12 months

The filling of posts continued to be affected by the ceiling placed on the CoE's budget by National Treasury. The department managed to maintain the vacancy rate at 16%, which is above the national average vacancy rate of 10%.

Table 3.3.5

Disciplinary steps taken for not complying with the prescribed time frames for filling SMS posts within 12 months for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment on 1 April 2021	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)	781	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	1 146	0	0	0	0	0	0
SMS Band A (Level 13)	233	3	1.29	0	0	0	0
SMS Band B (Level 14)	54	5	9.26	0	0	0	0
SMS Band C (Level 15)	10	2	20	0	0	0	0
SMS Band D (Level 16)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2 403	10	0.42	0	0	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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Total number of employees whose positions were upgraded due to their posts being upgraded	None
--	-------------

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Total number of employees' salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation by occupation	None
--	-------------

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Total number of employees who have salary levels higher than those determined by job evaluation	None
--	-------------

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (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)	130	0	6	4.6
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	696	4	18	2.6
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	957	0	29	3.0
*SMS Band A (Level 13)	170	1	20	11.8
*SMS Band B (Level 14)	72	3	6	8.3
SMS Band C (Level 15)	14	0	3	21.4
SMS Band D (Level 16)	2	0	2	100
Special adviser	2	0	1	50
POBs	3	0	0	0
Total	2 047	8	85	4.2

NOTE: *The three secondments are included

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Critical occupation	Number of employees on 1 April 2021 (including employees additional)	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
*Heads of Mission	100	0	18	18.0
Diplomatic Corps	480	0	11	2.3
SMS: Head Office	141	4	13	9.2
Special advisers	2	0	1	50.0
POBs	3	0	0	0
Total	726	4	43	5.9

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Termination type	Number	% of total resignations
Death	7	8.24
Resignation	19	22.35
Expiry of contract	16	18.82
Dismissal – misconduct	4	4.71
Dismissal – inefficiency	0	0
Discharged due to ill-health	1	1.18
Retirement – Section 16(1)(a) – 65 years	16	18.82
Early retirement – Section 16(4) – 60 to 64 years	17	20.00
Early retirement – Section 16(2A) (a) – 55 to 59 years	2	2.35
Transfer to other public service departments	3	3.53
Total	85	100
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment (1 993 employees on 31 March 2022)		4.26

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupation	Employees on 1 April 2021 (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	100	0	0	47	47.0
Diplomatic Corps	480	0	0	363	75.6
SMS: Head Office	138	0	0	116	84.1
Special advisers	2	0	0	2	100.0
POBs	3	0	0	0	0
Total	723	0	0	528	73.0

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	Employees on 1 April 2021 (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	1	100
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	129	0	0	124	96.1
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	687	1	0.15	683	99.4
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	945	0	0	923	97.7
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	252	0	0	234	92.9
Total	2 014	1	0.05	1 965	97.6

NOTE: The number of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments and 25 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 2022

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Senior officials and managers	235	22	24	37	216	14	16	34	598
Professionals	92	4	5	10	118	3	0	19	251
Technicians and associate professionals	156	17	9	69	227	20	21	81	600
Clerks	81	2	2	2	261	17	4	18	387
Service shop and market sales workers	51	3	0	3	41	0	0	1	99
Labourers and related workers	10	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	32
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total	646	50	40	121	884	55	41	153	1 990
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 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Asian	White	African	Coloured	Asian	White	
Top management (Levels 15–16)	5	2	0	0	8	0	0	1	16
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	85	10	13	12	94	5	2	15	236
Professionally qualified (Levels 10-12)	302	26	22	100	296	25	30	101	902
Skilled technical (Levels 6-9)	186	10	5	9	432	24	9	36	711
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	68	2	0	0	53	1	0	0	124
Unskilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	646	50	40	121	884	55	41	153	1 990

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

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Professionally qualified (Levels 10-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical (Levels 6-9)	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
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	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	1	8
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified (Levels 10-12)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Skilled technical (Levels 6-9)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
POB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special adviser	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Top management (Levels 15-16)	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Senior management (Levels 13-14)	9	1	3	3	8	0	0	2	26
Professionally qualified (Levels 10-12)	11	1	2	1	6	1	0	7	29
Skilled technical (Levels 6-9)	4	0	0	0	11	0	0	3	18
Semi-skilled (Levels 3-5)	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
Unskilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	3	6	4	30	1	0	12	85
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Allegations of fraud and theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contravention of PFMA, PPPFMA, Treasury Regulations and Code of Conduct for Bid Adjudication Committee	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gross dishonesty: Misrepresentation of facts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prejudicing the safety and security of officials and office	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Abscondment	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Repeated absenteeism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Dereliction of duty and insubordination	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Failure to carry a lawful instruction	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Performance of remunerative work without authorisation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Senior officials and managers	57	9	2	26	86	19	7	23	229
Professionals	41	7	0	39	64	6	4	23	184
Technicians and associate professionals	56	5	2	11	192	6	4	54	330
Clerks	31	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	80
Service shop and market sales workers	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Labourers and related workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	202	21	4	76	391	31	15	100	840
Employees with disabilities	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	8

3.7 SIGNING OF PERFORMANCE AGREEMENTS BY SMS MEMBERS

All members of the SMS must conclude and sign performance agreements within specific time frames. Information regarding the signing of performance agreements by SMS members, the reasons for not complying within the prescribed time frames and disciplinary steps taken is 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	Total number of signed performance agreements	Signed performance agreements as % of total number of SMS members
Director-General / Head of Department	1	1	0	0
Salary Level 15 / 16	10	15	11	73%
Salary Level 14	54	68	57	84%
Salary Level 13	233	166	141	85%
Total	298	250	209	

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

Reasons
There are SMS members who were not eligible to submit the performance agreements by 31 May 2021. This was due to their appointment dates that were after the set time frame as per Chapter 4 of the <i>SMS Handbook</i> .

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

Reasons
In a case where there was a dispute between the SMS member and supervisor, a mediator was appointed to deal with the matter. Allegations of alleged misconduct are under investigation.

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	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African					
Male	18	683	3%	R169 250.85	R9 402.83
Female	18	915	2%	R165 011.34	R9 167.30
Asian					
Male	1	41	2%	R11 195 .01	R11 195.01

Race and gender	Beneficiary profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Female	2	40	5%	R35 412.36	R17 706.18
Coloured					
Male	2	53	4%	R17 344.26	R8 672.13
Female	5	54	9%	R66 970.56	R13 394.11
White					
Male	3	133	2%	R56 561.07	R18 853.69
Female	4	169	2%	R75 644.31	R18 911.08
Total	53	2088		R597 389.	

Table 3.8.2 Performance rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service 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	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Skilled (level 3-5)	3	135	2%	R16 675.02	R5 558.34	3%
Highly skilled production (level 6-8)	30	707	4%	R244 476.90	R8 149.23	41%
Highly skilled supervision (level 9-12)	20	987	2%	R336 237.84	R16 811.89	56%
Total	53	1830		R597 389.76		

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	% of total within occupation	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Heads of Mission	0	95	0	0	0
Diplomatic Corps	2	497			
SMS: Head Office	0	140	0	0	0
Total	2	732			

Table 3.8.4 Performance-related rewards (cash bonus), by salary band for Senior Management Service 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	% of total within salary bands	Total cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee	
Band A	0	175	0	0	0	0
Band B	0	67	0	0	0	0
Band C	0	14	0	0	0	0
Band D	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total	0	258				

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Salary band	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% change
Lower skilled (LRP levels 1-2)	354	24.7	313	23.3	41	11.6
Skilled (LRP levels 3-5)	834	58.1	801	59.5	33	4.0
Highly skilled supervision (LRP levels 6-8)	246	17.2	231	17.2	15	6.1
Total	1 434	100	1 345	100	89	6.2

NOTE: It should be noted that LRP employed by South African missions abroad do not reflect the salary levels 1-13 as per Public Service Act. LRP salary levels are from LRP 1 (lower skilled) to LRP 8 (highly skilled). The 36 LRPs for partner departments are included in the total number of filled posts (1 345).

Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Major occupation	1 April 2021		31 March 2022		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
LRP1 - Cleaner, domestic worker and labourer	184	12.83	187	13.90	3	1.63
LRP 2 - Gardener, cleaning supervisor, watchman/women, messenger and senior domestic worker	170	11.86	126	9.37	44	25.88
LRP 3 - Chauffeur, maintenance officer, head messenger, messenger/driver, senior store man/woman, gate/night watchman/woman and mailing clerk	265	18.48	238	17.70	27	10.19
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	148	10.32	118	8.77	30	20.27
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	421	29.36	445	33.09	24	5.70
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	224	15.62	188	13.97	36	16.07
LRP 7 - Information officer, senior administrative officer, senior accountant, journalist/translator and marketing officer (the dtic)	21	1.46	39	2.90	18	85.71
LRP 8 - Senior marketing officer (the dtic)	1	0.07	4	0.30	3	300.00
Total	1 434	100	1 345	100	89	6.21

NOTE: It should be noted that LRP employed by South African missions abroad do not reflect the salary levels 1-13 as per Public Service Act. LRP salary levels are from LRP 1 (lower skilled) to LRP 8 (highly skilled). The 36 LRPs for partner departments are included in the total number of filled posts (1 345).

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 2021 to 31 December 2021

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)	265	81.51	51	6.70	5	265
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	1 898	81.40	291	38.18	7	3 077
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	2 156	85.02	343	45.01	6	6 521
Top and senior management (Levels 13-16)	610	91.80	70	9.19	9	2 913
Interns	46	84.80	7	0.92	7	18
Total	4 975	84.30	762	100	7	12 794

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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)	10	100	1	3.1	10	10
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	512	100	14	43.8	37	872
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	479	100	12	37.5	40	1 556
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	97	100	5	15.6	19	483
Total	1 098	100	32	100	34	2 921

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

Table 3.10.3 Annual leave for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	6	1	6
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	2 492.54	113	22
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	13 646.52	650	21
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	19 798.50	874	23
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4 664	223	21
Interns	281	17	17
Total	40 888.56	1 878	22

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021

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 2021
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	46
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	7	4	2	29
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	101	17	6	35
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	102	7	15	37
Total	210	28	8	34

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave pay-out for 2020/21 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	504	7	72
Capped leave pay-out on termination of service for 2021/22	5 130	22	233
Current leave pay-out on termination of service for 2021/22	2 498	57	44
Total	8 132	86	95

3.11 HIV/AIDS & HEALTH PROMOTION PROGRAMMES

Table 3.11.1 Steps taken to reduce the risk of occupational exposure

Units/categories of employees identified to be at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS-related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
There are no specific categories / units of employees at high risk of contracting HIV & AIDS-related diseases	Not applicable
Vulnerable officials transferred / posted to countries with higher HIV prevalence may be at a higher risk of contracting HIV	No

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 G 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.	√		Seven in total. However, two administration posts are vacant. Total budget = R5 152 639 Compensation of employees = R4 357 001 Goods and services = R795 638
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"> ▪ Wellness Management, which includes Mission Support ▪ Health and Productivity Management ▪ HIV/AIDS, TB and STI Management ▪ Safety, Health, Environmental, Risk and Quality (SHERQ) Management ▪ Spousal Support Programme
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.	√		The Occupational Health and Safety Committee (OHS): Ms GR Mashigo (Convener) Ms EL Fradie (EHW) Mr M Tlhapane Mr JI Anand (King Shaka International Airport – State Protocol Lounge)

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
			<p>Mr TF Deane</p> <p>Mr D Du Buisson (PSA)</p> <p>Mr MJ Mamabolo</p> <p>Mr SJ Bosman (Security)</p> <p>Ms LG Masipa</p> <p>Ms L Dube</p> <p>Mr VL Ncongwane</p> <p>Ms MS Seoketsa</p> <p>Ms MK Mafafo</p> <p>Ms MA Mogadingwane</p> <p>Ms PM Motloba</p> <p>Mr RPF Gomes</p> <p>Mr SN Hlahla (Security)</p> <p>Ms OP Khoza</p> <p>Ms M Maumela</p> <p>Ms M Groener (Facilities Management)</p> <p>NB. All others represent their business units</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>	√		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy - currently under review ▪ SHERQ Management Policy - approved in December 2021 ▪ Placement Policy - approved in December 2021

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 ▪ HIV/AIDS, STI and TB Management Policy ▪ Counselling and educating employees infected / affected 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.	√		36 employees took HIV tests. There were no positive results
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-promotion programmes are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the statistics on psychosocial support ▪ trends analysis ▪ number of employees utilising the services of the on-site clinic professional nurse and EHW practitioners ▪ number of employees who present for voluntary counselling and testing ▪ feedback from colleagues, particularly from missions abroad

3.12 LABOUR RELATIONS

Table 3.12.1 Collective agreements for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	0	0
Verbal warning	0	0
Written warning	1	8.33
Final written warning	3	25
Suspended without pay	2	16.67
Fine	0	0
Demotion	0	0
Dismissal	4	33.33
Not guilty	0	0
Case withdrawn	2	16.67
Total	12	100
Total number of disciplinary hearings finalised		10

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Allegations of fraud and theft	0	0
Contravention of PFMA, PPPFMA, Treasury Regulations and Code of Conduct for Bid Adjudication Committee	2	28.55
Gross dishonesty: Misrepresentation of facts	1	14.29
Prejudicing the safety and security of officials and office	1	14.29
Repeated absenteeism	1	14.29
Failure to carry a lawful instruction	1	14.29
Dereliction of duty and insubordination	1	14.29
Total	7	100

Table 3.12.4 Grievances lodged for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Grievances	Number	% of total
Number of grievances resolved	8	100
Number of grievances not resolved	0	0
Total number of grievances lodged	8	100

Table 3.12.5 Disputes lodged with councils for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Disputes	Number	% of total
Number of disputes upheld	4	100
Number of disputes dismissed	0	0
Total number of disputes lodged	4	100

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Number of people suspended	3
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	3
Average number of days suspended	168 days
Cost of suspension (R'000)	R2,663,801.00

3.13 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

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

Table 3.13.1 Training needs identified for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2021 (excluding HO employees additional)	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Senior officials and managers	Female	274	0	135	0	135
	Male	324	0	94	0	94
Professionals	Female	140	0	97	0	97
	Male	112	0	87	0	87
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	362	0	256	0	256
	Male	257	0	74	0	74
Clerks	Female	320	0	32	17	49
	Male	92	0	27	4	31
Service shop and market sales workers	Female	43	0	0	0	0
	Male	58	0	4	0	4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	22	0	13	0	13
Labourers and related workers	Female	19	0	0	0	0
	Male	12	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	1 158	0	520	17	537
	Male	877	0	299	4	303
Total		2 035	0	819	21	840

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments, 25 Head Office employees additional and include 21 interns.

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2021 (excluding HO employees additional)	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills programmes and other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Senior officials and managers	Female	274	0	30	0	30
	Male	324	0	26	0	26
Professionals	Female	140	0	98	0	98
	Male	112	0	79	0	79
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	362	0	170	0	170
	Male	257	0	72	0	72
Clerks	Female	320	0	4	17	21
	Male	92	0	4	4	8
Service and sales workers	Female	43	0	0	0	0
	Male	58	0	0	0	0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	22	0	0	0	0
Labourers and related workers	Female	19	0	0	0	0
	Male	12	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	Female	1 158	0	302	17	319
	Male	877	0	181	4	185
Total		2 035	0	483	21	504

NOTE: The numbers of employees above exclude the three POBs, two special advisers, three secondments, 25 Head Office employees additional and include 21 interns.

3.14 INJURY ON DUTY

The following tables provide basic information on injury on duty.

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:

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

Table 3.15.1 Report on consultant appointments using appropriated funds for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (workdays)	Contract value in Rand
Disposals: Valuation and condition assessment	H & LP Consultoria led by Mr Luis Pedro Pereira Gouveia Reis	7 days	R26 006.00
Lilongwe: Construction of Chancery	Four professionals namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Architect: Aziz Tayob Quantity Surveyor: QS Consult Africa Civil and Structural Engineer: BVI Consulting Engineers Electrical and Mechanical Engineer: Worley Parsons 	3 104 days	R622 213.43
Copenhagen: Condition assessment of the Chancery and Official Residence	Civil and Structural Engineer: SBS Raadgivings A/S	30 days	R303 086.77
Conditions assessment for Official Residence for the Mission in Munich, Germany	One professional team: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atelier-bauwerk 	30 days	R191 354.82
Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration (workdays)	Total contract value in Rand
Four	4	3 171	R1 142 661.02

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

Consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of HDIs	None
--	------

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using donor funds for the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

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 2021 to 31 March 2022

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

Financial Information

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL

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 289 to 341, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, 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 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) prescribed by National Treasury (NT) 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 auditor-general's responsibilities 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.

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

7. The supplementary information set out on pages 401 to 422 does not form part of the financial statements and is presented as additional information. I have not audited these schedules, and accordingly, I do not express an opinion on them.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8. 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.
9. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the department's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the department or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

10. 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.

11. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

Introduction and scope

12. In accordance with the Public Audit Act 25 of 2004 (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected programme presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
13. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the department's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the department enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
14. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and reporting framework, as defined in the

general notice, for the following selected programme presented in the department's annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2022:

Programme	Pages in the annual performance report
Programme 2 – International Relations	36 - 131

15. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
16. I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this programme:
- Programme 2 – International Relations

Other matter

17. I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

18. Refer to the annual performance report on pages 29 to 230 for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year and management's explanations provided for the under/over achievement of targets.

Report on the audit of compliance with legislation

Introduction and scope

- 19. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the department's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
- 20. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Annual financial statements

- 21. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not fully prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework, as required by section 40(1)(b) of the PFMA. Material misstatements of disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were corrected, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified opinion.

Expenditure management

- 22. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure amounting to R109 964 000, as disclosed in note 28 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 irregular expenditure was caused by the department exceeding the compensation of employees budget set by National Treasury without obtaining the necessary approvals.

Consequence management

- 23. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary

steps were taken against officials who had incurred irregular expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because not all instances of irregular expenditure reported in the prior year were investigated.

- 24. I was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence that disciplinary steps were taken against officials who had incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure as required by section 38(1)(h)(iii) of the PFMA. This was because investigations into fruitless and wasteful expenditure were not performed.

Procurement and contract management

- 25. Some of the goods and services were procured without obtaining at least three written price quotations in accordance with Treasury Regulation 16A6.1, paragraph 3.3.1 of Practice Note 8 of 2007/08 and paragraph 3.2.1 of SCM instruction note 2 of 2021/22. Similar non-compliance was also reported in the prior year.

Revenue management

- 26. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to collect all money due, as required by section 38(1)(c)(i) of the PFMA.

Other information

- 27. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported on, in this auditor's report
- 28. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover

the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.

29. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected programme presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
30. The other information I obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report were the overview of human resources and governance. The foreword by the minister, the deputy minister statement and report by the accounting officer are expected to be made available to us after 31 July 2022.
31. 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.
32. When I do receive and read the foreword by the minister, the deputy minister statement and report by the accounting officer, 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

33. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on compliance with legislation

included in this report.

34. The oversight by the accounting officer regarding financial reporting and compliance monitoring was not effective due to an inadequate review of the annual financial statements and non-compliance not being prevented. Senior management reviews of the annual financial statements were inadequate as they did not prevent, detect and correct material misstatements on the annual financial statements before they were submitted for audit. Senior management involved in compliance monitoring processes did not take accountability to address previously reported deficiencies and non-compliance with legislation as repeat non-compliances were noted in this regard. The processes around the reviews of the annual financial statements and compliance monitoring by both the accounting officer and senior management must be enhanced.
35. The lack of consequence management, in respect of officials that allow or permit non-compliance with laws and regulations to take place, results in irregular and fruitless and wasteful expenditure. This deficiency must be addressed to ensure there are consequences for failing to comply with legislative prescripts and repeat audit findings.

Auditor-General

Pretoria

31 July 2022



Annexure – Auditor-general's responsibility for the audit

1. As part of an audit in accordance with the ISAs, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout my audit of the financial statements and the procedures performed on reported performance information for the selected programme and on the department's compliance with respect to the selected subject matters.

Financial statements

2. In addition to my responsibility for the audit of the financial statements as described in this auditor's report, I also:
 - identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control
 - obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the department's internal control
 - evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the accounting officer
 - conclude on the appropriateness of the accounting officer's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements. I also conclude, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the

ability of DIRCO to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements about the material uncertainty or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion on the financial statements. My conclusions are based on the information available to me at the date of this auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause a department to cease operating as a going concern

• evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and determine whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Communication with those charged with governance

3. I communicate with the accounting officer regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.
4. I also 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.

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APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Appropriation per programme									
2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of Final Appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Programme									
Administration	1 690 805	-	(64 118)	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	82'9%	1,358,532	1,266,105
International Relations	3 295 334	-	59 318	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806	97'7%	3,266,959	3,390,092
International Cooperation	485 194	-	8 400	493 594	472 256	21 338	95'7%	505,613	532,611
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	297 439	-	(3 600)	293 839	262 547	31 292	89'4%	279,870	235,330
International Transfers	749 100	-	-	749 100	677 833	71 267	90'5%	903,994	821,806
Subtotal	6 517 872	-	-	6 517 872	6 037 010	480 862	92'6%	6,314,968	6,245,944

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22			2020/21	
	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure		Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
TOTAL (brought forward)					
Reconciliation with statement of financial performance					
ADD					
Departmental receipts	63 981			101,778	
NRF receipts	-			-	
Aid assistance	-			-	
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total revenue)	6 581 853			6,416,746	
ADD					
Aid assistance					
Prior year unauthorised expenditure approved without funding					
Actual amounts per statement of financial performance (total expenditure)		6 037 010			6,245,944

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Appropriation per economic classification									
	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5,374,595	(49,272)	(70,100)	5,255,223	5,119,224	135,999	97.4%	5,240,479	5,274,533
Compensation of employees	2,852,045	-	-	2,852,045	2,951,882	(99,837)	103.5%	2,881,562	3,120,912
Salaries and wages	2,451,236	60,882	35,094	2,547,212	2,647,922	(100,710)	104.0%	2,592,689	2,806,414
Social contributions	400,809	(60,882)	(35,094)	304,833	303,960	873	99.7%	288,873	314,498
Goods and services	2,397,183	(49,272)	(70,100)	2,277,811	2,042,336	235,475	89.7%	2,241,856	2,036,639
Administrative fees	11,452	69	-	11,521	6,402	5,119	55.6%	10,060	8,887
Advertising	7,028	(2,498)	(602)	3,928	1,728	2,200	44.0%	4,697	869
Minor assets	6,856	45	-	6,901	3,266	3,635	47.3%	3,589	1,266
Audit costs: External	21,685	155	-	21,840	21,780	60	99.7%	14,753	14,722
Bursaries: Employees	1,675	-	-	1,675	715	960	42.7%	1,066	1,066
Catering: Departmental activities	23,148	(248)	(1,102)	21,798	1,886	19,912	8.7%	3,306	1,712
Communication (G&S)	55,384	(1,534)	-	53,850	42,262	11,588	78.5%	46,398	41,062
Computer services	204,201	-	(30,000)	174,201	168,490	5,711	96.7%	169,017	130,790
Consultants: Business and advisory services	152,605	(143,613)	-	8,992	1,601	7,391	17.8%	2,242	1,390

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	661	-	661	509	152	77.0%	255	254
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	28,075	(16,264)	-	11,811	3,897	7,914	33.0%	5,874	3,887
Contractors	38,078	2,198	-	40,276	29,595	10,681	73.5%	33,610	32,059
Agency and support / outsourced services	10,610	(103)	(1,087)	9,420	3,794	5,626	40.3%	2,708	2,442
Entertainment	16,596	(1,158)	(149)	15,289	3,603	11,686	23.6%	4,654	1,964
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	19,035	1,756	-	20,791	17,530	3,261	84.3%	8,966	8,297
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	3,442	-	-	3,442	-	3,442	-	242	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies	26,213	4,616	-	30,829	22,919	7,910	74.3%	30,046	20,480
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	20,150	2,413	-	22,563	13,447	9,116	59.6%	17,136	11,846
Operating leases	940,195	11,029	-	951,224	941,098	10,126	98.9%	1,126,165	1,067,329
Property payments	291,731	151,467	-	443,198	415,908	27,290	93.8%	426,990	406,884
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	228,123	(34,873)	(24,502)	168,748	124,276	44,472	73.6%	107,348	66,693
Training and development	5,387	(10)	-	5,377	1,019	4,358	19.0%	1,206	1,190
Operating payments	257,530	(21,690)	(7,100)	228,740	207,916	20,824	90.9%	215,982	209,105
Venues and facilities	26,132	(1,690)	(4,403)	20,039	8,046	11,993	40.2%	3,563	2,170
Rental and hiring	1,852	-	(1,155)	697	649	48	93.1%	1,983	275
Interest and rent on land	125,367	-	-	125,367	125,006	361	99.7%	117,061	116,982
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	125,367	-	-	125,367	125,006	361	99.7%	117,061	116,982
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	809,921	110	-	810,031	719,764	90,267	88.9%	923,460	841,448
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	11,252	81.2%	58,459	47,840
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	11,252	81.2%	58,459	47,840
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	689,302	-	-	689,302	629,287	60,015	91.3%	845,535	773,966
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	60,821	110	-	60,931	41,931	19,000	68.8%	19,466	19,642
Social benefits	60,821	110	-	60,931	41,931	19,000	68.8%	19,466	19,642
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Payments for capital assets	333,356	-	-	333,356	89,411	243,945	26.8%	151,029	44,015
Buildings and other fixed structures	92,469	-	-	92,469	31,134	61,335	33.7%	31,142	29,743
Buildings	92,469	-	-	92,469	31,134	61,335	33.7%	31,142	29,743
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	240,887	(189)	-	240,698	58,088	182,610	24.1%	115,618	10,003
Transport equipment	13,487	(269)	-	13,218	1,186	12,032	9.0%	8,823	5,214
Other machinery and equipment	227,400	80	-	227,480	56,902	170,578	25.0%	106,795	4,789
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	189	-	189	189	-	100.0%	4,269	4,269
Payment for financial assets	-	49 162	70 100	119 262	108 610	10 652	91'1%	-	85,948
Total	6 517 872	-	-	6 517 872	6 037 010	480 862	92'6%	6,314,968	6,245,944

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Programme 1: ADMINISTRATION									
	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Ministry	6 599	-	-	6 599	6 401	198	97'0%	6,358	6,357
2. Departmental Management	18 303	(4 329)	-	13 974	13 766	208	98'5%	17,552	17,552
3. Audit Services	21 660	-	-	21 660	16 328	5 332	75'4%	17,453	17,144
4. Financial Management	173 364	2 652	6 825	182 841	175 092	7 749	95'8%	161,518	174,485
5. Corporate Services	923 402	(11 862)	(67 943)	843 597	664 614	178 983	78'8%	689,538	587,103
6. Diplomatic Training, Research And Development	45 053	4 329	(3 000)	46 382	44 497	1 885	95'9%	43,663	43,533
7. Foreign Fixed Assets Management	83 973	-	-	83 973	18 086	65 887	21'5%	9,637	7,913
8. Office Accommodation	418 451	9 210	-	427 661	409 744	17 917	95'8%	412,813	412,018
Total for subprogrammes	1 690 805	-	(64 118)	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	82'9%	1,358,532	1,266,105
Economic classification									
Current payments	1 370 999	(1 852)	(27 418)	1 341 729	1 273 050	68 679	94'9%	1,244,576	1,208,954
Compensation of employees	462 300	-	27 682	489 982	488 745	1 237	99'7%	481,167	485,093
Salaries and wages	399 430	2 664	23 694	425 788	425 029	759	99'8%	420,303	421,695
Social contributions	62 870	(2 664)	3 988	64 194	63 716	478	99'3%	60,864	63,398
Goods and services	783 332	(1 852)	(55 100)	726 380	659 299	67 081	90'8%	646,348	606,879
Administrative fees	3 205	(289)	-	2 916	1 668	1 248	57'2%	1,640	1,632
Advertising	1 017	(391)	-	626	173	453	27'6%	49	18
Minor assets	316	-	-	316	3	313	0'9%	-	-
Audit costs: External	21 685	155	-	21 840	21 780	60	99'7%	14,753	14,722

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Bursaries: Employees	1 675	-	-	1 675	715	960	42'7%	1,066	1,066
Catering: Departmental activities	3 008	(18)	(706)	2 284	270	2 014	11'8%	821	759
Communication (G&S)	15 835	764	-	16 599	13 231	3 368	79'7%	9,860	9,533
Computer services	203 107	(234)	(30 000)	172 873	168 014	4 859	97'2%	167,912	130,569
Consultants: Business and advisory services	151 826	(143 699)	-	8 127	1 399	6 728	17'2%	1,632	1,390
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	439	-	439	297	142	67'7%	234	234
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	4 177	-	-	4 177	3 045	1 132	72'9%	2,895	2,895
Contractors	27 068	3 319	-	30 387	25 531	4 856	84'0%	28,190	28,190
Agency and support / outsourced services	5 240	(233)	(1 087)	3 920	1 030	2 890	26'3%	838	838
Entertainment	1 516	(1 158)	-	358	14	344	3'9%	25	9
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	10 137	395	-	10 532	10 439	93	99'1%	2,047	2,047
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	4 363	404	-	4 767	2 344	2 423	49'2%	2,808	2,369
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	4 466	1 047	-	5 513	4 691	822	85'1%	3,813	3,789
Operating leases	89 926	(995)	-	88 931	86 542	2 389	97'3%	109,012	109,012
Property payments	47 026	152 502	-	199 528	183 983	15 545	92'2%	183,920	183,488
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	87 699	(13 486)	(16 207)	58 006	50 810	7 196	87'6%	28,574	28,080
Training and development	3 990	(10)	-	3 980	1 005	2 975	25'3%	1,201	1,185
Operating payments	94 342	(342)	(7 100)	86 900	81 736	5 164	94'1%	84,817	84,813
Venues and facilities	1 578	13	-	1 591	484	1 107	30'4%	40	40
Rental and hiring	130	(35)	-	95	95	-	100'0%	201	201
Interest and rent on land	125 367	-	-	125 367	125 006	361	99'7%	117,061	116,982
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments (PPP))	125 367	-	-	125 367	125 006	361	99'7%	117,061	116,982
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	3 414	-	-	3 414	2 045	1 369	59'9%	3,465	3,438

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	3 414	-	-	3 414	2 045	1 369	59'9%	3,465	3,438
Social benefits	3 414	-	-	3 414	2 045	1 369	59'9%	3,465	3,438
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	316 392	-	(36 700)	279 692	71 670	208 022	25'6%	110,491	39,317
Buildings and other fixed structures	92 469	-	-	92 469	31 134	61 335	33'7%	31,142	29,743
Buildings	92 469	-	-	92 469	31 134	61 335	33'7%	31,142	29,743
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	223 923	(189)	(36 700)	187 034	40 347	146 687	21'6%	75,080	5,305
Transport equipment	10 557	-	-	10 557	600	9 957	5'7%	4,734	3,963
Other machinery and equipment	213 366	(189)	(36 700)	176 477	39 747	136 730	22'5%	70,346	1,342
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	189	-	189	189	-	100'0%	4,269	4,269
Payment for financial assets	-	1 852	-	1 852	1 763	89	95'2%	-	14,396
Total	1 690 805	-	(64 118)	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	82'9%	1,358,532	1,266,105

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Programme 2: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS									
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Africa	1 034 866	(4 350)	14 172	1 044 688	1 030 208	14 480	98'6%	968,515	1,016,156
2. Asia and Middle East	933 613	(4 970)	33 375	962 018	942 060	19 958	97'9%	953,761	981,616
3. Americas and Caribbean	478 070	(6 500)	(1 229)	470 341	465 317	5 024	98'9%	500,407	519,977
4. Europe	848 785	15 820	13 000	877 605	838 261	39 344	95'5%	844,276	872,343
Total for subprogrammes	3 295 334	-	59 318	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806	97'7%	3,266,959	3,390,092
Economic classification									
Current payments	3 229 987	(45 500)	(39 082)	3 145 405	3 110 478	34 927	98'9%	3,220,767	3,317,809
Compensation of employees	1 899 405	-	(39 082)	1 860 323	1 947 681	(87 358)	104'7%	1,897,471	2,079,514
Salaries and wages	1 631 266	43 660	-	1 674 926	1 762 284	(87 358)	105'2%	1,725,282	1,886,057
Social contributions	268 139	(43 660)	(39 082)	185 397	185 397	-	100'0%	172,189	193,457
Goods and services	1 330 582	(45 500)	-	1 285 082	1 162 797	122 285	90'5%	1,323,296	1,238,295
Administrative fees	7 746	275	-	8 021	4 311	3 710	53'7%	7,753	6,788
Advertising	1 800	-	-	1 800	546	1 254	30'3%	786	680

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Minor assets	4 690	1 066	-	5 756	2 987	2 769	51'9%	3,127	964
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	17 766	-	-	17 766	1 188	16 578	6'7%	1,477	302
Communication (G&S)	28 398	320	-	28 718	23 301	5 417	81'1%	28,202	25,715
Computer services	1 094	234	-	1 328	476	852	35'8%	1,105	221
Consultants: Business and advisory services	618	70	-	688	186	502	27'0%	610	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	136	-	136	126	10	92'6%	14	13
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	23 597	(16 351)	-	7 246	723	6 523	10'0%	2,915	928
Contractors	9 189	(1 121)	-	8 068	3 651	4 417	45'3%	3,823	3,536
Agency and support / outsourced services	4 602	130	-	4 732	2 146	2 586	45'4%	1,142	876
Entertainment	12 475	-	-	12 475	2 963	9 512	23'8%	3,016	1,603
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	7 841	1 361	-	9 202	6 365	2 837	69'2%	6,082	5,667
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	3 442	-	-	3 442	-	3 442	-	242	-
Consumable supplies	16 420	3 400	-	19 820	14 864	4 956	75'0%	21,939	15,697
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	10 702	25	-	10 727	4 142	6 585	38'6%	6,546	5,511
Operating leases	770 263	17 848	-	788 111	785 637	2 474	99'7%	928,395	876,196
Property payments	181 649	(6 500)	-	175 149	164 264	10 885	93'8%	171,768	168,367
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	80 036	(23 393)	-	56 643	45 832	10 811	80'9%	31,343	25,550
Training and development	1 297	-	-	1 297	14	1 283	1'1%	5	5
Operating payments	135 977	(23 500)	-	112 477	97 376	15 101	86'6%	101,765	98,462
Venues and facilities	10 980	-	-	10 980	1 247	9 733	11'4%	1,167	1,140
Rental and hiring	-	500	-	500	452	48	90'4%	74	74
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	51 447	-	-	51 447	36 834	14 613	71'6%	11,498	12,368
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	51 447	-	-	51 447	36 834	14 613	71'6%	11,498	12,368
Social benefits	51 447	-	-	51 447	36 834	14 613	71'6%	11,498	12,368
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	13 900	-	28 300	42 200	15 828	26 372	37'5%	34,694	3,870
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	13 900	-	28 300	42 200	15 828	26 372	37'5%	34,694	3,870
Transport equipment	2 930	(269)	-	2 661	586	2 075	22'0%	4,089	1,251
Other machinery and equipment	10 970	269	28 300	39 539	15 242	24 297	38'5%	30,605	2,619
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	45 500	70 100	115 600	112 706	2 894	97'5%	-	56,045
Total	3 295 334	-	59 318	3 354 652	3 275 846	78 806	97'7%	3,266,959	3,390,092

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Programme 3: INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION									
2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Global System of Governance	349,440	(300)	6,000	355,140	343,903	11,237	96.8%	363,362	378,536
2. Continental Cooperation	63,844	-	2,400	66,244	58,202	8,042	87.9%	63,396	70,987
3. South-South Cooperation	5,015	80	-	5,095	4,462	633	87.6%	4,417	4,375
4. North-South Dialogue	66,895	220	-	67,115	65,689	1,426	97.9%	74,438	78,713
Total for subprogrammes	485,194	-	8,400	493,594	472,256	21,338	95.7%	505,613	532,611
Economic classification									
Current payments	478,327	(1,800)	-	476,527	474,320	2,207	99.5%	497,546	514,119
Compensation of employees	323,986	-	-	323,986	340,873	(16,887)	105.2%	330,731	376,575
Salaries and wages	284,500	8,038	-	292,538	309,425	(16,887)	105.8%	300,024	343,198
Social contributions	39,486	(8,038)	-	31,448	31,448	-	100.0%	30,707	33,377
Goods and services	154,341	(1,800)	-	152,541	133,447	19,094	87.5%	166,815	137,544
Administrative fees	501	83	-	584	423	161	72.4%	555	355
Advertising	511	-	-	511	18	493	3.5%	211	114
Minor assets	825	-	-	825	276	549	33.5%	394	302

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	1,683	(330)	-	1,353	33	1,320	2.4%	200	47
Communication (G&S)	7,030	(1,224)	-	5,806	3,639	2,167	62.7%	4,449	4,173
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	161	16	-	177	16	161	9.0%	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	85	-	85	85	-	100.0%	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	301	87	-	388	129	259	33.2%	64	64
Contractors	1,721	-	-	1,721	406	1,315	23.6%	1,592	328
Agency and support / outsourced services	768	-	-	768	618	150	80.5%	728	728
Entertainment	2,297	-	-	2,297	625	1,672	27.2%	1,318	352
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	1,057	-	-	1,057	726	331	68.7%	837	583
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	1,699	397	-	2,096	1,609	487	76.8%	1,840	1,457
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2,042	-	-	2,042	389	1,653	19.0%	1,873	543
Operating leases	80,006	(5,824)	-	74,182	68,919	5,263	92.9%	88,758	82,121
Property payments	14,998	2,378	-	17,376	17,000	376	97.8%	28,043	16,409
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	11,635	383	-	12,018	9,696	2,322	80.7%	6,534	3,547
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	26,741	2,149	-	28,890	28,801	89	99.7%	28,823	25,830
Venues and facilities	365	-	-	365	39	326	10.7%	596	591
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	4,239	-	-	4,239	1,899	2,340	44.8%	2,405	2,264
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	4,239	-	-	4,239	1,899	2,340	44.8%	2,405	2,264
Social benefits	4,239	-	-	4,239	1,899	2,340	44.8%	2,405	2,264
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	2,628	-	8,400	11,028	1,906	9,122	17.3%	5,662	721
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2,628	-	8,400	11,028	1,906	9,122	17.3%	5,662	721
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	2,628	-	8,400	11,028	1,906	9,122	17.3%	5,662	721
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	1,800	-	1,800	(5,869)	7,669	(326.1%)	-	15,507
Total	485,194	-	8,400	493,594	472,256	21,338	95.7%	505,613	532,611

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Programme 4: PUBLIC DIPLOMACY AND PROTOCOL SERVICES									
2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
1. Public Diplomacy	58,867	-	3,600	62,467	58,905	3,562	94.3%	54,721	47,227
2. Protocol Services	238,572	-	(7,200)	231,372	203,642	27,730	88.0%	225,149	188,103
Total for subprogrammes	297,439	-	(3,600)	293,839	262,547	31,292	89.4%	279,870	235,330
Economic classification									
Current payments	295,282	(120)	(3,600)	291,562	261,376	30,186	89.6%	277,590	233,651
Compensation of employees	166,354	-	11,400	177,754	174,583	3,171	98.2%	172,193	179,730
Salaries and wages	136,040	6,520	11,400	153,960	151,184	2,776	98.2%	147,080	155,464
Social contributions	30,314	(6,520)	-	23,794	23,399	395	98.3%	25,113	24,266
Goods and services	128,928	(120)	(15,000)	113,808	86,793	27,015	76.3%	105,397	53,921
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112	112
Advertising	3,700	(2,107)	(602)	991	991	-	100.0%	3,651	57
Minor assets	1,025	(1,021)	-	4	-	4	-	68	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	691	100	(396)	395	395	-	100.0%	808	604
Communication (G&S)	4,121	(1,394)	-	2,727	2,091	636	76.7%	3,887	1,641
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	1	-	1	1	-	100.0%	7	7
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	100	-	-	100	7	93	7.0%	5	5
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	308	-	(149)	159	1	158	0.6%	295	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	3,731	415	-	4,146	4,102	44	98.9%	3,459	957
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	2,940	1,341	-	4,281	4,225	56	98.7%	4,904	2,003
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	48,058	3,087	-	51,145	50,661	484	99.1%	43,259	38,620
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	48,753	1,623	(8,295)	42,081	17,938	24,143	42.6%	40,897	9,516
Training and development	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-
Operating payments	470	3	-	473	3	470	0.6%	577	-
Venues and facilities	13,209	(1,703)	(4,403)	7,103	6,276	827	88.4%	1,760	399
Rental and hiring	1,722	(465)	(1,155)	102	102	-	100.0%	1,708	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	1,721	110	-	1,831	1,153	678	63.0%	2,098	1,572

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1,721	110	-	1,831	1,153	678	63.0%	2,098	1,572
Social benefits	1,721	110	-	1,831	1,153	678	63.0%	2,098	1,572
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	436	-	-	436	8	428	1.8%	182	107
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	436	-	-	436	8	428	1.8%	182	107
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	436	-	-	436	8	428	1.8%	182	107
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	10	-	10	10	-	100.0%	-	-
Total	297,439	-	(3,600)	293,839	262,547	31,292	89.4%	279,870	235,330

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

Programme 5: INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER									
2021/22								2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Subprogramme									
Departmental agencies	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	11,252	81.2%	58,459	47,840
Membership contribution	689,302	-	-	689,302	629,287	60,015	91.3%	845,535	773,966
Total for sub programmes	749,100	-	-	749,100	677,833	71,267	90.5%	903,994	821,806
Economic classification									
Current payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

2021/22							2020/21		
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication (G&S)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure and planning services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Materials and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medsas inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training and development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest (Incl. interest on unitary payments [PPP])	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	749,100	-	-	749,100	677,833	71,267	90.5%	903,994	821,806

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provinces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial revenue funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal bank accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal agencies and funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	11,252	81.2%	58,459	47,840
Social security funds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	11,252	81.2%	58,459	47,840
Higher education institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	689,302	-	-	689,302	629,287	60,015	91.3%	845,535	773,966
Public corporations and private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pc)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to public corporations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subsidies on products and production (pe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2021/22							2020/21	
	Adjusted Appropriation	Shifting of Funds	Virement	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Expenditure as % of final appropriation	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000	R'000
Other transfers to private enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social benefits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other transfers to households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and sub-soil assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	749,100	-	-	749,100	677,833	71,267	90.5%	903,994	821,806

NOTES TO THE APPROPRIATION STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

- 1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note on Transfers and subsidies, disclosure notes and Annexure 1 (A-H) to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement):**
Detail of these transactions can be viewed in note 1 (Annual Appropriation) to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 3. Detail on payments for financial assets**
Detail of these transactions per programme can be viewed in the note on Payments for financial assets to the Annual Financial Statements.
- 4. Explanations of material variances from Amounts Voted (after Virement):**

4.1 Per programme

	Final Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Variance R'000	Variance as a % of Final Appropriation
Administration	1 626 687	1 348 528	278 159	17%
Variance is primarily attributable to the delay in the procurement process relating to ICT projects, the delay in the implementation of property management strategy due to delays experienced with the bid evaluation committees as well as reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions.				
International Relations	3 354 652	3 279 130	75 522	2%
Variance is primarily attributable to reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced on missions transactions				
International Cooperation	493 594	472 256	21 338	4%
Variance is primarily attributable to reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced on missions' transactions.				
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	293,839	262,547	31,292	11%
Variance is primarily attributable to expenditure relating to repatriation of South African citizens abroad which could not be paid processed before financial year end as well as reduced travel as a result of COVID-19 lockdown restrictions.				
International Transfers	749,100	677,833	71,267	10%
Variance is attributable to unspent funds earmarked for SADPA as well as favourable exchange rates experienced at the time of payment for other transfer payments as well as reduction on the membership fees for the United Nations.				

4.2 Per economic classification

	Final	Actual	Variance	Variance as a % of
	Appropriation	Expenditure		Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	5 255 223	5 119 224	135 999	3%
Compensation of employees	2 852 045	2 951 882	(99 837)	-4%
Goods and services	2 277 811	2 042 336	235 475	10%
Interest and rent on land	125 367	125 006	361	0%
Transfers and subsidies	810 031	719 764	90 267	11%
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	0%
Departmental agencies and accounts	59,798	48,546	11,252	19%
Higher education institutions				
Public corporations and private enterprises				
Foreign governments and international organisations	689 302	629 287	60 015	9%
Non-profit institutions				
Households	60 931	41 931	19 000	31%
Payments for capital assets	333 356	89 412	243 944	73%
Buildings and other fixed structures	92 469	31 134	61 335	66%
Machinery and equipment	240 698	58 089	182 609	76%
Heritage assets				
Specialised military assets				
Biological assets				
Land and sub-soil assets				
Software and other intangible assets	189	189	-	0%
Payments for financial assets	119 262	108 610	10 652	9%

The higher expenditure trend on compensation of employees (CoE) is primarily attributable to the CoE ceiling implemented by National Treasury, which does not cover the cost for the filled positions.

The lower expenditure trend on goods and services is primarily attributable to expenditure relating to the repatriation of South African citizens abroad, reduced travel expenditure due to lockdown restrictions as well as favourable exchange rates experienced on missions' transactions.

The lower expenditure trend on transfers and subsidies is primarily attributable to the transfer payment for the South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA), which was not paid during the year due to the non-operationalisation of SADPA, as well as savings arising from other transfer payments due to favourable exchange rates experienced at the time of payment and reduced assessments for the United Nations.

The lower expenditure trend on capital expenditure is primarily attributable to the delay in the procurement process relating to ICT projects, the delay in the implementation of the property management strategy due to delays experienced with the bid evaluation committees.

Payments for financial assets - Lower expenditure trend is primarily attributable to forex loss relating to missions' transactions.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	6 517 872	6,314,968
Statutory appropriation	2	-	-
Departmental revenue	3	63 981	101,778
NRF receipts		-	-
Aid assistance		-	-
TOTAL REVENUE		6 581 853	6,416,746
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	5	2 951 882	3,120,912
Goods and services	6	2 045 039	2,036,639
Interest and rent on land	7	125 006	116,982
Aid assistance	4	-	-
Total current expenditure		5 121 927	5,274,533
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	9	719 764	841 448
Aid assistance	4	-	-
Total transfers and subsidies		719 764	841 448

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	10	86 520	39,744
Intangible assets	10	189	4,269
Total expenditure for capital assets		86 709	44,013
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding	11	-	-
Payments for financial assets	8	108 610	85,950
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		6 037 010	6,245,944
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		544 843	170,802

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Reconciliation of net surplus/(deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		480 862	69,024
Annual appropriation		480 862	69,024
Statutory appropriation		-	-
Conditional grants		-	-
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	17	63 981	101,778
Aid assistance	4	-	-
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		544 843	170,802

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
		1 200 959	1,105,463
Unauthorised expenditure	11	818 169	818,169
Cash and cash equivalents	12	138 141	102,565
Other financial assets	13	14 978	20,609
Prepayments and advances	14	3 022	3,748
Receivables	15	226 649	160,372
Loans		-	-
Aid assistance prepayments	4	-	-
Aid assistance receivable	4	-	-
Non-current assets			
		288 502	199,806
Investments		-	-
Receivables	15	244 280	130,787
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets	13	44 222	69,019
TOTAL ASSETS		1 489 461	1,305,269

LIABILITIES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Current liabilities		957 305	829,602
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	16	480 862	165,648
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	17	47 785	81,003
Bank overdraft	18	162 744	207,924
Payables	19	265 914	375,027
Aid assistance repayable	4	-	-
Aid assistance unutilised	4	-	-
Non-current liabilities			
Payables	20	530 140	530,625
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1 487 445	1,360,227
NET ASSETS		2 016	-54,958

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		-	-
Recoverable revenue		2,016	-54,958
Retained funds		-	-
Revaluation reserves		-	-
TOTAL		2,016	-54,958

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Opening balance		-	-
Transfers:		-	-
Movement in equity		-	-
Movement in operational funds		-	-
Other movements		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		1,663	705
Transfers:		2,016	958
Irrecoverable amounts written off	8.3	-	-
Debts revised		-	-
Debts recovered (included in departmental receipts)		2,016	1,836
Debts raised		-	-878
Closing balance		3,679	1,663
Retained funds			
Opening balance		-	-

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Transfer from voted funds to be surrendered (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)		-	-
Utilised during the year		-	-
Other transfers		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
Revaluation Reserve			
Opening balance		-56,621	73,447
Revaluation adjustment (Housing departments)			-
Transfers			-
Other		54,958	-130,068
Closing balance		-1,663	-56,621
TOTAL		2,016	-54,958

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Receipts		6 576 596	6,415,979
Annual appropriated funds received	1.1	6 517 872	6,314,968
Statutory appropriated funds received	2	-	-
Departmental revenue received	3	57 950	100,566
Interest received	3.3	774	445
NRF receipts		-	-
Aid assistance received	4	-	-
Net (increase)/decrease in working capital		-174 664	-203,644
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		-262 847	-505,292
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Current payments		-4 996 921	-5,007,420
Interest paid	7	-125 006	-116,982
Payments for financial assets		-108 610	-85,950
Transfers and subsidies paid		-719 764	-841,448
Net cash flow available from operating activities	21	188 784	-344,757

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Distribution/dividend received		-	-
Payments for capital assets	10	-86 709	-44,013

CASH FLOW STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	3.4	5 257	767
(Increase)/decrease in loans		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in investments		-	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		30 428	-2,219
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	15	-113 493	4,808
Net cash flows from investing activities		-164 517	-40,657
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		56 974	-114,341
Increase/(decrease) in non-current payables		-485	-3,490
Net cash flows from financing activities		56 489	-117,831
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		80 756	-503,245
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		-105 359	397,886
Unrealised gains and losses within cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	22	-24 603	-105,359

PART A: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following policies, which have been applied consistently in all material aspects, unless otherwise indicated. Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information.

The historical cost convention has been used, except where otherwise indicated. Management has used assessments and estimates in preparing the annual financial statements. These are based on the best information available at the time of preparation.

Where appropriate and meaningful, additional information has been disclosed to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements and to comply with the statutory requirements of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), Act 1 of 1999 (as amended by Act 29 of 1999), and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the PFMA and the annual Division of Revenue Act.

1	<p>Basis of preparation</p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard.</p>
2	<p>Going concern</p> <p>The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.</p>
3	<p>Presentation currency</p> <p>Amounts have been presented in the currency of the South African Rand (R), which is also the reporting currency of the department.</p>
4	<p>Rounding</p> <p>Unless otherwise stated, financial figures have been rounded to the nearest one thousand Rand (R'000).</p>
5	<p>Foreign currency translation</p> <p>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.</p>
6	<p>Comparative information</p>

6.1	<p>Prior period comparative information</p> <p>Prior period comparative information has been presented in the current year's financial statements. Where necessary, figures included in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to ensure that the format in which the information is presented is consistent with the format of the current year's financial statements.</p>
6.2	<p>Current year comparison with budget</p> <p>A comparison between the approved, final budget and actual amounts for each programme and economic classification is included in the appropriation statement.</p>
7	<p>Revenue</p>
7.1	<p>Appropriated funds</p> <p>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. The net amount of any appropriated funds due to / from the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable / receivable in the statement of financial position.</p>
7.2	<p>Departmental revenue</p> <p>Departmental revenue is recognised in the statement of financial performance when received and is subsequently paid into the relevant revenue fund, unless stated otherwise. Any amount owing to the relevant revenue fund at the reporting date is recognised as a payable in the statement of financial position.</p>
7.3	<p>Accrued departmental revenue</p> <p>Accruals in respect of departmental revenue (excluding tax revenue) are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the department • the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. <p>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.</p>

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.
8.3	Accruals and payables not recognised Accruals and payables not recognised are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost 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.

	<p>Finance lease assets acquired at the end of the lease term are recorded and measured at the lower of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
9	<p>Cash and cash equivalents</p> <p>Cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost in the statement of financial position.</p> <p>Bank overdrafts are shown separately on the face of the statement of financial position as a current liability.</p> <p>For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.</p>
10	<p>Prepayments and advances</p> <p>Prepayments and advances are recognised in the statement of financial position when the department receives or disburses the cash.</p> <p>Prepayments and advances are initially and subsequently measured at cost.</p> <p>The prepayment and advances are issued for travel and subsistence for official travelling abroad on official visit and it gets expensed upon receipt of claim from the officials upon their return from the trip and it is expensed under goods and services.</p>
11	<p>Loans and receivables</p> <p>Loans and receivables are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off. Write-offs are made according to the department's write-off policy.</p>
12	<p>Investments</p> <p>Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.</p>
13	<p>Financial assets</p>
13.1	<p>Financial assets (not covered elsewhere)</p> <p>A financial asset is recognised initially at its cost-plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.</p> <p>At the reporting date, a department shall measure its financial assets at cost, less amounts already settled or written-off, except for recognised loans and receivables, which are measured at cost plus accrued interest, where interest is charged, less amounts already settled or written-off.</p>

13.2	<p>Impairment of financial assets</p> <p>Where there is an indication of impairment of a financial asset, an estimation of the reduction in the recorded carrying value, to reflect the best estimate of the amount of the future economic benefits expected to be received from that asset, is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
14	<p>Payables</p> <p>Payables recognised in the statement of financial position are recognised at cost.</p>
15	<p>Capital Assets</p>
15.1	<p>Immovable capital assets</p> <p>Immovable assets reflected in the asset register of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost or fair value where the cost cannot be determined reliably. Immovable assets acquired in a non-exchange transaction are recorded at fair value at the date of acquisition. Immovable assets are subsequently carried in the asset register at cost and are not currently subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p> <p>Additional information on immovable assets not reflected in the assets register is provided in the notes to financial statements.</p>
15.2	<p>Movable capital assets</p> <p>Movable capital assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Movable capital assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction is measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Where the cost of movable capital assets cannot be determined reliably, the movable capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined, the movable assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Movable capital assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure that is of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
15.3	<p>Intangible assets</p> <p>Intangible assets are initially recorded in the notes to the financial statements at cost. Intangible assets acquired through a non-exchange transaction are measured at fair value as at the date of acquisition.</p> <p>Internally generated intangible assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the department commences the development phase of the project.</p>

	<p>Where the cost of intangible assets cannot be determined reliably, the intangible capital assets are measured at fair value and where fair value cannot be determined, the intangible assets are measured at R1.</p> <p>All assets acquired prior to 1 April 2002 (or a later date as approved by the OAG) may be recorded at R1.</p> <p>Intangible assets are subsequently carried at cost and are not subject to depreciation or impairment.</p> <p>Subsequent expenditure of a capital nature forms part of the cost of the existing asset when ready for use.</p>
15.4	<p>Project costs: Work-in-progress</p> <p>Expenditure of a capital nature is initially recognised in the statement of financial performance at cost when paid.</p> <p>Amounts paid towards capital projects are separated from the amounts recognised and accumulated in work-in-progress until the underlying asset is ready for use. Once ready for use, the total accumulated payments are recorded in an asset register. Subsequent payments to complete the project are added to the capital asset in the asset register.</p> <p>Where the department is not the custodian of the completed project asset, the asset is transferred to the custodian after completion.</p>
16	Provisions and contingents
16.1	<p>Provisions</p> <p>Provisions are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to forfeit economic benefits as a result of events in the past and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. The provision is measured as the best estimate of the funds required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.</p>
16.2	<p>Contingent liabilities</p> <p>Contingent liabilities are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department or when there is a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.</p>
16.3	<p>Contingent assets</p> <p>Contingent assets are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when a possible asset arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not within the control of the department.</p>
16.4	<p>Capital commitments</p> <p>Capital commitments are recorded at cost in the notes to the financial statements.</p>

<p>17</p>	<p>Unauthorised expenditure</p> <p>Unauthorised expenditure is recognised in the statement of financial position until such time as the expenditure is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Unauthorised expenditure is measured at the amount of the confirmed unauthorised expenditure.</p>
<p>18</p>	<p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed. The amount recorded is equal to the total value of the fruitless and or wasteful expenditure incurred.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is removed from the notes to the financial statements when it is resolved or transferred to receivables or written off.</p> <p>Fruitless and wasteful expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
<p>19</p>	<p>Irregular expenditure</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when confirmed after its assessment. The amount recorded is equal to the value of the irregular expenditure incurred unless it is impracticable to determine, in which case reasons therefor are provided in the note.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure is reduced from the note when it is either condoned by the relevant authority, transferred to receivables for recovery, not condoned and removed or written-off.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure receivables are measured at the amount that is expected to be recoverable and are de-recognised when settled or subsequently written-off as irrecoverable.</p>
<p>20</p>	<p>Changes in accounting estimates and errors</p> <p>Changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively in accordance with MCS requirements.</p> <p>Correction of errors is applied retrospectively in the period in which the error has occurred in accordance with MCS requirements, except to the extent that it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the error. In such cases the department shall restate the opening balances of assets, liabilities and net assets for the earliest period for which retrospective restatement is practicable.</p>
<p>21</p>	<p>Events after the reporting date</p> <p>Events after the reporting date that are classified as adjusting events have been accounted for in the financial statements. The events after the reporting date that are classified as non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.</p>

22	<p>Principal-agent arrangements</p> <p>The department is party to a principal-agent arrangement for [include details here]. In terms of the arrangement the department is the [principal / agent] and is responsible for [include details here]. All related revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities have been recognised or recorded in terms of the relevant policies listed herein. Additional disclosures have been provided in the notes to the financial statements where appropriate.</p>
23	<p>Departures from the MCS requirements</p> <p>Management has concluded that the financial statements present fairly the department's primary and secondary information; that the department complied with the standard and there was no departure from any requirement to achieve fair presentation.</p>
24	<p>Capitalisation reserve</p> <p>The capitalisation reserve comprises financial assets and/or liabilities originating in a prior reporting period, but which are recognised in the statement of financial position for the first time in the current reporting period. Amounts are recognised in the capitalisation reserves when identified in the current period and are transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when the underlying asset is disposed, and the related funds are received.</p>
25	<p>Recoverable revenue</p> <p>Amounts are recognised as recoverable revenue when a payment made in a previous financial year becomes recoverable from a debtor in the current financial year. Amounts are either transferred to the National/Provincial Revenue Fund when recovered or are transferred to the statement of financial performance when written-off.</p>
26	<p>Related party transactions</p> <p>Related party transactions within the Minister/MEC's portfolio are recorded in the notes to the financial statements when the transaction is not at arm's length.</p> <p>The number of individuals and the full compensation of key management personnel is recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
27	<p>Inventories</p> <p>At the date of acquisition, inventories are recognised at cost in the statement of financial performance.</p>
28	<p>Public-private partnerships</p> <p>Public-private partnerships are accounted for based on the nature and or the substance of the partnership. The transaction is accounted for in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.</p> <p>A summary of the significant terms of the PPP agreement, the parties to the agreement, and the date of commencement thereof together with the description and nature of the concession fees received, the unitary fees paid, rights and obligations of the department are recorded in the notes to the financial statements.</p>
29	<p>Employee benefits</p> <p>The value of each major class of employee benefit obligation (accruals, payables not recognised and provisions) is disclosed in the employee benefits note.</p>

PART B: EXPLANATORY NOTES

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:

	2021/22			2020/21		
	Final Appropriation	Actual Funds Received	Funds not Requested / Not Received	Final Appropriation	Appropriation Received	Funds not Requested / Not Received
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	1,626,687	1,626,687	-	1,358,532	1,358,532	-
International Relations	3,354,652	3,354,652	-	3,266,959	3,266,959	-
International Cooperation	493,594	493,594	-	505,613	505,613	-
Public Diplomacy and Protocol Services	293,839	293,839	-	279,870	279,870	-
International Transfers	749,100	749,100	-	903,994	903,994	-
Total	6,517,872	6,517,872	-	6,314,968	6,314,968	-

2. Statutory Appropriation

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Actual Statutory Appropriation received	47	_____	_____
Departmental revenue collected		-	-

3. Departmental revenue

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Tax revenue		-	-
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	3.1	1 672	1,234
Fines, penalties and forfeits	3.2	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	3.3	774	445
Sales of capital assets	3.4	5 257	767
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	3.5	56 278	99,332
Transfer received	3.6	-	-
Total revenue collected		63 981	101,778
Less: Own revenue included in appropriation	19	-	-
Departmental revenue collected		63 981	101,778

3.1 Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Sales of goods and services produced by the department		1,672	1,234
Sales by market establishment		1,220	768
Administrative fees		-	-
Other sales		452	466
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		-	-
Total		1,672	1,234

3.2 Fines, penalties and forfeits

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Fines		-	-
Penalties		-	-
Forfeits		-	-
Total		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

3.3 Interest, dividends and rent on land

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Interest		774	445
Dividends		-	-
Rent on land		-	-
Total		<u>774</u>	<u>445</u>

3.4 Sale of capital assets

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		5,257	767
Buildings and other fixed structures	35	-	-
Machinery and equipment	33	5,257	767
Heritage assets	33	-	-
Specialised military assets	33	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	33	-	-
Biological assets	33	-	-

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Intangible assets			
Software	34	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	34	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	34	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	34	-	-
Services and operating rights	34	-	-
Total		5,257	767

The increase in sales of capital assets is as a results assets disposed in missions that were identified for closure in 2021/22 financial year.

3.5 Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	3	R'000	R'000
Loans and advances		-	-
Receivables		-	-
Forex gain		-	73,720
Stale cheques written back		63	-
Other receipts, including recoverable revenue		56 215	25,612
Gains on GFECRA		-	-
Total		56 278	99,332

3.6 Cash received not recognised (*not included in the main note*) 2021/22

Name of Entity	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

Cash received not recognised (*not included in the main note*) 2020/21

Name of Entity	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	352,989	68,090	284,899
Total	352,989	68,090	284,899

4. Aid assistance

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

4.1 Donations received in-kind (not included in the main note)

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

Opening balance			
Tsogo Sun		120	7,305
BMW		150	-
Sponsorship from MTN		600	-
Sponsorship from Vodacom		400	-
Total		<u>1,270</u>	<u>7,305</u>

This is the new notes, it was not a requirement in 2020/21, and hence it is only done in 2021/22

5. Compensation of employees

5.1 Salaries and wages

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

Basic salary		1,562,468	1,677,263
Performance award		853	643

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Service-based		1,915	1,556
Compensative/circumstantial		34,740	33,701
Periodic payments		-	-
Other non-pensionable allowances		1,047,946	1,093,251
Total		2,647,922	2,806,414

5.2 Social contributions

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Employer contributions			
Pension		195,364	202,097
Medical		108,341	112,177
UIF		-	-
Bargaining council		218	217
Official unions and associations		-	-
Insurance		37	7
Total		303,960	314,498
Total compensation of employees		2,951,882	3,120,912
Average number of employees		3,374	3,548

Officials appointed to Public Service Act (2 015 - 2021/22) (2 089 - 2020/21), Officials not appointed to Public Service Act, Locally recruited 1 359 - 2021/22 (1 359 - 2020/21)

6. Goods and services

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Administrative fees		6 402	8,887
Advertising		1 728	869
Minor assets	6.1	3 266	1,266
Bursaries (employees)		715	1,066
Catering		1 886	1,712
Communication		42 262	41,062
Computer services	6.2	170 554	130,790
Consultants: Business and advisory services		1 601	1,390
Infrastructure and planning services		-	-
Laboratory services		509	254
Scientific and technological services		-	-
Legal services		3 897	3,887
Contractors		29 638	32,059
Agency and support / outsourced services		3 794	2,442
Entertainment		3 603	1,964
Audit cost – external	6.3	21 780	14,722
Fleet services		18 110	8,297
Inventory	6.4	-	-
Consumables	6.5	36 367	32,326
Housing		-	-
Operating leases		941 098	1,067,329
Property payments	6.6	415 923	406,884
Rental and hiring		649	275
Transport provided as part of the departmental activities		-	-
Travel and subsistence	6.7	124 276	66,693

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Venues and facilities		8 046	2,170
Training and development		1 019	1,190
Other operating expenditure	6.8	207 916	209,105
Total		2 045 039	2,036,639

Operating leases relate to rental payment made in missions abroad for office space and accommodation for officials transferred abroad which is paid in foreign currency. The low spending in training and development is primary attributable to training plans that could not be fully implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

6.1 Minor assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		3,266	1,266
Buildings and other fixed structures		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Heritage assets		-	-
Machinery and equipment		3,266	1,266
Transport assets		-	-
Specialised military assets		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Software		-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-
Total		3,266	1,266

6.2 Computer services

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		1,239	1,416
External computer service providers		169,315	129,374
Total		170,554	130,790

6.3 Audit cost – External

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Regularity audits		21,780	14,722
Performance audits		-	-
Investigations		-	-
Environmental audits		-	-
Computer audits		-	-
Total		21,780	14,722

6.4 Consumables

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Consumable supplies		22,859	20,480
Uniform and clothing		5,625	2,842
Household supplies		4,936	6,952
Building material and supplies		-	-
Communication accessories		-	-
IT consumables		1,208	1,482
Other consumables		11,090	9,204
Stationery, printing and office supplies		13,508	11,846
Total		36,367	32,326

6.5 Property payments

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		188,905	203,680
Property management fees		1,150	1,687
Property maintenance and repairs		225,868	201,517
Other		-	-
Total		415,923	406,884

6.6 Travel and subsistence

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Local		16,663	9,523
Foreign		107,613	57,170
Total		124,276	66,693

Increase in expenditure for travel and subsistence is because of relaxed lockdown travel restrictions

6.7 Other operating expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees		1,907	1,719
Resettlement costs		9,757	6,938
Other		196,252	200,448
Total		207,916	209,105

6.8 Remuneration of members of a commission or committee (Included in Consultants: Business and advisory services)

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	6	R'000	R'000
Name of Commission / Committee	No. of members		
Audit Committee	5	1,291	-
Risk Management	1	108	-
Total		1,399	-

Audit Committee costs are for both department and ARF.

7. Interest and rent on land

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Interest paid		125,006	116,982
Rent on land		-	-
Total		125,006	116,982

8. Payments for financial assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Material losses through criminal conduct		-	-
Theft	8.4	-	-
Other material losses	8.1	-	-
Purchase of equity		-	-
Extension of loans for policy purposes		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Other material losses written off	8.2	21 851	-
Debts written off	8.3	27 014	818
Forex losses	8.5	59 745	85,132
Debt take overs		-	-
Losses on GFECRA		-	-
Total		108 610	85,950

8.1 Other material losses

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000
Nature of other material losses			
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/ Criminal proceedings		
Losses on		-	-
Total		-	-

8.2 Other material losses written off

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000
Nature of losses			
Disallowance		21,851	-
Total		21,851	-

8.3 Debts written off

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000

Nature of debts written off

(Group major categories, but list material items: debts written off relating to irregular expenditure, recoverable expenditure and other debts must be listed here)

Irregular expenditure written off

Total

-	-
-	-

Recoverable revenue written off

Total

-	-
-	-

Other debt written off

Staff debts

Rental deposit

Total

30	818
26,984	-
27,014	818

Total debt written off

27,014	818
---------------	------------

8.4 Details of theft

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	8	R'000	R'000

Nature of theft

(Group major categories, but list material items)

Total

-	-
-	-

8.5 Forex losses

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Nature of losses (Group major categories, but list material items)			
Forex losses - Mission		59,745	85,132
Total		59,745	85,132

9. Transfers and subsidies

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Provinces and municipalities	48, 49		
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annexure 1B	48,546	47,840
Higher education institutions	Annexure 1C	-	-
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annexure 1E	629,288	773,966
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annexure 1D	-	-
Non-profit institutions	Annexure 1F	-	-
Households	Annexure 1G	41,930	19,642
Total		719,764	841,448

10. Expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets		86 520	39,744
Buildings and other fixed structures	35	31 097	29,743
Heritage assets	33	-	-
Machinery and equipment	33	55 423	10,001
Specialised military assets	33	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	33	-	-
Biological assets	33	-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Intangible assets		189	4,269
Software	34	189	4,269
Mastheads and publishing titles		-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks		-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models		-	-
Services and operating rights		-	-
Total		86 709	44,013
The following amounts have been included as project costs in Expenditure for capital assets			
Compensation of employees			
Goods and services			
Total		-	-

10.1 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2021/22

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	86 520	-	86,520
Buildings and other fixed structures	31 097	-	31,097
Heritage assets	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	55 423	-	55,423
Specialised military assets	-	-	-
Land and subsoil assets	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-
Intangible assets	189	-	189
Software	189	-	189
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-
Total	86,709	-	86,709

10.2 Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2020/21

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible assets	39,744		39,744
Buildings and other fixed structures	29,743		29,743
Heritage assets	-		-
Machinery and equipment	10,001		10,001
Specialised military assets	-		-
Land and subsoil assets	-		-
Biological assets	-		-
Intangible assets	4,269		4,269
Software	4,269		4,269
Mastheads and publishing titles	-		-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-		-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-		-
Services and operating rights	-		-
Total	44,013		44,013

10.3 Finance lease expenditure included in expenditure for capital assets

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Tangible assets			
Buildings and other fixed structures		27,947	27,947
Heritage assets			-
Machinery and equipment			-
Specialised military assets			-
Land and subsoil assets			-
Biological assets			-
Total		27,947	27,947

11. Unauthorised expenditure

11.1 Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		818,169	668,038
Prior period error	11.5		
As restated		818,169	668,038
Unauthorised expenditure – discovered in current year (as restated)			150,131
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature with funding			-
Less: Amounts approved by Parliament/Legislature without funding and derecognised		-	-
Capital		-	-
Current		-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Less: Amounts recoverable	15		-
Less: Amounts written off			-
Closing balance		818,169	818,169
Analysis of closing balance		2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation		818,169	818,169
Unauthorised expenditure approved without funding and not derecognised			-
Total		818,169	818,169

11.2 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per economic classification

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Current		751,872	751,872
Capital			-
Transfers and subsidies		66,297	66,297
Total		818,169	818,169

11.3 Analysis of unauthorised expenditure awaiting authorisation per type

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure relating to overspending of the vote or a main division within a vote		818,169	818,169
Unauthorised expenditure incurred not in accordance with the purpose of the vote or main division			-
Total		818,169	818,169

11.4 Details of unauthorised expenditure – current year

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22
Total		

11.5 Prior period error

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Nature of prior period error			
Relating to 2020/21 <i>[affecting the opening balance]</i>			
Relating to 2019/20			
Total			

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-	-
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		372	393
Investments (Domestic)		13,554	3,390
Investments (Foreign)		124,215	98,782
Total		138,141	102,565

Reconciliation for cash with commercial banks (Investment foreign) R'000	
Trial balance: Investment foreign	139 127
Adjustment on cash with commercial bank: Foreign	3 218
Recalculated trial balance	142 345
Revaluated cash book balance	124 215
Forex loss	(18 130)

13. Other financial assets

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Current			
Local			
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		-	-
Foreign			
Rental deposits		14,978	20,609
Total		14,978	20,609
Total current other financial assets		14,978	20,609

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Non-current			
Local			
(Group major categories, but list material items)		-	-
Total		-	-
Foreign			
Rental deposits		44,222	69,019
Total		44,222	69,019
Total non-current other financial assets		44,222	69,019

14. Prepayments and advances

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Staff advances		-	-
Travel and subsistence		3,022	3,748
Prepayments (Not expensed)	14.2	-	-
Advances paid (Not expensed)	14.1	-	-
SOCPEN advances		-	-
Total		3,022	3,748

14.1 Prepayments (Expensed)

	Note	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the current year	Add or Less: Other	Add: Current Year pre payments	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 STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	<i>Note</i>	Amount as at 1 April 2021	Less: Received in the Current Year	Add or 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
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-
Capital assets		1 609	-1 609	-	143	143
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Total		1 609	-1 609	-	70 423	70 423

15. Receivables

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22			2020/21		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	15.1	189,693	217,288	406,965	134,200	115,177	249,377
Trade receivables	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recoverable expenditure	15.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staff debt	15.4	36 292	21 196	57 504	25,895	10,440	36,335
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	15.5	664	5 796	6 460	277	5,170	5,447
Total		226 649	244 280	470 929	160,372	130,787	291,159

15.1 Claims recoverable

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
National departments		306,541	206,417
Provincial departments		45,227	41,830
Foreign governments		-	-
Public entities		55,197	722
Private enterprises		-	-
Higher education institutions		-	408
Households and non-profit institutions		-	-
Local governments		-	-
Total		406,965	249,377

15.2 Trade receivables

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
Total		-	-

15.3 Recoverable expenditure (disallowance accounts)

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
Total		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

15.4 Staff debt

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
Department debt		49 572	35,391
Foreign staff debt		7 932	148
Salary account		-	796
Total		57 504	36,335

15.5 Other receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	15	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)			
Statutory appropriation receivables		-	-
Disallowance and damages		-	-
Receipts foreign claims		4,688	4,688
African Renaissance		511	223
Salary accounts		1,261	536
Total		6,460	5,447

2020/21 balance for Disallowance and Damages is restated due to uncorrected misstatements for cash on hand and investment foreign (CWCB) identified in 2018/19 audit.

15.6 Impairment of receivables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Estimate of impairment of receivables		35,932	35,823
Total		35,932	35,823

16. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		165 648	391,934
Prior period error	16.2		
As restated		165 648	391,934
Transfer from statement of financial performance (as restated)		480 862	69,024
Add: Unauthorised expenditure for current year	11		150,131
Voted funds not requested/not received	1.1	-	-
Transferred to retained revenue to defray excess expenditure (Parliament/legislatures ONLY)	16.1		-
Paid during the year		-165 648	-445,441
Closing balance		480 862	165,648

16.1 Voted funds / (excess expenditure) transferred to the retained funds (Parliament / Legislatures ONLY)

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	18	R'000	R'000
Opening balance			
Transfer from statement of financial performance			
Transfer from departmental revenue to defray excess expenditure	19		
Closing balance		-	-

16.2 Prior period error

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Nature of prior period error			
Relating to 2020/21			-58,508
Voted funds surrendered			-58,508
Relating to 2019/20			-
Total			-58,508

Voted funds to be surrendered has been corrected with the actual amounts surrendered as confirmed by National Treasury.

17. Departmental revenue and NRF receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		81 003	97,584
Prior period error			
As restated	17.1	81,003	97,584
Transfer from Statement of Financial Performance (as restated)		63 981	101,778
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Transfer from aid assistance	4		-
Transfer to voted funds to defray expenditure (Parliament/Legislatures ONLY)	17.1		-
Paid during the year		-97,199	-118,359
Closing balance		47 785	81,003

18. Bank overdraft

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		162,744	207,924
Fund requisition account		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Local)		-	-
Overdraft with commercial banks (Foreign)		-	-
Total		162,744	207,924

19. Payables – current

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Amounts owing to other entities		-	-
Advances received	19.1	196,566	87,421
Clearing accounts	19.2	17	167
Other payables	19.3	69,331	287,439
Total		265,914	375,027

19.1 Advances received

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	21	R'000	R'000
National departments	<i>Annexure 8b</i>	44,247	16,043
Provincial departments	<i>Annexure 8b</i>	21,118	880
Public entities	<i>Annexure 8b</i>	131,201	70,498
Other institutions		-	-
Total		196,566	87,421

19.2 Clearing accounts

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	19	R'000	R'000
SAL Pension Account		17	167
Total		17	167

19.3 Other payables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	19	R'000	R'000
Foreign affairs detainee funds		297	210
SAL: ACB		471	294
SAL: Gehs Refund Control acc			124
DHA revenue owed to NRF		51,674	284,899
SAL: income tax			1,861
NRF		16,883	-
Debt account credit balances		6	51
Total		69,331	287,439

20. Payables – non-current

	Note	2021/22				2020/21
		One to two years	Two to three years	More than three years	Total	Total
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Amounts owing to other entities				521,862	521,862	522,296
Advances received	20.1				-	-
Other payables	20.2			8,278	8,278	8,329
Total				530,140	530,140	530,625

20.2 Other payables

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
	20	R'000	R'000
Payable Adv: For & Int Org Adv Acc		8,232	8,232
Salary accounts		46	97
		-	-
Total		8,278	8,329

21. Net cash flow available from operating activities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance		544 843	170,802
Add back noncash/cash movements not deemed operating activities		-356 059	-515,559
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		-66 277	5,120
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances		726	363
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		-	-
Increase/(decrease) in payables – current		-109 113	-58,996
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-5 257	-767
Proceeds from sale of investments		5 631	-
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		-5 631	-
Expenditure on capital assets		86 709	44,013
Surrenders to Revenue Fund		-262 847	-505,292
Surrenders to RDP Fund/Donor		-	-
Voted funds not requested/not received		-	-
Own revenue included in appropriation		-	-
Other non-cash items		-	-
Net cash flow generated by operating activities		188 784	-344,757

22. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account		-162,744	-207,924
Fund requisition account		-	-
Cash receipts		-	-
Disbursements		-	-
Cash on hand		372	393
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		13,554	3,390
Cash with commercial banks (Foreign)		124,215	98,782
Total		-24,603	-105,359

23. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

23.1 Contingent liabilities

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Liable to	Nature		
Motor vehicle guarantees	Employees	<i>Annex 3A</i>	-
Housing loan guarantees	Employees	<i>Annex 3A</i>	290
Other guarantees		<i>Annex 3A</i>	-
Claims against the department		<i>Annex 3B</i>	707,663
Intergovernmental payables (unconfirmed balances)		<i>Annex 5</i>	610
Environmental rehabilitation liability		<i>Annex 3B</i>	-
Other		<i>Annex 3B</i>	81,232
Total		789,795	749,673

The disclosure requirements of the Standard are not done due to impracticalities and/or the sensitivity of the information disclosed.

23.2 Contingent assets

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Nature of contingent asset			
Recovery of legal cost		1,875	1,988
Claims motor vehicles		49	49
Loss of Cash Juba		380	380
Damage to rented property		234	63
Rental in Accra		6,475	6,475
Theft and losses		3,093	6,270
Travel concession		-	-
School fees		-	-
Advance paid for preparatory work		88,172	88,172
Allowances and leave without pay		-	-
Transfer cost		-	-
Recovery of debts		200	-
Total		100,478	103,397

The disclosure requirements of the Standard are not done due to impracticalities and or the sensitivity of the information disclosed.

24. Capital commitments

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Buildings and other fixed structures		2,337	2,337
Heritage assest		-	-
Machinery and equipment		1,295	1,205
Specialised military assets		-	-
Land and sub-soil assets		-	-
Biological assets		-	-
Tangible assets		-	-
Total		3,632	3,542

25. Accruals and payables not recognised

25.1 Accruals

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21		
		R'000	R'000		
Listed by economic classification					
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services		7,402	14,867	22,269	8,148
Interest and rent on land		-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-
Capital assets		-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-
Total		7,402	14 867,	22,269	8,148

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

Listed by programme level

Administration		20,167	4,783
International Relations		1,066	576
International Cooperation		54	9
Public Diplomacy		982	2,780
International Transfers		-	-
Total		22,269	8,148

25.2 Payables not recognised

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

Listed by economic classification

	30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Goods and services	785	11,632	12,417	30,637
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-
Capital assets	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
Total	785	11,632	12,417	30,637

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		11,882	30,487
International Relations		499	92
International Cooperation		19	13
Public Diplomacy		17	45
International Transfers		-	-
Total		12,417	30,637

26. Employee benefits

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Leave entitlement		107,369	127,540
Service bonus		37,060	38,304
Performance awards		-	-
Capped leave		44,384	51,458
Other		1,945	2,338
Total		190,758	219,640

The department has re-instated the balance for the 2020/21 financial year to include the leave liability for Locally Recruited Personnel. Negative leave balances as on 31 March 2022 relate to employees who took more leave in the period January – March 2022 than the pro rata accrual for the period January – March 2022. On 1 January 2022, employees received their annual accruals of 22/30 working days for the annual leave cycle (January – December 2022). Employees may take their full accrual any time during the annual leave cycle.

27. Lease commitments

27.1 Operating leases

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 five years	-	46,374	52,722	-	99,096
Total lease commitments	-	55,029	1,485,904	7,804	1,548,737

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	-	1,531	644,829	3,468	649,828
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	6,918	706,867	3,740	717,525
Later than five years	-	48,985	67,331	-	116,316
Total lease commitments	-	57,434	1,419,027	7,208	1,483,669

27.2 Finance leases **

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 five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	1,055	1,055

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
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	543	543
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	1,684	1,684

**This note excludes leases relating to public-private partnership as they are separately disclosed in note no. 35.

28. Irregular expenditure

28.1 Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		1,860,937	1,673,838
Prior period error			-
As restated		1,860,937	1,673,838
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to prior year	28.2	201,532	167,762
Add: Irregular expenditure – relating to current year	28.2	109,964	19,337
Less: Prior year amounts condoned	28.3	-139,193	-
Less: Current year amounts condoned	28.3	-	-
Less: Prior year amounts not condoned and removed	28.5	-	-
Less: Current year amounts not condoned and removed	28.5	-	-
Less: Amounts recoverable (current and prior year)	14	-	-
Less: Amounts written off	28.6	-	-
Closing balance		2,033,240	1,860,937
Analysis of closing balance			
Current year		311,496	187,099
Prior years		1,721,744	1,673,838
Total		2,033,240	1,860,937

28.2 Details of current and prior year irregular expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22 R'000
SCM procedures and policies not followed		109,964
SCM contract relating prior year		201,532
Total		311,496

28.3 Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Incident	Condoned by (relevant authority)	2021/22 R'000
NY 2017/18 (NT Approved)		117,720
2016/17 (NT Approved)		844
2016/17 (DG Approved)		20,629
Total		139,193

28.4 Details of the non-compliance where an institution is involved in an inter-institutional arrangement

Incident		2021/22 R'000
Irregular expenditure incurred at Head Office for sister department		6,936
Irregular expenditure incurred at missions for sister departments		407
Total		7,343

29. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

29.1 Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Opening balance		26,568	11,996
Prior period error			-
As restated		26,568	11,996
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to prior year	32.2		2,056
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure – relating to current year	32.2	4,096	12,516
Less: Amounts recoverable	13.6	-	-
Less: Amounts written off	32.4	-	-
Closing balance		30,664	26,568

29.2 Details of current and prior year fruitless and wasteful expenditure – added current year (under determination and investigation)

Incident	Disciplinary steps taken/criminal proceedings	2021/22
		R'000
Cases currently under investigation		4,096
Total		4,096

30. Related party transactions

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Year-end balances arising from revenue/payments			
Receivables from related parties		511	223
Payables to related parties		-	-
Total		511	223

The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund (ARF) is subject to the direction of the Minister of International Relations and Cooperation under the control of the Director-General.

31. Key management personnel

	No. of Individuals	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Political office bearers (provide detail below)	3	6,455	6,455
Officials:			-
Level 15 to 16	10	14,249	11,052
Level 14 (CIO)	1	1,649	1,098
Family members of key management personnel			-
Total		22,353	18,605

The department has identified key management personnel based on level 14

32. Public-Private Partnership

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Unitary fee paid		276,801	268,335
Fixed component		27,947	27,947
Indexed component		248,854	240,388
Analysis of indexed component		248,854	240,388
Compensation of employees		-	-
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)		123,848	123,848
Operating leases		-	-
Interest		125,006	116,540
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		39,366	40,417
Prepayments and advances		-	-
Pre-production obligations		-	-
Other obligations		39,366	40,417

Any guarantees issued by the department are disclosed in Note 25.1

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 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 and 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.

33. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

MOVEMENT IN MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		Note	2021/22	2020/21	
			R'000	R'000	
HERITAGE ASSETS	159,198	-	-	-	159,198
Heritage assets	159,198	-			159,198
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	572,536	-	54,262	27,277	599,521
Transport assets	206,976	-	1,417	10,813	197,580
Computer equipment	127,759	-	37,634	4,021	161,372
Furniture and office equipment	178,880	-	12,636	9,641	181,875
Other machinery and equipment	58,921	-	2,575	2,802	58,694
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-				-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	731,734	-	54,262	27,277	758,719

Movable tangible capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value R'000
--	--------	----------------

Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register are assets that are under investigation:

Heritage assets	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-
Biological assets	-	-

33.1 Movement for 2020/21

MOVEMENT IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020/21

	Opening Balance R'000	Prior Period Error R'000	Additions R'000	Disposals R'000	Closing Balance R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	158,025	-	1,173	-	159,198
Heritage assets	158,025	-	1,173	-	159,198
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	562,198	5,694	10,217	5,573	572,536
Transport assets	200,826	3,053	4,863	1,766	206,976
Computer equipment	128,149	-243	635	782	127,759
Furniture and office equipment	176,601	1,957	2,841	2,519	178,880
Other machinery and equipment	56,622	927	1,878	506	58,921
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	720,223	5,694	11,390	5,573	731,734

33.1.1 Prior period error

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000

Nature of prior period error

Relating to 2020/21 [affecting the opening balance]

5,694

5,694

Relating to 2020/21

-

Total prior period errors

5,694

Prior period errors were detected through the asset's physical verification exercise that the department conducted.

33.2 Minor assets

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	194	102,140	-	102,334
Value adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	1,825	-	1,825
Disposals	-	-	-	7,014	-	7,014
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	-	194	96,951	-	97,145

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	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

MOVEMENT IN MINOR ASSETS PER THE ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	-	194	102,955	-	103,149
Prior period error	-	-	-	-56	-	-56
Additions	-	-	-	1,266	-	1,266
Disposals	-	-	-	2,025	-	2,025
TOTAL MINOR ASSETS	-	-	194	102,140	-	102,334

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	25,298	-	25,298
Number of minor assets at cost	-	-	-	101,787	-	101,787
TOTAL NUMBER OF MINOR ASSETS	-	-	-	127,085	-	127,085

33.2.1 Prior period error

Nature of prior period error

Relating to 2020/21 *[affecting the opening balance]*

-56

-56

Relating to 2020/21

Total

-56

Prior period errors were detected through the asset's physical verification exercise that the department conducted.

34. Intangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	33,629	189	-	33,818
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	189	-	33,818

34.1 Movement for 2020/21

MOVEMENT IN INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening Balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Software	30,710	-	4,269	1,350	33,629
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-	-
Total intangible capital assets	30,710	-	4,269	1,350	33,629

35. Immovable tangible capital assets

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening Balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4,008,256	2,604	-	4,010,860
Dwellings	2,187,473	2,604	-	2,190,077
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	2,604	-	4,249,132

35.1 Movement for 2020/21

MOVEMENT IN IMMOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS PER ASSET REGISTER FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	Opening Balance	Prior Period Error	Additions	Disposals	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	4,008,059	-	197	-	4,008,256
Dwellings	2,187,276		197	-	2,187,473
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	4,246,331	-	197	-	4,246,528

35.2 Capital work-in-progress

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

	Note	Opening Balance 1 April 2020	Prior Period Error	Current Year WIP	Ready for Use (Assets to the AR) / Contracts Terminated	Closing Balance 31 March 2021
	<i>Annexure 7</i>	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	1,599	1,599	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	1,599	1,599	-

36. Principal-agent arrangements

36.1 Department acting as the agent

36.1.1 Revenue received for agency activities

	Note	2021/22	2020/21
		R'000	R'000
Total		-	-

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

In terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) will be responsible to provide the approved tariffs for the Immigration and Civic services to DIRCO. Missions maintain and submit a monthly revenue collection register and visa statistics register as well as a 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.

Payables

Name of Principal Entity	Opening Balance 1 Apr 2021	Expenses Incurred on behalf of the Principal	Cash Paid on behalf of the Principal	Closing Balance 31 Mar 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

Included in the opening balance is a current year collection on behalf of Department of Home Affairs

Reconciliation of carrying amount of receivables and payables – 2020/21

Receivables

Name of Principal Entity	Opening balance 1 Apr 2021	Revenue principal is entitled to	Less: Write- offs/settlements/waivers	Cash received on behalf of principal	Closing Balance 31 Mar 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Payables

Name of Principal Entity	Opening Balance 1 Apr 2020	Expenses Incurred on behalf of the Principal	Cash Paid on Behalf of the Principal	Closing Balance 31 Mar 2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Department of Home Affairs	352,989		68,090	284,899
Total	352,989		68,090	284,899

37. Prior period errors

37.1 Correction of prior period errors

	Note	Amount Bef Error Correction	Prior Period Error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2021/22
		R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets:				
Receivables		233,649	-73,277	160,372
Net effect		233,649	-73,277	160,372

2020/21 balance for Disallowance and Damages is restated due to uncorrected misstatements for cash on hand and investment foreign (CWCB) identified in 2018/19 audit.

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	Amount Bef Error Correction	Prior Period Error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2021/22
		R'000	R'000	R'000

Liabilities:

Employee benefits		207,764	11,876	219,640
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		-386,933	-58,508	-445,441
Net effect		-179,169	-46,632	-225,801

Employee benefits have been corrected to include leave liability, Locally Recruited Personnel.

Voted funds to be surrendered have been corrected with the actual amounts surrendered as confirmed by National Treasury.

	Note	Amount Bef Error Correction	Prior Period Error	Restated Amount
		2020/21	2020/21	2021/22
		R'000	R'000	R'000

Other:

Movable tangible assets		562,198	5,694	567,892
Minor assets		103,149	-56	103,093
Net effect		665,347	5,638	670,985

Reclassification of assets.

38. 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.

39. COVID-19 response expenditure

	<i>Note</i>	2021/22	2020/21
	<i>Annexure 11</i>	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees			
Goods and services		736	9,271
Transfers and subsidies		-	-
Expenditure for capital assets		-	-
Other		-	-
Total		736	9,271

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		20XX/YY
	Adjusted Appropriation	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
African Renaissance & International Fund	48,546	-	-	48,546	48,546	100%	47,840
SA Development Partnership Agency	11,252	-	-	11,252		0%	
TOTAL	59,798	-	-	59,798	48,546	81%	47,840

ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT / INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
African Union	277,933	-	-	277,933	271,032	98%	373,245
Group of 77 Countries	234	-	-	234	222	95%	263
India-Brazil- South Africa Trust Fund	15,897	-	-	15,897	14,810	93%	14,889
New Partnership for Africa's Development	-	-	-	-	-		-
African Peer Review Mechanism	-	-	-	-	-		-
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	779	-	-	779	604	78%	710
United Nations Development Programme	16,148	-	-	16,148	14,637	91%	17,168
African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states	8,357	-	-	8,357	-	0%	7,386
Commonwealth of Nations	9,994	-	-	9,994	7,575	76%	8,934
Southern African Development Community	128,467	-	-	128,467	129,831	101%	151,757
United Nations	193,225	-	-	193,225	165,823	86%	185,828
United Nations Human Rights Council	-	-	-	-	-		-
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention	763	-	-	763	198	26%	484

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT/ INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		202021
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll overs	Adjust-ments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	7,945	-	-	7,945	5,464	69%	4,943
Indian Ocean Rim Research Centre	375	-	-	375	348	93%	812
Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund	94	-	-	94	96	102%	90
South Centre Capital Fund	1,845	-	-	1,845	1,544	84%	2,821
United Nations Development Programme in Southern Africa	-	-	-	-	-		-
United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea	882	-	-	882	396	45%	-
Humanitarian aid	24,492	-	-	24,492	15,182	62%	3,341
Perm Court Of Arbitration	283	-	-	283	-	0%	225
Asia-Africa Legal Consultative Organisation	341	-	-	341	265	78%	299
International Tribunal for the Law of the sea	1,248	-	-	1,248	1,261	101%	771
		-	-	-			
Subsidies	689,302	-	-	689,302	629,288	91%	773,966
TOTAL	689,302	-	-	689,302	629,288	91%	773,966

ANNEXURE 1G

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLDS	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE		2020/21
	Adjusted Appropriation Act	Roll Overs	Adjustments	Total Available	Actual Transfer	% of Available Funds Transferred	Final Appropriation
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	%	R'000
Transfers							
H/H Empl S/Ben: Leave Gratuity	20,107			20,107	8,027	40%	9,155
H/H Empl S/Ben: Sev Package	40,714		110	40,824	33,903	83%	10,487
	60,821	-	110	60,931	41,930	69%	19,642
Subsidies							
TOTAL	60,821	-	110	60,931	41,930	69%	19,642

ANNEXURE 1H

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2021/22	2020/21
		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	2
BMW	(Sponsorship for transport for winners, artists, programme and judges in Cape Town)	150	7,200
Sponsorship from MTN		600	96
Sponsorship from Vodacom		400	7
Subtotal		1,270	7,305
		1,270	7,305

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)	2021/22	2020/21
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Prior Year Gift and Donations		9
South Sudan	3	
South Korea	-	
France	2	
Rwanda	-	
Bangladesh	5	
Poland	-	
Romania	-	
Tunisia	-	
Ivory Coast	4	
Qatar	1	
Palestine	1	
Kenya	3	
Nigeria	2	
Ghana	2	
Senegal	2	
Ireland	1	
Angola	2	
Mozambique	10	
	38	9

ANNEXURE 3A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2022 – LOCAL

Guarantor Institution	Guarantee in Respect Of	Original Guaranteed Capital Amount	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Guarantees Draw Downs During the Year	Guarantees Repayments/ Cancelled/ Reduced during the Year	Revaluation Due to Foreign Currency Movements	Closing Balance 31 March 2022	Revaluations Due to Inflation Rate Movements	Accrued Guaranteed interest for Year Ended 31 March 2022
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
	Motor vehicles								
	Subtotal								
	Housing								
Standard Bank		-	36	-	-	-	36	-	-
ABSA Bank		-	74	-	-	-	74	-	-
Nedbank/NBS		-	38	-	-	-	38	-	-
FNB/Saambou Bank		-	14	-	-	-	14	-	-
Hlano Fin Services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Mutual/ NEDPERM		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NP Development Corp		-	111	-	-	-	111	-	-
Nedbank		-	17	-	-	-	17	-	-
	Subtotal	-	290	-	-	-	290	-	-
	Other								
	Subtotal	-	290	-	-	-	290	-	-
		-	290	-	-	-	290	-	-

ANNEXURE 3B

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

Nature of Liability	Opening Balance 1 April 2021	Liabilities Incurred During the Year	Liabilities Paid/Cancelled /Reduced During the Year	Liabilities Recoverable (Provide details here- under)	Closing Balance 31 March 2022
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Summonses	699,677	8,774	788		707,663
Subtotal	699,677	8,774	788	-	707,663

Environmental liability

Subtotal

Other

Claim for repatriation flights	35,615	-	15,873	-	19,742
Construction of Pan African Parliament	-	61,490	-	-	61,490
Subtotal	35,615	61,490	15,873	-	81,232

Total

735,292	70,264	16,661	-	788,895
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ANNEXURE 4

CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

Government Entity	Confirmed Balance Outstanding		Unconfirmed Balance Outstanding		Total		Cash in Transit at Year End 2020/21 *	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	Receipt Date up to Six Working Days after Year End	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000

Department

Science & Tech	-	-	1,370	-	1,370	-		
Arts & Culture	-	-	231		231	-		
Social Development.	-	-	353		353	-		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	1,909	-	1,909	-		
Mineral Resources	-	-	186		186	-		
Public Works	-	-	173		173	-		
Health	-	-	27,344	17,930	27,344	17,930		
GCIS	-	-	410	-	410	-		
Health Students	-	-	32,459	15,834	32,459	15,834		
Presidency	-	-	2,691	41	2,691	41		
Transport	-	-	4,534	-	4,534	-		
Water Affairs	-	-	304	-	304	-		
Small Business	-	-	120	-	120	-		

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2022

Government Entity	Confirmed Balance Outstanding		Unconfirmed Balance Outstanding		Total		Cash In Transit at Year End 2020/21 *	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	Receipt Date up to Six Working Days after Year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Public Enterprise	-	-	126	-	126	-		
DTIC	-	-	48,550	14,595	48,550	14,595		
Labour	-	-	1,575	-	1,575	-		
Women	-	-	450	-	450	-		
Defence and Military Veterans	-	-	59,562	6,332	59,562	6,332		
Home Affairs Official Visits	-	-	57,789	46,362	57,789	46,362		
Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	2	-	2	-		
Basic Education	-	-	241	-	241	-		
National Treasury	-	-	964	843	964	843		
DHA Repatriation	-	-		-	-	-		
Government Pensions Administration Agency	-	-	734	-	734	-		
Telecommunications and Postal Services	-	-	1,870	-	1,870	-		
Sports & Recreation	-	-	1,215	-	1,215	-		
SARS	-	-	696	-	696	-		
Police	-	-	25,823	13,063	25,823	13,063		
Higher Education	-	-	90	-	90	-		
Environmental Affairs	-	-	253	-	253	-		
Irrecoverable claims (Nat Peace Acc)	-	-	34,418	34,418	34,418	34,418		
	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Limpopo	-	-	38	36,633	38	36,633		

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2022

Government Entity	Confirmed Balance Outstanding		Unconfirmed Balance Outstanding		Total		Cash In Transit at Year End 2020/21 *	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	Receipt Date up to Six Working Days after Year end	Amount
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000		R'000
Free State	-	-	43,711	-	43,711	-		
Nothern Cape	-	-	38	-	38	-		
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	1,440	1,283	1,440	1,283		
	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	351,669	187,334	351,669	187,334		
Other Government Entities	-	-						
Compensation Commisioner	-	-	949	-	949	-		
IEC	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Parliament	-	-	509	-	-	-		
Sassa	-	-	60	-	-	-		
State Security	-	-	52,780	-	-	-		
Rand Afrcans Univen	-	-	47	-	-	-		
Transnet	-	-	19	-	-	-		
Other accounts	-	-	834	-	834	-		
	-	-	55,198	-	1,783	-		
	-	-	406,867	187,334	353,452	187,334		

ANNEXURE 5

INTER-GOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed Balance Outstanding		Unconfirmed Balance Outstanding		TOTAL		Cash in Transit at Year End 2020/21 *	
	31/03/20ZZ	31/03/20YY	31/03/20ZZ	31/03/20YY	31/03/20ZZ	31/03/20YY	Payment Date up to Six Working Days before Year end	Amount
	R'000	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	-	-	610	-	610	-	-	-
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY								
Current								
Subtotal								
Non-current								
Subtotal								
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES	-	-	610	-	610	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 7

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening Balance	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for Use (Asset Register) / Contract Terminated	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-
Transport assets	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	1,599	-	1,599
Dwellings	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-

Other fixed structures	-	1,599	-	1,599
LAND AND SUB-SOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-
SOFTWARE	-	-	-	-
Software	-	-	-	-
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES	-	-	-	-
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS	-	-	-	-
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names, trademarks	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS	-	-	-	-
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS	-	-	-	-
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,599	-	1,599

Include discussion where deemed relevant

MOVEMENT IN CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Opening Balance	Prior Period Error	Current Year Capital WIP	Ready for Use (Asset Register) / Contract Terminated	Closing Balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-
Transport assets	-	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and office equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-
SPECIALISED MILITARY ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Specialised military assets	-	-	-	-	-
BIOLOGICAL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-
BUILDINGS AND OTHER FIXED STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-
Dwellings	-	-	-	-	-
Non-residential buildings	-	-	-	-	-
Other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-
LAND AND SUB-SOIL ASSETS	-	-	-	-	-

Land					
Mineral and similar non-regenerative resources	-	-	-	-	-
SOFTWARE					
Software	-	-	-	-	-
MASTHEADS AND PUBLISHING TITLES					
Mastheads and publishing titles	-	-	-	-	-
PATENTS, LICENCES, COPYRIGHT, BRAND NAMES, TRADEMARKS					
Patents, licences, copyright, brand names and trademarks	-	-	-	-	-
RECIPES, FORMULAE, PROTOTYPES, DESIGNS, MODELS					
Recipes, formulae, prototypes, designs, models	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICES AND OPERATING RIGHTS					
Services and operating rights	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Include discussion where deemed relevant

ANNEXURE 8B

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES RECEIVED (note 21 AND note 22)

ENTITY	Confirmed Balance Outstanding		Unconfirmed Balance Outstanding			
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000

NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Current

Science & Tech	-	-	323	-	323	-
Arts & Culture	-	-	6,561	-	6,561	-
Social Development.	-	-	519	4,659	519	4,659
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-	-	104	-	104	-
Mineral Resources	-	-	619	868	619	868
Justice and Constitutional Development	-	-	879	-	879	-
Health	-	-	1,843	-	1,843	-
GCIS	-	-	284	-	284	-
Transport	-	-	99	-	99	-
Public Enterprise	-	-	109	-	109	-
DTIC	-	-	11,259	132	11,259	132

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2022

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Water Affairs	-	-	817	58	817	58
Small Business Development	-	-	500	-	500	-
Labour	-	-	376	-	376	-
Women	-	-	1,296	1,070	1,296	1,070
Home Affairs Official Visits	-	-	11,203		11,203	-
Telecommunications and Postal Services	-	-	1,145	787	1,145	787
Sports & Recreation	-	-	1,241	-	1,241	-
Police	-	-	3,090	-	3,090	-
DPSA	-	-	1,188	-	1,188	-
Higher Education and training	-	-	787	-	787	-
Education Basic	-	-	3	-	3	-
Defence and Military Veterans	-	-	2	-	2	-
DHA	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	44,247	7,574	44,247	7,574
Non-Current						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS

Current

Eastern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Cape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free State	-	-	20,200		20,200	-
Mpumalanga	-	-	846	846	846	846
KwaZulu-Natal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gauteng	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limpopo	-	-	72	34	72	34
North West	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	21,118	880	21,118	880

Non-Current

Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
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PUBLIC ENTITIES

Current

Compensation Commissioner			591	2,284	2,284	591
Parliament			1,664	2	1,664	2
IEC					-	-
National School of Governance					-	-
Sassa			93		93	-

South African Communist Party					-	-
SAHRA					-	-
Other accounts			1,570	521	1,570	521
State Security			125,590	27,967	125,590	27,967
NHCSA					-	-
Subtotal			131,201	29,081	131,201	29,081

Non-Current

Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
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OTHER ENTITIES

Current

Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Current						
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	196,566	37,535	196,566	37,535
Current	-	-	196,566	37,535	196,566	37,535
Non-current	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 11

COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per Economic Classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	Sub-total	JUL	AUG	SEPT	Sub-total	OCT	NOV	DEC	Sub-total	JAN	FEB	MAR	Sub-total	2021/ 22	2020/ 21
	2021	2021	2021	Q1	2021	2021	2021	Q2	2021	2021	2021	Q3	2022	2022	2022	Q4	TO-TAL	TO-TAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees				-				-				-				-	-	
Goods services	45	-	45	90	-	45	328	373	20	18	50	88	39	7	139	185	736	9271
<i>Please list all the applicable SCOA level 4 items:</i>																		
Contractors	-	-		-	-		189	189	7	5	4	16	39	7	51	97	302	14
Consumable supplies	45	-	45	90	-	45	45	90	13	13	46	72	-	-	88	88	340	705
Property payments	-	-		-	-	-	94	94				-				-	94	543

ANNEXURES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31 March 2022

Expenditure per Economic Classification	APRIL	MAY	JUN	Sub-total	JUL	AUG	SEPT	Sub-total	OCT	NOV	DEC	Sub-total	JAN	FEB	MAR	Sub-total	2021/22	2020/21
	2021	2021	2021	Q1	2021	2021	2021	Q2	2021	2021	2021	Q3	2022	2022	2022	Q4	TO-TAL	TO-TAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Operating payments				-				-				-				-	-	8009
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
				-				-				-				-	-	
TOTAL COVID-19 RESPONSE EXPENDITURE	45	-	45	90	-	45	328	373	20	18	50	88	39	7	139	185	736	9 271



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International Relations and Cooperation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

